



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault
in the Military

As requested by Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (Acting) memorandum of September 29, 2016, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84, 112-239 and 113-291.

The DON is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. I, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. On my behalf, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and conducts a number of Department-level initiatives. I have included in our inputs a separate executive summary of these uniquely Departmental efforts, which complement and expand upon the innovative and forward leaning Service-level programs of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Should you require additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, Director, DON-SAPRO who may be reached by telephone at (703) 697-2180 or by email at jill.loftus@navy.mil.

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Sean Stackley
Acting

Attachments:
As stated

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is committed to a culture of gender respect, where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated, where all survivors receive coordinated support and protection, and where alleged offenders are held appropriately accountable. There is no precedent for the scale of what we seek to achieve, and we accept the challenge of breaking new ground in doing so.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to combat sexual assault throughout the Department. Each conducts separate but overlapping Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities whose overall impact exceeds the sum of its individual parts. Each also works in partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD) and others to combat sexual assault.

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is a Secretariat entity that operates under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, conducts a number of Department-level initiatives, and develops Departmental SAPR policy guidance.

During FY16, the Director and her staff visited over 50 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. Consistent themes from focus groups are that Sailors and Marines feel confident in their command's support and more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

In addition, DON-SAPRO staff participated in two men's trauma groups with about 20 individual victims. They separately met with professional staff at the Naval Consolidated Brig in Miramar, CA, and they held discussions with academic experts at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health; the University of Windsor, Canada; and the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, GA. Shared insights underscored the broad range of challenges confronting sexual assault survivors, the prolonged psychological trauma that many suffer, and the complex nature of what many perceive as retaliation.

Many site visits coincided with live-acted, large-audience "Pure Praxis" training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These sessions use professional civilian actors/trainers and audience participation to explore individual responsibilities and behaviors with regard to preventing retaliation and ostracism against individuals after they report a sexual assault. Feedback at all levels was extremely positive. Since November 2015, over 80,000 Sailors and Marines have attended 260 Pure Praxis programs at 90 locations world-wide.

Training tools developed during FY16:

- During FY16, DON-SAPRO released ten new professional-quality SAPR documentary videos and accompanying discussion guides to complete a 20-module library of video training resources. Each module provides 30 minutes of training. They are available online for local downloading and training use within DON. Various topics include consent and survivor stories (including a male victim interview).
- During FY16, DON-SAPRO staff worked to translate material on healthy relationships, the definition of consent, male and female sexual assault, preventing and confronting ostracism, and bystander intervention into a “graphic novel” format suitable for the youngest Sailors and Marines – those known to be our highest-risk demographic for sexual assault. Extensive input was provided directly by young Sailors and Marines in numerous focus groups, and professional graphic art support was provided by the Defense Media Activity (Navy). The resulting 370-page “graphic novel” is now being evaluated by the Services for publication and use in diverse training environments.
- Work was also underway in FY16 toward the development of abbreviated SAPR guidance for military immediate supervisors of enlisted personnel. Our goal is to summarize their leadership responsibilities and priorities, as junior members of the chain of command, in SAPR situations they are likely to encounter.

Other training tools previously developed by DON-SAPRO remain in active use. Each combines professional-quality video segments and facilitated group discussion.

- “Not On My Watch,” is a two-hour SAPR training program tailored for Navy recruits in training, combining video segments with facilitated discussion. It is currently in use for all Navy recruits.
- “Counting On Us,” is a two-hour program tailored for use at the Navy’s Senior Enlisted Academy, which all Navy Senior Chiefs (E-8) are now required to attend.
- “Make a Difference, Be the Solution,” is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS).
- “Empowered to Act,” is tailored for prospective Commanding Officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center.
- “One Team, One Fight” is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. An updated version is now being developed for use in 2017.

Special initiatives during FY16:

- During FY16, DON-SAPRO distributed 19,000 copies of its updated “SAPR Commander’s Guide” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated current edition is expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component.
- In partnership with Commander Naval Installations Command and the Chief of Chaplains, DON-SAPRO resourced and developed the curriculum for confidential, voluntary “CREDO” offsite retreats intended to promote healing and resiliency among survivors of prior sexual assault. During FY16, initial pilot retreats were successfully conducted at Norfolk, VA; Camp Pendleton, CA; and Jacksonville, FL. Feedback from each was extremely positive. Additional “Phase II” pilot programs are already planned for FY17, with broader implementation anticipated in FY18. Our site visit stakeholder conversations underscore the profound vulnerability of prior victims to repeated assault, and thus the potential prevention value of focused and supportive efforts to break that cycle.
- DON-SAPRO continued its partnership with Navy leadership and the Naval Education and Training Command to continuously assess sexual assault in military training environments. Voluntary sexual assault surveys of all graduating students (both genders) began at several sites in 2013 and were expanded during FY14 to all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations – including those at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, CT, where almost all students are male. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. The results continue to validate our impression of a low incidence of sexual assault and a positive command climate in these settings.
- During FY16, DON-SAPRO met with several mass-media organizations to promote broad culture change through more positive female role models, particularly those with ties to traditional military roles. One direct result was the groundbreaking lead female character of LT Nora Salter in latest “Call of Duty” video game, released in November 2016. Two other strong characters were also modeled after females. Discussion is also underway with the National Football League (NFL) about (a) how the DON executes training on sexual assault and domestic violence, and (b) how NFL athletes influence the behaviors of young Sailor and Marines, and of those we hope to recruit.

Sexual Assault Prevention Projects During FY16:

The Department of the Navy has accumulated over five years of experience in sexual assault prevention among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. We continue to assess outcomes since multiple

simultaneous initiatives were begun in February 2011 through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders. The most obvious change has been a sustained 59% decrease in the frequency of reports of penetrating sexual assaults (see Figure 1 below). In contrast, reports of non-penetrating offenses decreased similarly for about two years, but then progressively increased to levels now above their prior baseline – despite no recent change in their estimated true frequency from ongoing sexual assault surveys of departing TSC students. Taken together, these findings suggest two superimposed and positive effects – both (a) a rapid and sustained impact from prevention initiatives on the frequency of all forms of sexual assault, and (b) a more recent increase in the reporting of non-penetrating assaults as a result of extensive SAPR training about the spectrum of acts that constitute sexual assault in the first place.

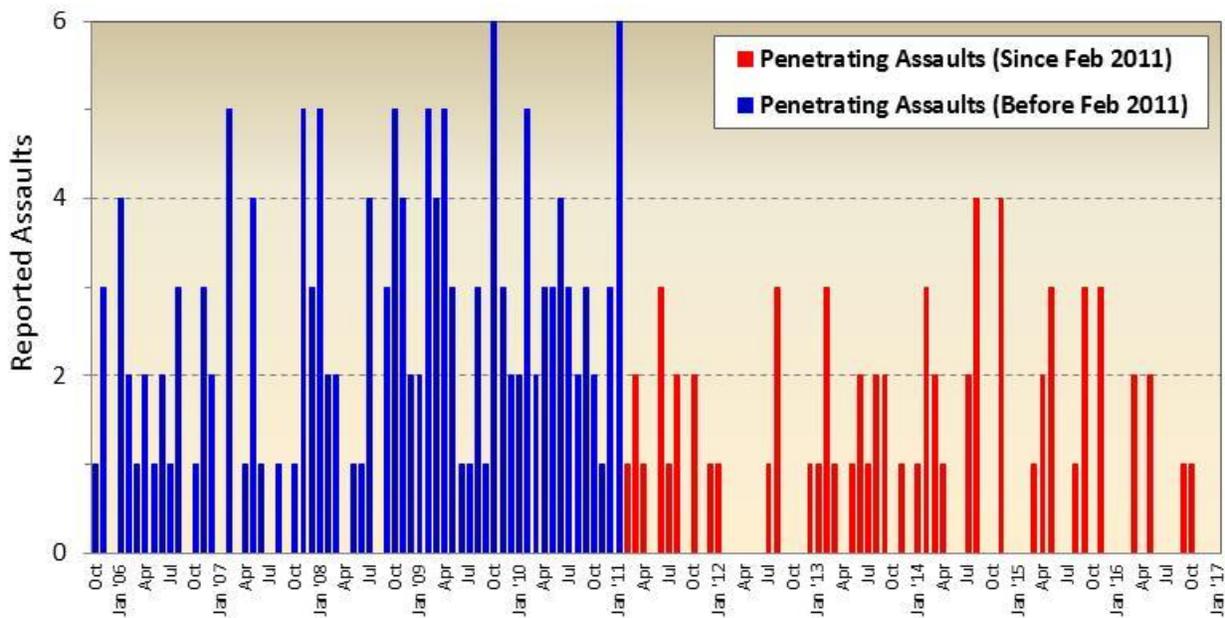


Figure 1. Reports of Penetrating Sexual Assault (Including Restricted Reports) at Training Support Command, Great Lakes, by Month of Reported Occurrence

Our experience at TSC Great Lakes suggests that sexual assault prevention in a high-risk population of young people is possible but not easy. Key factors appear to include the need for multiple simultaneous specific efforts, and the engagement of leadership throughout the chain of command. Navy senior leaders have already begun applying these insights elsewhere.

As follow-on activities, this year, DON-SAPRO began preliminary work on two additional prevention demonstration projects in other settings. The first involves collaboration with 5th Fleet, regional leaders and local commanders at Naval Support Activity Bahrain, an overseas operational shore installation. The second involves collaboration with Fleet leaders and the local command staff aboard USS GEORGE WASHINGTON, a nuclear powered aircraft carrier.

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

Sexual assault is a significant threat to the United States Navy, adversely impacting readiness, morale, and retention. Navy takes this threat seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the absolute commitment that sexual assault and sexual harassment are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity for all, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy SAPR efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, including an emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of destructive actions and behaviors that lead to more serious or criminal behaviors.

Authorizing Regulations

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 8AUG13; directs SAPR program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON)
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10JUN10; outlines mission and functions of the DON SAPR Office
- Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 1752.1C, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," 13AUG15; issues Navy policies and standards
- Commander, Naval Installations Command Instruction (CNICINST) 1752.2A, "Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures," 15MAR13 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures
- CNICINST 1752.3, "SAPR Installation Drill Procedures", 29SEP13; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills
- CNICINST1752.4, "Sexual Assault Case Management Group (CMG) Procedures," 8JAN15; provides standardized protocols for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings
- CNIC NOTICE 5420, Establishment of the Installation Commanding Officer as Permanent Chair in Sexual Case Management Group, 4 April 2016. Directs Installation Commanding Officers (CO) to serve as the permanent Chair for monthly Installation Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings.
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Medical-Forensic Program", provides guidance for timely, readily accessible quality care, and medical-forensic evaluation of the sexual assault victim
- Navy Leadership Messages:
 - All Navy (ALNAV) 021/16, "2016 Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM)," 1 Apr 16
 - NAVADMIN 280/15, "Chart The Course (CTC)," 9 Dec 15
 - NAVADMIN 046/16, "Maternity and convalescent leave policy update," 25 Feb 16
 - NAVADMIN 166/16, "FY-17 General Military Training Schedule," 26 Jul 16
 - NAVADMIN 181/16, "2016 Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty

Military," 17 Aug 16

- NAVADMIN 203/16, "Guidance for transgender military service, message 1," 12 Sep 16

Organizational Structure

Navy SAPR Program leadership includes:

- Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education (MPTE) serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office), as the CNO's SAPR Officer (SAPRO), directs the implementation of Navy-wide SAPR efforts to include promulgating policy for SAPR.
- Stakeholder Organizations:
 - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
 - Chaplains provide support and spiritual counseling.
 - Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges, legal advisors, and trial, defense, and Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC).
 - Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) investigates all reports of sexual assault.
 - Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
 - Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO) develops and implements Navy's Communication Plan.
 - U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa (CNE-CNA); and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
 - Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) provides enlisted and Fleet perspectives.

Other SAPR Personnel Involved

Navy's SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complementary to SAPR programs available ashore. Commanders, supervisors, and managers at all levels are responsible for the effective implementation of the SAPR program and policy. For purposes of this report, Commanders, Commanding Officers (CO), and Officers in Charge (OIC) will be referred to as Commanders.

- Victims are supported by trained and certified Unit SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) (a collateral duty), full-time SAPR VAs, and Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) ashore. In Fiscal Year (FY) 16, ongoing assessment of SARC

and SAPR VA allocation resulted in further expansion to 103 SARCs from 94 SARCs. The number of full-time SAPR VAs remained steady (69 full-time SAPR VAs).

- Certified collateral duty UVAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs) (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and complement the support available ashore.
- As licensed civilian counselors, DRCs work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide them with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and support services across a spectrum of care. In FY16, as a result of the success of the DRC program, the number of billets was increased to 40.
- VLCs work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.
- SAPR Officers are subject matter experts (SMEs) and advisors to higher echelon Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program. There are over 35 SAPR Officers assigned across Navy to Fleet, Type, and System Commanders as well as all ten Navy geographic regions, ensuring that Flag-level leadership can easily take advantage of their expertise to ensure the SAPR Program is effectively and consistently executed Fleet-wide.

Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

Navy continues to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, command climate improvements and expanded response capability with the ultimate goal of eliminating sexual assaults. Navy SAPR efforts and training are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity, intolerant of sexual assault and sexual harassment, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of sexual assault, harassment and retaliation.

There is progress as a result of Navy's efforts. The number of sexual assault reports increased in 2016 from 2015. This increase was anticipated based on continuing efforts to educate Sailors on what constitutes a sexual assault especially for the 35k to 40k new Sailors who join the Navy every year, this includes raising awareness of sexual assault reporting avenues and support for those who report sexual assault.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational (DEOMI) Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates

positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Navy will continue to pursue and expand prevention efforts, setting the conditions for a command climate that does not condone, tolerate, or ignore sexual assault, while further expanding and maturing response capability.

While results show trust in command leadership, challenges still remain. Navy recognizes the need to provide more focus on male victim reporting and will continue to work to remove barriers to reporting and improve male-specific support. Navy will also focus on better understanding and eliminating retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment towards victims, care providers, first responders, and those who intervene in sexual assault.

Navy will continue to refine our ability to analyze data and adjust programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve SAPR effectiveness. Two key initiatives for FY17 include:

- The Bahrain Prevention Project is an initiative driven by local commanders, with the support of DON SAPRO and OPNAV N17 to reduce destructive personnel incidents, including sexual assault, through targeted prevention methodologies. The project, projected to be implemented in FY17, will also focus on improving reporting and will measure new data to compare/correlate with the base line data. Best practices, lessons learned, and a model for implementation will be exported to other installations.
- Navy SAPR has also contracted the Center for Naval Analysis to examine the relationship between sexual assaults that occur within a command and all other destructive behaviors. This holistic approach of the study is aimed at identifying underlying conditions that exist which allow sexual assaults to occur.

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 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-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.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

Sexual assault is a crime that harms Sailors, damages unit cohesion and trust, and stands contrary to Navy Core Values. Navy endeavors to create an environment in which Sailors do not tolerate, condone, or ignore sexual assault or other inappropriate behaviors. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which it occurs is a

requirement to advance prevention strategies. Navy aims to reinforce cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, and dignity. Navy's prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and environment in accordance with Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment.

Navy's prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, peer, and individual actions and accountability. The overarching imperative throughout the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. Navy's prevention efforts highlight key elements that support stopping sexual assaults before they occur:

- Cultural change. Navy's strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes is aimed at education and prevention strategies that will reduce incidents of sexual assault and increase trust among members at all levels in the Navy organization and its leaders. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify, and reduce environmental risks and high-risk behaviors, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm.
- Deliberate and engaged leaders. Leaders at all levels are personally engaged in preventing sexual assault before it occurs and holding those who commit such acts appropriately accountable.
- Education and awareness. Navy's SAPR program provides a broad spectrum of training to identify and address risks, support healthy boundaries and relationships, and challenge myths regarding sexual assault.
- Presence and intervention. Intervention training is focused on all Sailors and requires anyone who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to be leaders and to act. Intervention training provided Sailors with the knowledge and skills to intervene safely when necessary by challenging mental/social models and assumptions, while building a culture of respect, accountability, and professionalism.
- Partnerships across SAPR organizations. Navy continues to collaborate with SAPR stakeholders to share information to inform and drive policy, training, and resourcing.

Navy prevention initiatives continue to be implemented across the force:

- "Chart the Course" (CTC) training was introduced to Navy and emphasized positive professional behavior and decision-making. Scenario-based videos and facilitator-led discussions helped Sailors determine how to make the right decisions, understand consequences and behave professionally when facing difficult situations. Facilitated discussions among peer groups covered a spectrum of behaviors and emphasized the importance of leaders at every level to "step up, and step in."

- DON SAPRO hosted PurePraxis training events. PurePraxis is an interactive training done through theater-style performances. The training focuses on providing Sailors with the skills necessary to react and cope with difficult life situations. The FY16 training allowed audiences to practice positive, creative, and safe solutions to retaliatory acts (reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment) against victims who made a report of sexual assault. The training also addressed the prevention of destructive behaviors, how to apply intervention strategies, and reinforced empathy, dignity, and respect to victims.
- To increase transparency and serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders, Navy continued to publish courts-martial results, including appellate briefs, online, for the public and in monthly press releases. The VLC Program, Office of the Judge Advocate General's (OJAG's) Criminal Law Division, and the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals (NMCCA) coordinated to ensure that document release was compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act, and NMCCA Rules of Practice and Procedure.
- Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Headquarters (HQ) SAPR supported efforts during Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) by providing the SARCs with an updated SAAPM Toolkit, which included additional event and marketing ideas, best practices, and an updated poster design featuring the 2016 DoD SAAPM theme, "Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know your part. Do your part."
- Commander Naval Forces Europe/Africa (CNE/CNA) established a bi-weekly meeting of the Region Commander (REGCOM) and the Commanding Officers of each installation to discuss trends in destructive behaviors and the way ahead in prevention of sexual assaults. The REGCOM utilized a scoring system to ensure that each installation was complying with bi-annual SAPR Installation drills and exercises (see sections 4.1 and 5.1), results of which highlighted program strengths and weaknesses. The outcome provided areas on which to focus corrective actions to ensure prevention efforts are synchronized and working effectively.
- United States Fleet Forces Command (USFFC), in an effort to set the appropriate conditions to drive lasting culture change in the micro-climates where Sailors live and operate, identified the junior leaders who lead the micro-climates as the center of gravity for their campaign. Their multi-faceted program requires each command to engage on destructive behaviors in a stand-down event four times per year. Commands were provided turnkey programs for the first three stand-downs to ensure common messaging:
 - Interactive video and scenario based training (such as CTC) using certified trainers who administer this training to each command.
 - Fleet-provided workshop designed to counter destructive behaviors in each Fleet concentration area, one or two times per year. Each workshop is

designed to share best practices, bring in unique perspectives, and provide unfiltered messaging from senior leadership to the deckplates.

- DON SAPRO hosted PurePraxis training events which are completed in each Fleet Concentration area. Nearly 50% of USFFC Sailors attended a PurePraxis training event this past year.
 - Lastly, each command is expected to host their own stand-down tailored to their demographics and their unique operating environment. 98% of Fleet Commands report accomplishment of more than one event this past year, some hosting unique events monthly. These tailored and innovative events are shared monthly via First Flag Reports to the first Admiral in the chain of command.
- Commands also integrated efforts to counter destructive behaviors by incorporating initiatives such as: Afloat Cultural Workshops designed to understand barriers to reporting, and periodic micro-climate assessments conducted during Division in the Spotlight and Zone Inspection programs. Each command is also integrating training to counter destructive behaviors into command indoctrination training, petty officer indoctrination training, Chief Petty Officer 365 training, and officer training.
 - Commander, United States Pacific Fleet (CPF) initiated a “Change the Culture” approach to overcoming sexual assault and other destructive behaviors (sexual assault, domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicidal behaviors). The campaign, conducted through the four to six Resilient Workforce Summits conducted each year at PACFLT Fleet concentration areas (San Diego, Japan, Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii), emphasizes positive behaviors, and harm reduction through intrusive and detailed training to command triads, Officers and Chiefs, SAPR VAs, SAPR Points of Contact (POCs), SARCs and Ombudsmen. This two-day training demonstrates “signature behaviors” that focus on the Sailors who are “doing it right,” as well as a panel discussion by experts in each destructive behavior. CPF’s SAPR Officer and Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Director of Sexual Harassment conduct specialized training focusing on the continuum of harm and ways to exit the continuum and operate in a culture of mutual respect and dignity. Additional command-level efforts include:
 - USS JOHN C. STENNIS used a multi-faceted training approach to improving responsible decision making skills, leveraging a wide variety of tools such as, open Mast, small group training, safety stand down, civilian presenters from Kitsap County Sexual Assault Center, and talking openly about sexual assault through deck plate leadership.
 - Commander, Naval Expeditionary Forces, Pacific (NECCPAC) discusses intervention, personal behavior, and accountability, the de-glamorization of alcohol and retaliation during staff meetings and All Hands Calls prior to every long weekend and holiday stand-down. NECCPAC has a strong relationship with the Regional SARCs, VLC, and SAPR VAs providing continuous education on the SAPR program and victim care/support to all members. During the month of April, for SAAPM, NECCPAC hosted a

morning round table titled “A Cup of Prevention” with the Regional SARC (RSARC)/SARC, VLC, and CPF Deputy Chaplain to answer questions about sexual assaults and discuss their roles as they pertain to sexual assault.

- Commander, Naval Forces Japan (CNFJ) prevention efforts include a continuous, All Hands-focused media and awareness campaign through various outlets, including the Armed Forces Network radio and television spots, installation web pages, posters, Facebook, Base Commander’s Channel, Plans of the Week, Area Orientation Briefs/Intercultural Relations, and base marquee announcements.
- The Commander Navy Reserve Forces (CNRF) SAPR Officer provided tailored SAPR training for Reserve Component Commanders (RCC) and prospective Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSC) Commanding Officers. In addition, CNRF communicated SAPR awareness via “TNR” (The Navy Reservist) magazine, mailed to each Selected Reserve and all Reserve commands quarterly. The TNR magazine was utilized for strategic messaging, including breaking the cycle of destructive behavior and communicating the requirement to create and maintain a culture where sexual assault is not tolerated.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

Navy continues to make advances in aligning prevention-oriented communications, and awareness based on the specific demographic audiences across the Fleet.

- Senior Fleet leadership meets quarterly to review sexual assault data, ensure alignment of messaging, and to develop strategies to best engage on the waterfront as leadership considers the challenge of engaging a globally distributed force with 40% deployed at any given time.
- OJAG’s Criminal Law Division continues to provide trainings and materials tailored to specific demographics. For example, the Criminal Law Division co-sponsors an annual Sexual Assault Policy for Staff Judge Advocates course. This multi-disciplinary course provides military justice and sexual assault policy updates for Staff Judge Advocates, as well as overviews of other SAPR-related roles and organizations, such as NCIS, SARCs, and VLC. The course trains Staff Judge Advocates on appropriate responses to allegations of sexual assault within a command at all stages of the case, and ultimately focuses on increasing collaboration within the military justice system to better support response to sexual assault allegations. OJAG’s Criminal Law Division also participated in a cross-functional training symposium on victims’ rights that included VLC, Disability Evaluation Attorneys, Legal Assistance Attorneys, trial counsel, and Staff Judge

Advocates. The Criminal Law Division provides tailored training to various providers within the SAPR program, such as a course geared towards senior Staff Judge Advocates, and a course for SARCs.

- The 2016 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Conference trained all chaplains on the role of chaplaincy in cultivating ethical leaders, analyzing advisement to the command on moral and ethical issues, and identifying best practices and models for the development of ethical leaders. Included in the training were aspects of the Religious Ministry Teams' work with sexual assault victims and perpetrators.
- CNIC HQ SAPR provided an expanded social media section of the 2016 SAAPM Toolkit, which included best practices on creating public service announcements, guidance for effectively managing social media, and sample social media content, including content with a primary prevention focus. For SAAPM, in coordination with CNIC Public Affairs Office, CNIC also conceptualized and released a CNIC HQ leadership video message highlighting the critical role everyone plays in preventing sexual assault before it occurs, including the strong leadership by Installation Commanding Officers and SARCs. Navy Regions have identified the following promising practices:
 - Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia (CNREURAFSWA) – Naval Support Activity (NSA) Bahrain has various prevention programs, including U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) provided safety information to every ship prior to a port visit and to all transient personnel. Additionally, the SAPR POC briefs all temporary duty, transient and visiting personnel on safety issues and disseminates Bahrain Safe Cards.
 - Commander, Navy Region Korea (CNRK) - Conducts "Meet and Greets" with visiting ships, all-hands meetings, safety briefings and stand-down briefs. On Tuesdays' Command Quarters, training is led by senior enlisted leaders emphasizing behavior issues throughout the chain of command. Feedback and best practices from these events are tracked and monitored by SAPRO and RSARC and incorporated into subsequent trainings.
 - Commander Navy Region Northwest (CNRNW) - Participates in the quarterly Navy Drug and Alcohol Advisory Council forum that provides safety information and updates to Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor (DAPA) personnel assigned to each command, and includes Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO), NCIS, JAG, Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR), and civilian law enforcement. SAPR metrics are briefed at the meeting to educate participants on the affect alcohol has on incidents and reporting.
- USFFC training focuses on four cohort groups: command leadership teams; front line supervisors; junior Sailors; and destructive behavior program managers. Training materials fielded to the Fleet have been tailored specifically for these

groups.

- Command leadership teams ensure their command climates and the micro-climates within their commands are aligned to Navy Core Values. Within these groups best practices are shared, discussions on strategies to integrate messaging on all destructive behaviors are conducted, and problem solving opportunities that are presented during normal deployment cycles can be creatively used to deepen an understanding on destructive behaviors on the deck plates.
 - Front line supervisor workshops stress the role that immediate supervisors have to ensure their micro-climate is the key to preventing sexual assault in an environment where Sailors respect both themselves and others.
 - Junior Sailors are addressed with creative education/entertainment events that approach destructive behaviors from unique and modern perspectives using a variety of keynote and motivational speakers.
 - Guidance and policy updates are provided to destructive behavior program managers as well as a sharing of strategies to ensure full integration of programs within a command, including how to overcome difficult situations.
- CPF SAPR training included a more concentrated focus on intervention strategies in a variety of scenarios. SAPR Standardized Core Training (SCT) training received positive feedback for clearer presentation of reporting options and services available for each. The definition and importance of consent was another major focus and discussion point across the region, both in command-level training and as part of the PACFLT Resilient Workforce Summit.
 - Standard practice at commands before weekends and holidays, and during Command Indoctrination, is for Leading Petty Officers (LPOs), Chief Petty Officers (CPOs), and/or Division Officers to talk to Sailors about sexual assault and appropriate behaviors while on liberty.
 - Junior Sailors continue to receive interactive training and coping skills by attending PurePraxis performances.
 - In many commands, the SAPR team conducts training during duty section muster to discuss reporting procedures and resources available in the local area.
 - NECCPAC SAPRO requires each Echelon IV SAPR POC to submit a monthly SAPR tracker that is reviewed by the cognizant Staff Judge Advocate. This tracker provides a Situation Report (SITREP) roll-up and snap-shot of the case disposition that is used for trend analysis across the CPF Force. SAPRO maintains a quarterly and fiscal year trend analysis that is discussed by the Commander at Echelon IV Video Tele-Conferences (VTC) and the annual Commander's conference. Staff Duty Officers (SDO) review SAPR program and reporting procedures during their quarterly training.
 - USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT's Commanding Officer emphasizes deck plate leadership on sexual assault prevention and encourages Sailors to

“keep what they’ve earned” and to respect and protect shipmates. The Commanding Officer also addresses all hands regarding the way alcohol can change a normally trustworthy person’s life and career as well as the impact their actions can have on other shipmates and /or innocent bystanders. All Sailors are encouraged to call their Chain of Command if they are in need of assistance.

- In addition to communicating SAPR campaign plan fundamentals at the Regional Component Commanders Conference, the CNRF SAPR Officer presented a comparison of the results of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study to the 2015 Workforce and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Duty Military Personnel and included a session featuring DON SAPRO videos. At the NOSC Commanding Officer course, the Force SAPR Officer taught techniques to develop a command climate that embraces mutual respect and dignity, enforces rejection of gender bias, and addresses challenges in reporting confidence and mechanisms to overcome these challenges.
- BUMED ensures medical forensic training is disseminated to Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE). Training contains case study reviews, non-identifiable photographs of victims, medico-legal documentation, and interview techniques.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

In June 2013, the 21st Century Sailor Office was established to ensure that every Sailor’s total fitness needs – including physical, mental, social, and spiritual – are met so they can better navigate the challenges faced during their military service. Working on improving a Sailor’s resilience ensures their combat readiness and effectiveness. OPNAV N17 (Navy Flag Officer, Director of 21st Century Sailor Office/Navy SAPRO) oversees an organization that establishes policy and provides oversight for Navy’s drug and alcohol prevention program, family advocacy program, suicide prevention, operational stress control, sexual harassment prevention, equal opportunity, hazing and bullying prevention as well as sexual assault prevention. This organizational construct allows for coordination and collaboration among major stakeholders across all prevention-related issues, strategies, and initiatives, and is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as providing multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force. Additional stakeholder initiatives include:

- In April 2016, CNIC HQ SAPR hosted a webinar for SARCs and SAPR VAs led by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), to present ICADV’s new resource, the Prevention Toybox. The Prevention Toybox introduces key

prevention and collaboration concepts employing multiple learning methods to explore topics such as planning effective prevention initiatives, identifying opportunities for collaboration by exploring shared risk and protective factors, and evaluating prevention programs. CNIC encouraged webinar participants to utilize the Prevention Toybox in order to engage both military and civilian partners in prevention work.

- Utilizing a CNIC-developed curriculum, SARCs provide ongoing training to Unaccompanied Housing Residential Advisors (RAs). Engaging RAs in understanding the dynamics of sexual assault and their role in both prevention and response better ensures that they can more effectively identify and intervene in destructive behaviors in Unaccompanied Housing, as well as support victims when sexual assault does occur.
- Naval Air Station (NAS) Whidbey Island created a new initiative in which SAPR VAs conduct command walk-throughs. The SAPR VA arranges to meet with the Unit SAPR POC just prior to the walk-through, effectively making the event unannounced, and enabling the SAPR team to inspect spaces for program advertising, engage Sailors at the deck plate level, and interact with command leadership. This has resulted in a more cohesive working relationship between individual Sailors, tenant commands, and the SAPR team. It also provided a relaxed atmosphere to discuss topics such as alcohol's relation to sexual assault, sexual harassment vs. sexual assault, sexual assault reporting options, and services offered through Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) (SAPR, clinical support, transition information, etc.).
- NAS Corpus Christi has a Joint Service SAPR Team that works closely with the Army's Employee Assistance Program and Alcohol Prevention Specialization to provide joint trainings for not only SAPR but also alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Additionally, the SARC works with the Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) Officer to show the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault. SAPR VAs have been trained in "Safe TALK" to enhance sailor intervention with destructive behaviors.
- USFFC encourages commands to discuss destructive behaviors regularly using daily morning quarters, command all hands calls, and other standing opportunities that are integrated into the life cycle of a command. Each command has a regular assessment cycle that involves reviewing micro-climates (divisions and work centers) individually, in addition to periodic command climate surveys. Commands are encouraged to conduct an Afloat Cultural Workshop in addition to normal command climate surveys. These workshops analyze micro-climates and barriers to reporting that are identical to the Navy's destructive behavior programs. Commands are required to conduct two safety stand downs in conjunction with winter holidays and summer holidays – these events provide a perfect venue to address destructive behaviors.

- Commander Strike Fighter Wing Pacific (CSFWP) holds monthly safety meetings with civilian and military staff to discuss Civilian Employee Assistance Program opportunities and the military counterparts that provide additional support in reference to the civilian program. It also details military managed programs that civilian employees may be qualified to use, to include SAPR, CMEO, and DAPA. Commands maintain open communication with NAS Lemoore SARCs and SAPR VAs on program updates, products, refresher training, recertification training for SAPR POCs.
- In 2016, CNRF organized a permanent Resiliency Team, chaired by the Force Chief of Staff and composed of subject matter experts from all areas of destructive behavior prevention as well as religious services and medical representatives. The team is directed to identify parallels and common challenges throughout all destructive behaviors and to develop and implement mechanisms to counter these challenges at the Force level.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

Many Navy regions, installations, and commands report peer-to-peer sponsorship and mentoring programs that mentor junior Sailors in professional development, mission readiness, and positive communication that enhances teamwork among peers, and promoting events that exclude alcohol. They work to influence junior personnel to seek healthier alternatives in socializing and taking advantage of MWR opportunities.

- The Navy's focus this year has been on showing "what right looks like" in an effort to drive lasting and meaningful culture change on the deck plates. Rather than providing additional resources to demonstrate what a destructive situation looks like, training tools are maturing to show Sailors proper and professional behaviors to emulate. Navy-wide training CTC focused on shaping a climate based on Navy Core Values and Navy Ethos. Each command conducted training in small groups of 30 or less, hosted by a certified peer/near-peer facilitator. Those groups were organized by rank to encourage active participation as well as break down standing micro-climates within a command.
- At Commander Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW), schoolhouse student mentor programs permit mentors to serve as role models and share their knowledge and experience, help mentees improve communication and leadership skills, assist junior students in navigating training challenges, aid others in setting healthy boundaries that lead to the development of positive relationships, the importance of valuing diversity, and how to achieve professional success. In a joint Service school environment, the Navy, Army, and Air Force school councils host quarterly SAPR

events to increase awareness and encourage consistent intervention.

- Navy Support Facility (NSF) Deveselu, Romania has established a “buddy system” when on liberty off base. This system helps ensure that Sailors get home safely and unharmed. The environment off installation, though not hostile to American Service members, can present problems with local nationals, especially when involving off-base drinking establishments. The use of the “buddy system” provides peer-to-peer mentorship and assistance that helps to promote healthy relationships.
- CNE/CNA supports installation directed policies and procedures that focus on addressing and preventing high-risk behaviors and situations targeted by offenders. Throughout the entire area of responsibility, command leadership has researched and implemented ways to deglamorize and decrease the use of alcohol on off hours, weekends, liberty, and in holiday time frames. These include increasing on-base non-alcohol activities for single sailors, establishing off-limit areas in foreign ports, re-instating the “liberty buddy” policy, and informing the chain of command on the “targeting” of certain demographics of individuals in order to raise awareness.
- Feedback from Sailors Navy-wide has been overwhelmingly positive in the wake of CTC training. There have been many anecdotal reports of positive prevention efforts that unfolded in some commands after the training was conducted. Additionally, some units reported an increase in unrestricted reporting of assaults and sexual harassment complaints in the wake of this training.
- Carrier Air Wing 9 requires all Sailors who check in to select a primary and secondary mentor within the first 90 days of reporting in to the command. The mentor is recommended to be in a different rating/department from the protégé, and both protégé and mentor are required to complete and submit mentorship agreement forms to the program coordinator. Mentors provide sponsorship, familiarize the newly reported member with the chain of command, applicable POCs, and command policies and programs. Mentors focus on the following topics: Intervention; Sexual Assault Prevention; Domestic Violence; Re-victimization; Harassment, Awareness and Empathy; Sexism; and Diversity.
- In 2016, CNRF organized a permanent Resiliency Team, chaired by the Force Chief of Staff and composed of subject matter experts from all areas of destructive behavior prevention as well as religious services and medical representatives. The team is directed to identify parallels and common challenges throughout all destructive behaviors and to develop and implement mechanisms to counter these challenges at the Force level.
- RTC delivers SAPR training, which delineates appropriate/healthy relationships, to both staff and recruits both at multiple times throughout the year or during recruit training time. The goal of these events is to identify existing issues on a peer-to-peer level and deter future potential incidents throughout all phases of recruit

training.

- At Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) units, instructors are involved with their host universities' prevention and peer-awareness campus groups. Units utilize peer-to-peer training to allow other trained university students attendance in their NROTC lab periods to brief on issues of alcohol use, sexual harassment and assault, prevention, and healthy relationships in college. Additionally, "Above Board" training being developed for midshipmen shows realistic scenarios of a college student in NROTC and how she and her peers discuss diverse issues and act toward preventing and/or reporting them.

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

Leadership involvement at all levels is the key to a successful sexual assault prevention strategy. This includes establishing a climate of safety and trust where individuals feel comfortable reporting incidents of sexual assaults. Results from the DEOCS have consistently shown that members are aware of sexual assault programs, including where they can find additional resources. The surveys show that while Sailors might not want to come forward to report an incident of sexual assault due to internal factors (e.g., embarrassment or shame), they are confident that they would obtain the support they needed and that the command would pursue action, when necessary. Other command surveys indicated that junior Sailors are not clear on reporting and the differences in reporting. Additionally, senior Sailors appear to be unclear on the role of the SAPR POCs. As a result annual SCT, command communications, and SARC and SAPROs have emphasized the types of reports victims can make and who can take them. Additionally a forthcoming revision to OPNAVINST 1752.1C in 2017 will clarify the role and responsibilities of the command SAPR POC.

- To assist in evaluating the success of prevention efforts at the command level, OPNAVINST 1752.1C allowed SARCs to be involved in command climate assessments. The SARCs' involvement promotes the commands ability to continually focus on sustaining a positive, healthy command climate and enforcing Navy standards. Commands are generally assessed to have positive reporting climates, but can improve members' understanding of who to contact within the command depending on specific type of report elected. Commands are actively engaged in ways to protect the privacy of members involved in sexual assault cases, thereby minimizing the risk of retaliation.
- At Commander Joint Region Marianas (CJRM), the DEOCS survey revealed several weak areas of SAPR knowledge, specifically amongst the civilian employees. There was a noticeable percentage of civilians who did not understand the reporting procedures and the methods of care available to them. Due to this discovery, subsequent training events have been specifically shaped to include

these topics to improve awareness.

- At CNRNW, the SAPR team reviews the DEOCS survey and tailors a 60-90 minute training based on a SAPR-focused and command-developed agenda, to address the needs of the command. The training is conversation-based, centering around real case studies that address a sexual assault case from incident to adjudication.
- It was recognized through command climate assessment feedback that there was a deficiency in SARC understanding of care options for Reservists. CNRF SAPRO, CNIC, and CNRF collaborated on developing, implementing and conducting training with SARCs to create Reserve SMEs for consultation on all reserve matters.
- USFFC command climate data indicates high confidence in command leadership by junior Sailors. Sailors feel safe in their command and believe that their senior leadership will support them should something happen in the destructive behavior category. Leaders are engaged on the deckplates regarding destructive behaviors across the Fleet. Most commanding officers are personally engaged at check-in and check-out points for Sailors reporting to and leaving their command. They are personally engaged in regular periodic training, personally kicking off most training opportunities like CTC, SCT, and Command Safety Stand downs. Each functional Type Commander hosts annual and semi-annual commanders' conferences to bring command leadership teams together to ensure alignment of efforts on the deckplates. Fleet workshops provide another opportunity for messaging and leadership involvement in each Fleet concentration area. These collective efforts provide for a layering of effects to prevent destructive behaviors.
- Submarine Forces Pacific (SUBPAC) Force Command Climate Specialist monitors and engages with subordinate commands to ensure DEOCS surveys are conducted every fiscal year. Subordinate commands conduct an immediate superior in command (ISIC) debrief, and provide an executive summary of the findings and plans of action. The executive summaries are examined to assess a command's climate in regards to sexual assaults and other continuum of harm risks. SUBPAC has increased oversight in ensuring climate surveys are conducted within a timely manner and foster an active partnership with the Submarine Cultural Workshop Program which focuses on communications, integrity, and trust throughout the command as a means to identify at risk behaviors that may have become cultural norms.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (i.e., Crime Reduction Program, MCIO Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

Navy continued to highlight the importance of preventing sexual assault and worked to deliver the message of respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork and a culture free of sexual assault. CTC training reinforced concepts first taught in "A" school, further emphasizing "what right looks like" as well as the need for intervention in and prevention of destructive behavior by using facilitated discussions to engage all Sailors in educational, face-to-face conversations about many topics to include alcohol, drugs, fraternization, hazing, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Sexual assault deterrence measures were also addressed in CTC, recurring student training, and annual SAPR SCT requirements.

The OJAG Criminal Law Division worked with OPNAV N172 on the annual SAPR SCT released in April 2016. Additionally, organizations essential to the accountability line of effort (such as NCIS and Legal) are present at Area Orientation Briefs to describe the outcome of various crimes including sexual assaults.

In addition to completing all required prevention training/initiatives, commands are delivering training led by a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs, and VLC. Although the primary method of developing and enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures is training, a variety of deterrence measures are in place across the Navy. Key among these programs is:

- Roving barracks patrols, established with the goal to increase the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct. Roving patrols are led by experienced officers (O-3 or above) or chief petty officers (E-7 to E-9 personnel) and augmented with E-6 personnel. CNIC is gathering feedback from roving patrol participants, RAs, and housing staff to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of these patrols. This information will be utilized to further refine deterrence measures across the Navy enterprise.
- The Navy's sexual assault trial results from 2013 through September 2016 have been posted on the Navy Judge Advocate General's website. Additionally, results of non-judicial punishment hearings and courts-martial, local and Navy-wide, are frequently published in command Plans of the Week/Plans of the Day. The Navy Judge Advocate General's Public Affairs Office also distributes a press release detailing courts-martial results on a monthly basis.
- USFFC SAPROs are currently dedicated to unpacking the micro-climates within a larger command climate. Examples of micro-climates are workcenters, divisions, departments, watch teams, duty sections, detachments, squads, and platoons. The micro-climates are the locations where precursor behaviors can be observed and stopped that could lead to sexual assaults. Some examples of precursor behaviors are bullying, hazing, initiation rituals, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, alcohol abuse, sexual jokes, and sexual innuendo. By disrupting these behaviors and creating micro-climates where Sailors respect themselves and each other, more serious destructive behaviors can be prevented. Work on ensuring positive micro-climates can also deter social ostracism by peer groups when a Sailor

reports destructive behaviors as well as potentially deter reprisals from immediate supervisors when they receive a report of or learn of destructive behavior reports. Finally, the publication of disciplinary action resultant from the prosecution of cases provides a secondary deterrent effect that reinforces the positive micro-climate we are seeking to establish in every command.

- Commander, Navy Surface Forces Pacific (CNSP) Chief of Staff sends out monthly Type Commander (TYCOM) updates, which highlight punishments awarded, and CNSP Public Affairs Office sends out daily e-mails with links to the latest CHINFO Clips.
- Shore patrols, which provide a visible deterrent, are present outside the continental United States (OCONUS) throughout frequented local area bars, restaurants, hotels, and internet cafes that are popular among Sailors, dependents, civilians, and local nationals.
- Commanders utilize social media, public service announcements (PSAs), and monthly newsletters at the unit level to educate personnel on the impact of sexual assault and prevention strategies. Training focuses on ensuring that Sailors are observant and ask questions or appropriately intervene in questionable or out of the ordinary situations.
- Navy Reserve Forces Command encourages Reserve Commands at all levels to establish and maintain constant communication with Military Criminal Investigative Organizations and local law enforcement agencies to receive common practices and emerging trends in their geographic area. For example, NCIS became aware of “sextortion” schemes targeting service members. CNRF was able to provide information on the schemes, along with preventative trainings and other tools to subordinate commands to bolster deterrence.
- Navy Service Training Command (NSTC) has instituted several deterrence and security measures at both Officer Training Command (OTC) and Recruit Training Command (RTC) that incorporate the use of technology, training, and community awareness to increase safety and prevention. Staff personnel serve as roving watch-standers, employed during the day and night, to ensure security is maintained across all facilities. Students are taught not to be behind closed doors with anyone other than their roommate at any time. Staff members are trained on how to assess a student’s actions, personality, and demeanor to determine if there is a potential risk, or if an incident has potentially occurred. All NJP results are published in the RTC Plan of the Week. Additionally, RTC continues to utilize a robust training developed specifically for RTC by DON SAPRO. This training is provided to all service members at RTC and is continuously reinforced by leadership.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC

Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

The success of Navy's SAPR program is due in large part to the close and collaborative partnerships developed and maintained by a wide variety of military organizations and stakeholders. Regularly scheduled, as well as ad hoc, meetings of cross-functional teams (CFT), roundtables and multi-disciplinary working groups, routinely address the prevention of and response to destructive behaviors including retaliation, bullying and hazing, and fraternization.

- The OJAG Criminal Law Division routinely coordinates with other military organizations in developing and providing training and policy in a variety of programs. OJAG has strong working relationships with many military organizations including the Family Advocacy Program, CNIC, NCIS, 21st Century Sailor Office, DON SAPRO, and Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD's) SAPR Office (SAPRO).
- OJAG's Criminal Law Division participates in the Navy SAPR Cross-Functional Team, which is comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs. The Cross-Functional Team discusses prevention initiatives, response and support, training, and policy legislation. The SAPR Cross-Functional Team meets monthly to provide updates, synchronize actions, discuss best practices and concerns in the SAPR field, and ensure standardization of messaging.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continued to work closely with CNRF and NSTC to provide seamless SAPR support for NOSCs and NROTC units. CNIC worked with CNRF to identify Navy regional SAPR POCs to develop subject matter expertise in implementation of the Navy Reserve SAPR Program as well as for answering SAPR-related questions and providing guidance at the regional and installation level.
- Naval Region Hawaii (CNRH) SAPR staff collaborate regularly with VLC, Military Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel, NCIS, security, Chaplain, Mental Health, Military and FFSC clinical staff, legal, and command leadership to provide coordinated victim response/support and ensure effective program and delivery of services. Collaboration with NCIS and other law enforcement ensures each member of the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Team are notified of all unrestricted reports of sexual assault and coordinate/support cross-training, whenever applicable, for team personnel.
- Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA) was selected as a pilot installation for the "Hope and Healing Retreat for Sexual Assault Survivors" program. This effort was initially proposed through a partnership between DON SAPRO and

Office of the Chief of Navy Chaplains. FFSC clinical and SAPR Programs collaborated with CREDO to develop the curriculum and follow-up group sessions topics. The program consists of a three-day CREDO retreat consisting of educational classes and skill building activities. The retreat is then followed by an eight-week psychoeducational group facilitated by an FFSC clinical provider. Identified program outcomes include increased self-awareness, strengthening of friendship and intimacy, improved conflict management, and problem solving skills.

- CPF SAPRO has also galvanized the combined efforts of the military service SARCs and SAPROs to form a cohesive SAPR joint unit in Hawaii, which eventually formalized into the Pacific Command (PACOM) SAPR Council. The group meets once a month to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. The other military services are also invited to attend the quarterly CPF Flag SAPR Executive Steering Committee (ESC).
- Strategic Communications Wing One (CSCW-1) is stationed on Tinker Air Force Base and as such, coordinates closely with the U.S. Air Force base SARC. Through this collaboration, lines of communication with civilian hospitals and organizations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), have improved dramatically. Victim advocate training and on the job training (OJT) is offered and accepted through the YWCA for UVAs.
- Commander Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) participates in a collaborative working relationship consisting of NCIS, U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACID), and local PMOs with CNFK's Security Officer. CNFK actively participates with U.S. Forces Korea in monthly Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) meetings to ensure joint efforts are working to the benefit of the Sailors and other Service members. Current efforts focus on prevention awareness through identifying and addressing high-risk behaviors, "hot spots," and misconduct in Korea.
- CNSP worked in partnership with Naval Region Southwest (NRSW), Commander Naval Air Force Pacific (CNAP), and other commands in the Metro San Diego area through cross-functional teams and monthly drumbeat meetings to stay abreast of current trends, policies, initiatives, and best practices. SAPR representatives are proactive in disseminating this information to the widest audience possible. The local Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) organization has been an outstanding advocate to the SAPR program, increasing Sailor buy-in to prevention at the deck-plate level through focused events, providing social alternatives, and simply being an example among the Sailors on a day-to-day basis.
- Due to the size and geographic location of many Reserve commands, intra-service and inter-service coordination is necessary in order to satisfy service mandated requirements. Through this coordination, Navy Reserve Commands are able to establish commonalities and seek mechanisms for unity of effort in combatting

sexual assault, especially in situations where Reserve Commands are located on other-than-Naval installations.

- NSTC Headquarters collaborated with OSD SAPRO to create a ROTC trifold for resources and procedures for midshipmen and cadets across all military service ROTCs. NSTC is working with DON SAPRO, NETC, OPNAV N17, and CNIC to develop and implement “Above Board,” a new and interactive SAPR training for midshipmen.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE)) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

Navy SAPR (OPNAV N172) met with Fairfax County Public Schools Office of Intervention and Prevention Services to gain an understanding of how they address destructive behaviors in school-age groups. Topics and programs reviewed included suicide, bullying, harassment, and intimate partner violence. Also discussed were possible opportunities for partnerships between Navy and Fairfax County Public Schools to exchange best practices and support to local Navy and military families.

OPNAV N172, along with DoD and Service SAPR representatives, met with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention sexual violence subject matter experts to review and discuss new evidence based research and strategies in development to prevent sexual violence. The visit helped identify ways to better align SAPR strategies and policies in the future, and how to possibly develop a broader Navy Violence (or sexual violence) Prevention Strategy to addresses both SAPR and domestic violence.

Navy VLC routinely communicate with and engage local civilian victim-support providers to leverage their experience and guidance in working victim issues. This includes attendance at civilian subject-matter expert training events such as with the American Bar Association and the National Crime Victims Law Institute, as well as local state bar training events. Additionally, Navy VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses.

Navy-wide, UVAs often volunteer at rape crisis centers or affiliated organizations to provide victim advocacy expertise and share best practices. SARC and SAPR VAs also visit local hospitals and rape crisis centers to educate administrators, managers, and care providers on reporting options used by Department of Defense personnel and how to tailor their care to preserve the integrity of this reporting. Local community involvement was also further nurtured and bolstered by inviting civilian leaders to individual commands to discuss common themes, unity of effort, and specific services offered.

In order to provide an optimal training experience for Navy SARCs, CNIC HQ SAPR worked with the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), the credentialing body for the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing Program (D-SAACP) to coordinate SARC participation in the 42nd NOVA Training Event, followed by a Navy Day training focused on policy and Navy program updates and best practices. CNIC also engaged with the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to present a prevention-focused webinar to SARCs and SAPR VAs. In addition to these efforts, CNIC continues to collaborate with other Services to share research, best practices, and current prevention-focused efforts. Regional community collaboration efforts include:

- NSA Naples partnered up with “Fear2Freedom,” a non-profit organization based out of Norfolk, VA that provides boxes full of supplies and resources for victims of sexual assault that have gone through a SAFE exam. The boxes were packed by volunteers at the “Take Back the Night” event and were provided to the hospital.
- At Naval Region Southeast (CNRSE) the Joint Service SAPR Team and Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate participated in the local Coastal Community Bend Coalition and the Crime Victims Coalition to enhance military/civilian relationships. These organizations work together throughout the year to facilitate training for each other, plan joint events for April’s Sexual Assault Awareness Prevention Month, September’s Suicide Prevention Month, and October’s Domestic Violence Awareness Month. The joint military/civilian efforts at information tables reached over 250 military and more than 1000 civilians and students.

Each Fleet concentration area has a unique challenge and situation to face when it comes to Sailors finishing their work and heading out on liberty. Each command engages in their own Fleet Concentration area, layering positive liberty programs with active programs offered in the community. Gulfport in particular was able to partner with the small number of bars in the local community to reinforce Navy messaging and standards of conduct through a shared training program. The other Fleet concentration areas actively engage in the local community seeking to educate the community on the Navy’s prevention efforts, generating local partners in Ride-Share and Safe-Ride programs, as an example.

CPF SAPRO networks and partners with Hawaii’s Department of Health Sexual Assault Prevention Office, Hawaii National Guard, University of Hawaii, Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault, California Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Pau (End) Violence, Office of the Attorney General Sexual Violence Office, the “Joyful Heart” Foundation (founded by actress Mariska Hargitay), the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), “Boys to Men” Coaches Association, the Hawaii CASA (Coalition Against Sexual Assault) and the Department of Homeland Security. Organizational members meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices.

- As a result of these close working relationships, CPF was invited to provide a military contingent to take part in the annual Department of Health’s Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Annual Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP)

Training Meeting where over 150 sexual assault professionals (social workers, legal professionals, lawmakers, and law enforcement) from the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui take part in a strategic planning effort to combat sexual assault in all types of communities (military, educational (elementary through high school), collegiate, and civic).

- In Metro San Diego (Naval Base Coronado [NBC], Naval Base San Diego [NBSD] & Naval Base Point Loma [NBPL]), SARCs attend monthly SART community collaborative meetings to discuss ongoing prevention efforts, victim response services, military/community referrals, law enforcement engagement, medical availability, and changing the “rape culture” attitude within society. SARCs provide community outreach trainings to YMCA, local rape crisis center and LGBT center, and participated in community-wide prevention events (e.g., resource tables throughout the year).
- Fleet Readiness Center Northwest invites community leaders such as Impaired Driving Impact Panel of Island County (IDIPIC), Oak Harbor Police Department, Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Assault (CADA) to provide presentations to all hands to further instill the awareness of the domino effect that destructive decision making has on the community as a whole.

Navy Medicine SAMFEs have been invited to speak at National conferences such as International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) and local Rape Crisis programs to share their unique perspective of caring for military sexual assault patients.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

In addition to reviewing, selecting and submitting award winning packages for the DoD Exceptional SARC and SAPR Innovation Award, many regions and commands promote and recognize Sailors for their prevention and SAPR program support efforts. To support command leadership, the SAAPM Toolkit highlights opportunities for SARCs and commands to recognize the efforts of SAPR stakeholders, for both victim support and prevention efforts, not just during April (SAAPM), but throughout the year. The Toolkit includes examples of certificates of appreciation, command citations, and letters of appreciation. Many regions also reported hosting appreciation luncheons where SAPR VAs and UVAs were recognized by installation leadership. Additional recognition events include:

- In CNRMA, several commands present their UVAs with command coins for standing duty on the installation watch bill. Others give a Bravo Zulu (well done) at command all hands, and some provide 24-hour liberty grants for exceptional UVA

service. Seasoned UVAs are invited to speak during the 40-hour VA training to provide them an opportunity to share their experiences with standing the installation watch or taking a call for the first time.

- SARC encourages command leadership within Navy Region Southwest (CNRWS) to nominate UVAs from their units to compete for installation SAPR VA of the Year recognition. SAPR VA Appreciation ceremonies are hosted to recognize all SAPR VAs and UVAs assigned to the installation and throughout tenant commands.
- NAS Sigonella, in CNREURAFSWA, has instituted an Annual Outstanding UVA Award and Quarterdeck awareness contests.
- For USFFC commands, as part of the First Flag Report process, best practices and innovations are shared by Commanding Officers with their First Flag. Those First Flag reports are collected monthly for Fleet Forces Command and are provided to the Commander for review. Each quarter, the Fleet hosts a SAPR Task Force Executive Steering Committee meeting where the innovations and best practices are shared with all senior leaders, as presented by the individual commands.
- The Installation SARC for Fleet Readiness Center Northwest presents UVAs with certificates for their active participation and support throughout the year at the annual UVA Appreciation luncheon. Advocates are recognized for hours volunteered to stand duty, participation at events throughout the year, and active involvement in command roles.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

Navy has instituted policies and programs to help reduce and mitigate destructive decisions that can lead to high risk behaviors and vulnerabilities to sexual assault. Using a variety of data sources including Situational and Operational Reports, Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), DEOCS surveys, and other reporting protocols, commands gather, review, and analyze information on their organizational behaviors. These assessments allow commands at all levels to identify trends and root causes and implement, as necessary, mitigative efforts.

Fleet Forces Command SAPROs analyzed latent cases of sexual assault (those reported more than 30 days after incident) as a subset of all incidents; compared unrestricted reports of sexual assault as compared to incident composition and demographics for restricted reports of sexual assaults and survey data on non-reports; analyzed sexual assaults that had more than a two rank split between the victim and alleged offender; analyzed unrestricted report cases that were open more than 180 days to determine the nature of cases that take longer to process and the outcomes for those cases; continued to analyze the differences between contact and penetration assaults; and analyzed the

differences and similarities between male victim and female victim sexual assaults. The Fleet team also analyzed the trends for all destructive behaviors (alcohol abuse; domestic violence; sexual harassment; drug abuse; suicide and suicidal behaviors). These analytic efforts continue to reinforce the complementary nature of effort in each destructive behavior category.

In Navy Region Japan (NRJ), when an Alcohol-Related Incident (ARI) is reported, commands implement immediate remedial training and the individual is placed on liberty risk according to the installation liberty risk matrix/policy. Metrics are briefed at the quarterly flag level ESC, and spikes in location-specific harmful behaviors prompt remediation efforts. Additionally at Navy Joint Region Marianas (NJRM), the SARC provides monthly quad charts with sexual assault statistics by report type, location of incident, and method of contact. This information provides raw data that supports a more focused concentration of effort on service specific impacts concerning sexual assault within this area of responsibility.

The COMSUBPAC Personnel Incident Report is distributed to SUBPAC Staff Directorates and subordinate commanders via the N1 Monthly Report. The report provides a force assessment of alcohol-related incidents. Commanders are educated on the frequency of alcohol-related incidents within the force to understand the linkage between substance abuse and other personnel incidents. Resources are provided to assist in the deglamorization of alcohol, such as the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) E-Gram. The goal is to mitigate the role of alcohol as a contributing factor to sexual assault and other personnel incidents through increasing understanding of the problem of substance abuse. Since focusing efforts in 2009, there has been significant decrease in alcohol-related incidences, and SUBPAC will continue to advance the change in the culture regarding alcohol use. Further, the report tracks trends on sexual assaults reported over a four-year period with detailed assessment provided to PACFLT via the quarterly roll up.

During monthly Cross-Functional Team SAPR briefings and CPF Executive Steering Committee meetings, the NECCPAC SAPRO reviews data of subordinate commands for trend analysis and provides feedback to command leadership on their efforts. Another level of NECC leadership collects and analyzes data from destructive behaviors across the entire Expeditionary Combat force worldwide. The combined data, trend analysis, and recommendations to reduce such behaviors are provided to fleet commanders and lower echelon commands.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member's career." (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

RTC continues to provide new recruits with eleven hours of SAPR-related training prior to transferring to their service school (“A” School). “Life Skills” training, which includes intervention training and skills development, is provided to all new accessions at their “A” School. This training is centered on a series of scenarios involving actual and potential sexual assault circumstances and underscores the fact that sexual and domestic violence are pervasive societal, as well as Navy, problems that cut across social distinctions. A key objective is to facilitate an open and honest discussion about issues, such as sexual assault, that many young Sailors have rarely discussed.

NROTC midshipmen receive tailored SAPR training each year: freshmen receive SAPR Fleet training during their orientation at the beginning of the academic year; sophomores receive SAPR SCT training; juniors receive SAPR Leadership training; and seniors receive the new pre-commissioning video created by DON SAPRO during their final academic year. “Above Board” training (currently under development) will illustrate SAPR issues in the college environment as well as on summer cruise. All midshipmen will receive this training.

Prior to assuming command and senior leadership positions within Navy, Commanding Officers (COs), Executive Officers (XOs), and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)/Chiefs of the Boat, attend mandatory leadership courses at the Navy Leadership and Ethics Center (NLEC). The courses cover a wide range of leadership-centric issues and provide future Navy command leaders with the information and skills necessary to undertake their new and demanding responsibilities. NLEC’s SAPR curriculum was developed by OSD SAPRO and the Services to reflect common core competencies, learning objectives, and leadership behaviors. Short videos and facilitated discussions tailored to the command leadership perspective highlight command climate, continuum of harm, and intervention.

Navy Flag Officer and Senior Executive Training (NFLEX) provides annual training to all new flag officers and Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel on the entire Twenty-First Century Sailor Office portfolio. Specifically, leadership’s role in prevention and response to destructive behaviors, and on the importance of establishing and maintaining a positive command climate based on dignity and respect for all.

The Navy’s CTC training reinforced with Fleet provided workshops to counter destructive behaviors and the DON SAPRO provided PurePraxis training provide complementary effects on modeling positive behaviors and healthy relationships. The Fleet workshops include key note speakers targeted at Command Leadership Teams and destructive behavior program managers to help “train the trainer” with best practices and strategies for engaging their audiences. These same key note speakers then engage with front line supervisors (E5-O4) on strategies of how to create positive micro-climates within a larger command that ensure Sailors treat both themselves and each other with respect. All hands training in the workshops targets positive behaviors for all Sailors.

CNIC HQ SAPR updated the 40-hour New SAPR (VA) training, including a more dynamic module focusing on prevention. This module includes information about the levels of

prevention, socio-ecological model, and various prevention strategies, including active intervention, healthy relationships, healthy sexuality, engaging men in sexual assault prevention, and peer-to-peer mentorship.

CNRMA incorporated victims' stories from DON SAPRO videos during trainings in an effort to personalize the message on promoting healthy relationships. Additionally, collaboration with Life Skills educators from FFSC to provide training on this topic as well as parenting, anger management and couple's workshops have proven effective. They encourage commands to include DAPA, CMEO, and Suicide Prevention topics with their SAPR trainings in that they can be intrinsically linked. Newer training topics include male victimology, hazing, and sextortion (provided by NCIS).

For many ships, SAPR is incorporated into port visit briefs and quarterly training. Specifically, USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT's CO, XO, CMC, and Commander Air Wing (CAG) recorded a video laying out their expectations for how to treat shipmates and behave in the workplace. Additionally, "Real Talk" was created to provide an open forum for junior Sailors to have discussions, setting the tone for work place behavior, taking care of each other, safe sex, and drinking responsible.

SUBPAC introduced a course emphasizing resiliency for Sailors assigned to submarines. The course is intended to coincide with the Sailor's 90-day mark onboard his/her first submarine. SUBPAC has found that resiliency training conducted after the first few months of reporting is critical to a smooth transition and integration into a new command. The two-day course focuses on operational stress, resiliency, and fostering healthy relationships. SUBPAC also utilizes Submarine Cultural Workshops (SCW) as an internal assessment tool that focuses on integrity, communication, and trust within the command to identify culturally accepted practices that affect mission readiness. The workshops are required three to six months after a change of command for all submarine commands. Command Leadership Teams are provided specific, detailed, and tangible recommendations in order to effectively take action to improve command climate and to take preventative actions in areas of concerns to include destructive behaviors within the continuum of harm.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

The Navy uses numerous metrics to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of its SAPR program. With regard to prevention efforts, sexual assault prevalence and reporting are the primary indicators of program success. Sexual assault prevalence, as measured by the Defense Manpower Data Center's biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA) and Defense Manpower Data Center's biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Members (WGRR), continues to be the best estimate of sexual assault incidents. The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected

to be released in the spring of 2017. The Navy also places emphasis on the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports it receives in a fiscal year. When these metrics are plotted together, the Navy gains a better understanding of the number of incidents that are captured in reports.

The Twenty-First Century Sailor Office, which oversees Navy SAPR, is focusing on a holistic approach to measuring prevention of all destructive behaviors. To this end, the Twenty-First Century Sailor Office reviews the results of the DEOCS. DEOCS anonymously assesses perceptions of organizational effectiveness, equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity, fair treatment, and SAPR. These results provide valuable insight into the environments in which sexual assaults occur and do not occur.

Local commands may also assess their individual SAPR program to determine effectiveness of efforts and to refine prevention and response capabilities. CNSP utilizes the CNSP SAPRO to conduct command assessments as per the Command Readiness Assessment Visits (CRAV), the results of which are given to the command and briefed to the ISIC. Commands are also encouraged to complete the SAPR Command Assessment Tool, to self-assess semi-annually.

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

CNIC HQ SAPR provides training to SARCs, who train UVAs. SARCs were provided with creative tools for exploring prevention themes via a webinar presentation by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, introducing the "Prevention Toybox." Additionally, all SARCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs are encouraged to attend DoD-sponsored prevention webinars.

CNRK encourages command SAPR personnel to leverage the FY16 SAPR SCT and CTC training to continue discussions with Sailors on prevention, intervention, supporting victims, and retaliation prevention. Providing an experienced UVA or POC to lead the training improves the accuracy and credibility of discussion answers. Conducting small group discussions with Sailors of similar ranks encouraged open dialog, made the training more personal, and allowed for individual reflection.

For installations with training commands and high student populations, such as CNRSE, training is provided to high risk populations (first tour, age 18-24, both genders) on safe dating, healthy boundaries, risks of dating on the internet, alcohol use, predatory behavior, bystander intervention, consent, reporting, resources available for past trauma, and life skills.

NSA Naples prevention programming and strategies have been the cornerstone of their training this year. During area orientation a video and short discussion on the importance of intervention and the responsible use of alcohol are part of the SAPR brief. Additionally

19-25 year-old Sailors attend “Real Napoli,” a mandatory training focused on preventing and responding to destructive behaviors such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse.

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

Navy continues to explore and monitor promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with leadership, SARCs, SAPROs, and periodic site visits. Navy organizations will continue to provide the latest information pertaining to the SAPR program through training, as well as incorporation of command and installation events to continue raising awareness of what are the correct behaviors Sailors should emulate and how to avoid destructive behaviors.

For all hands, prevention training begins immediately when a Sailor joins the Navy and continues throughout their career. Training is not only provided on an annual basis, but when reporting to new commands, and when being promoted. Commands will continue to adhere to SAPR training requirements for command indoctrination and annually, as required by DoDI 6495.02, and follow the Commander's Checklist for Prevention and Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault in OPNAVINST 1752.1C. While the SAPR VA and DRC will continue conducting indoctrination training to educate Sailors on the Navy standards, leaders at all levels will set the example, reinforce positive behaviors, and uphold Navy core values.

In FY17 Navy will introduce “Full Speed Ahead,” a continuation of the highly successful Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (FY14) and CTC (FY16) Fleet-wide training. Full Speed Ahead provides innovative, interactive, and scenario-based prevention training that focuses on positive behaviors Navy wants Sailors to emulate, as well as skills to identify risk factors and employ intervention strategies for behaviors throughout the continuum of harm. Training will also promote Navy’s Core Attributes of integrity, accountability, initiative and toughness as well as healthy behaviors as the foundation to a resilient and professional force.

Another initiative in FY17 is a Smartphone Application (APP) pilot by USFFC. The Smartphone APP, LiveSafe, is being offered as a Beta test to 45,000 Sailors in the Hampton Roads Fleet Concentration Area and overseas in Rota Spain for up to 4,000 Sailors to explore overseas functionality. The APP study will be conducted between November 2016 and May 2017, exploring the ability for a Smartphone APP to positively contribute to a culture of prevention in the Fleet. The APP delivers five functions to Sailors’ smartphones free of charge. Those functions include:

- A resource page that explores all destructive behaviors, to include Fleet myths and misperceptions about those behaviors and Navy policy. It also includes links to standing resources like Chaplain hot lines, suicide hotlines, the DoD SAPR hotline,

SARCs, legal representatives, Navy web sites with more information, and Military One-Source.

- A Google Map with locations for all of those resources, to include working hours and links to individual web-sites.
- WalkSafe functionality where the Sailor will be able to temporarily enable GPS tracking to a third party of their selection, to help them get to safety or to move from one location to another with active texting, voice, or silent movement depending on circumstance.
- Crowd sourcing of tips about safety, security, and destructive behaviors at our installations.
- An alert function where the APP can be used to notify Sailors of safety issues, provide policy updates, etc.

LiveSafe and the Fleet will be conducting focus groups as well as providing metric-based feedback on efficacy of further fielding of LiveSafe to the entire Navy after the pilot. Navy will continue to emphasize that reduction of sexual assaults and other unacceptable behaviors is a leadership issue that needs to be addressed at all levels. SAPR training has been incorporated into the command's regular training program. It is important to provide the right amount and type of training to avoid Sailors "tuning out" the message. This is a continuous assessment made at all levels of the command. Additionally, there are efforts to transition from the standard brief and PowerPoint to integrate skits and interactive discussions.

Monthly CFT meetings will continue to serve as a central forum to facilitate consistency of programming, verify accuracy of resource postings, and to encourage partnerships with collateral programs such as CSADD, NADAP, etc. TYCOM SAPR Officers, SARCs, and SAPR VAs will continue to use the most current research in the field to improve training methods and sustain relevancy. Commands will continue to cultivate a strong culture of trust by enforcing policy and procedures for SAPR case handling, implementing current training, encouraging third party intervention, deglamorizing alcohol use, not tolerating victim retaliation, and holding perpetrators appropriately accountable.

Forthcoming command/community efforts include:

- The 2017 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Conference will discuss the role of chaplaincy in the face of violence. This training will identify the dynamics of targeted violence and interpersonal violence. With regards to sexual assault, the training conference will focus on identifying needs, developing safety plans, and working with VAs.
- NJS will continue to work with the Fleet to define and implement updates to SAPR training in order to meet evolving Fleet SAPR Training requirements.

- CNIC HQ SAPR will update and expand the widely-used SAAPM Toolkit, planning support tools, and marketing materials based on feedback gathered from the field after April 2016. CNIC will also continue to keep a finger on the pulse of promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with Regional and installation SARCs as well as through periodic site visits, with the goal of identifying promising and best practices that can be implemented enterprise-wide.
- Navy participated in Phase 1 of the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), an OSD SAPRO led multi-year project focused on prevention strategies. Southeast Region naval bases in King's Bay, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida, and Mayport, Florida participated in the Installation Prevention Project in late July 2016. The first phase provided a retroactive view of prevention efforts and assessment of any current risk factors. Phase 2 is expected to commence in FY17 and will focus on comparing historical and contemporary prevention activities to prevalence rates for influence factors. Prevention activities will be recommended for continuation or termination based on this data.
- USFF's focus on providing quality Fleet workshops in all FCAs continues. Workshop agendas will address prevention efforts with clear expectations set for leadership, personal behavior for front line supervisors, and the inculcation of Navy core values for all hands. The overall themes will focus on respect for self and others while linking the interactive nature of the sexual assault with alcohol-related incidents, domestic violence, and suicide prevention.
- CNRF is developing a Force-wide SAPR drill, results of which will allow an assessment of program compliance at all echelons. CNRF will migrate to the SITREP data tool which will enable comprehensive trend analysis that will inform program effectiveness and offer insight into future service level program direction.
- BUMED will streamline SAPR and SAFE efforts under one office for overall efficiency and metrics reporting. This alignment will allow BUMED SAPR to develop and maintain standards of medical treatment for sexual assault victims, manage the Navy Medicine SAFE program and all resources, and track sexual assault reports and training at the enterprise level. To support this effort, a data base is being developed that will provide updates to the Navy Surgeon General, Regional Commanders, and Military Treatment Facility COs of SAFE capabilities and a break down by facility, region and enterprise of SAPR reports. Additionally, new inter-service SAMFE training standardizing DoD Medical Forensic care will be implemented for all Navy Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and other certified SAFE providers.

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.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and

Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

If a sexual assault incident involving a Sailor occurs, Navy responds with a thorough investigation, action to support the victims, and fair and transparent processes to hold offenders appropriately accountable. The DoD requires that Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO) investigate all reports of sexual assault, to include contact offenses. Therefore, all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within Navy are referred to NCIS (or another Service MCIO in certain locations), regardless of severity, with the goal of yielding timely and thorough investigations. Commands are specifically directed not to conduct internal investigations for reports of sexual assault and must immediately notify NCIS upon receipt of a report.

In FY16, NCIS refined the implementation of the DoD SVIP initiative to provide timely, unbiased investigations while ensuring all services are provided to the victims throughout the process. Through the use of a surge strategy with Special Agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assault allegations and ongoing collaboration with relevant SVIP partners, NCIS continued to experience a reduction in the time it takes to work a sexual assault investigation while maintaining a high standard of investigative excellence.

NCIS continued to implement the Master-at-Arms (MA) Reservist Investigator Program with four MAs serving in NCIS offices during FY16.

NCIS also continued development of the active duty MA Investigator program. The goal of the program is to create a cadre of 24 MAs who are trained and credentialed as NCIS agents. Currently, nine MAs have completed the training and are serving in NCIS field offices on three year orders. These MA Investigators will serve in a pilot program where they will deploy aboard aircraft carriers to perform felony level investigations to include allegations of sexual assault.

NCIS Headquarters (NCIS HQ) conducted a review of all the open reports for investigations of sex-related offenses. In addition, a minimum of 10% of all active cases in these categories receive a comprehensive program review on a monthly basis. These efforts have allowed potential issues with cases to be identified and resolved at the earliest possible opportunity.

The first line supervisor on each investigation conducts a case review at a minimum of every 30 days during the pendency of the investigation. The second line supervisor is responsible for reviewing all cases at least once every six months. These reviews are submitted and maintained at NCIS HQ. The NCIS Inspector General conducts case inspections every three years.

NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to FY12, investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations in FY16 was 129 days for

Navy cases. Although this is slightly higher than the FY15 average of 122 days, it must be taken in to account that the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations increased by 8% from FY15 to FY16.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. Sexual assault statistics for FY16 showed a 77% increase in sexual assault investigations compared to data collected in June 2012.

In order to expand the usage of the SVIP capability in the field, NCIS HQ mandated all investigative open reports document that the proper SVIP notifications have been made and list by name the SVIP members who are involved with the investigation. Training on the SVIP requirements has been added to the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), and the First Line Supervisor Training Program.

Congressional plus-up funding received through DON SAPRO was used to conduct interrogation training for 74 Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) agents in FY16.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

In FY16, NCIS reevaluated the curriculum for both the AASAITP course and the AFSVTP course. The AASAITP course focuses on providing the necessary training elements mandated by DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DoDI 5505.19 "Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations." The course includes training in the cognitive interview method for use when working with victims of sexual trauma. The cognitive interview method has been used by NCIS since 2014 based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through years of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies. The NCIS goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 164 of whom are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVIP crimes. Since August 2012, 140 of the 164

dedicated personnel and 449 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the AASAITP or equivalent advanced training. NCIS continued to work to satisfy these training requirements by conducting nine AASAITP courses in FY16.

NCIS also initiated a Mobile Training Team (MTT) during FY16 to provide refresher training to field agents who completed their advanced training requirements several years ago. The MTT focused on victim interviewing techniques, victim response to trauma, and updates on current sexual assault investigative policy. Additionally, NCIS funded interview training through John E. Reid & Associates to enhance the interviewing skills of agents who respond to allegations of sexual assault.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

In partnership with the other MCIOs, the US Army Criminal Investigation Division (USACID) and US Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), NCIS participated in multiple working groups during FY16 focused on updating several key instructions. They included DoDI 5505.18 (Investigation of Adult Sexual Assaults), DoDI 5505.03 (Initiation of Investigations by Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations), and DoDI 5505.14 (Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Collection Requirements for Criminal Investigations, Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Commanders). These instructions have a direct impact on investigative policy and provide an avenue for implementing best practices across the MCIOs.

NCIS also participates in a joint effort with USACID and AFOSI to develop software for crime scene evidence processing. The software, Evidence Collection Management X (ECMX), was developed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) crime scene management system and modified to comply with DoD procedures. ECMX allows major crime scene team members to complete functions via internet-enabled devices and links all processes, (e.g. photography, sketches, and evidence collection) into one comprehensive report.

Also in collaboration with USACID and AFOSI, NCIS developed the Crime Scene Investigators Training Program (CSITP) at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC). The course aims to enhance the crime scene processing skills of Special Agents while providing instruction in the latest methods and technologies to more effectively collect evidence in anticipation of certification requirements in FY20.

2.5 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 SAFE kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the

Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL), formerly known as the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted.

BUMED collaborated with DFSL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facilities. Unlike the civilian sector, DFSL does not limit forensic samples submitted. Further, DFSL is bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence analysis in compliance with Article 10 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and related case law, which requires that the accused be brought to trial within 120 days after arraignment or imposition of restriction, arrest or confinement. Their staff does a monumental job in completing evidence examinations within an average of 87 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take 150–160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to DFSL undergo quality assurance review.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military or civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

Through agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), NCIS enters all Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued during an NCIS investigation into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. This allows local law enforcement agencies access to the MPO information during potential contact with the subject of an investigation. Additionally, it provides a point of contact when a violation is discovered that would have otherwise gone undetected.

Upon the initiation of each criminal investigation, NCIS queries the NCIC database along with other databases to obtain background information on the subject of the investigation.

Civilian protective orders are included in these queries and are enforceable by NCIS and the involved command. Any violations of civilian protective orders found during an NCIS investigation are reported to the local law enforcement agency and to the command for action.

SARCs continue to collaborate predominantly with civilian law enforcement by liaising through local NCIS office or base security. Regions also report SARCs collaborate through a variety of community outreach events as well as the SARCs' and SAPR VAs' active participation in community SARTs. These efforts provide opportunities to work with civilian law enforcement to increase awareness and education on the Navy SAPR Program and procedures. Lastly, SARCs' and SAPR VAs' cultivation of strong working relationships with local NCIS offices plays a critical role in ensuring a smooth receipt and transition of civilian case disposition.

Regional promising practices include the following:

- CNRMA - SAPR VA teams ensure working relationships are built between the SAPR Program, the local Police Departments, and VWAP personnel during active investigations and long after final case dispositions.
- CNRH – Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam NCIS employs a former Hawaii Police Department (HPD) officer to serve as the liaison between NCIS and HPD to facilitate collaboration and communication.
- CNRJ - Continued interaction and education of the Japanese Police is necessary to achieve a cross-cultural understanding of the role of VAs during the investigative process, and the DoD victim-centric approach to investigating.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

All training for investigative first responders to sexual assault allegations is provided via the AASAITP course. The course seeks to standardize the response for all sexual assault investigations. Agents and investigators attending the training receive a four-hour block of instruction that covers the latest investigative techniques for processing a crime scene and preserving evidence. The instruction includes a practical lab where participants apply the techniques learned in the lesson. The course includes an eight-hour block of instruction

focused on the impact of trauma on memory and victim responses to traumatic incidents to include counterintuitive behavior. Additionally, the course includes multiple days of instruction on the cognitive interview technique that is applicable to both the victim and witness interview process. The cognitive interview lesson is reinforced using instructor evaluated mock interviews.

During the AASAITP course, instruction provided is on the most current sexual assault investigation policy and procedures. This block of instruction includes coverage of the requirement that not only must NCIS conduct the formal victim interview, but also the NCIS agent conducting the interview must have completed the advanced training in understanding victim trauma. Participants are instructed that NCIS must initiate an investigation into all allegations of sexual assault that occur within their jurisdiction regardless of the severity of the incident.

Unique circumstances that preclude the timely arrival of NCIS agents to an allegation of sexual assault are addressed at the local level. In these situations, the assigned Special Agent instructs the command on the proper steps to ensure the preservation of evidence and to address any safety concerns on behalf of the victim while reinforcing the need for command to allow NCIS to conduct the formal victim interview.

Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) personnel provide training at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAIPT), a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigation. In FY16, TCAP provided training at AASAIPT 8 times. TCAP personnel also train NCIS agents as part of the Advanced Family and Sexual Assault Violence course, which was completed 3 times in FY16.

OJAG's Criminal Law Division does not provide training to MCIOs, but does provide legal review of select first responder training materials. Of note, the Criminal Law Division completed an in-depth review of UVA training, correcting numerous legal and policy errors made by the contracted drafting agency. The training included guidance on discussing events with victims prior to an MCIO interview. The Criminal Law Division also promulgates guidance to Staff Judge Advocates on first response to sexual assault incidents, including a reminder not to conduct investigations or interviews unless given approval to do so by the MCIO. Criminal Law Division personnel provide substantive presentations at in-person SARC and SAPR VA training to explain updates to sexual assault law and policy, including relevant military justice updates found in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), evidence preservation, appropriate immediate actions to take when faced with a report of sexual assault, and SARC and SAPR VA prohibitions against conducting investigations and providing legal advice.

In FY16, SARCs and SAPR VAs provided annual training to first responders focusing on the process and procedures when a sexual assault is reported. Additionally, per CNICINST 1752.3, installations implement SAPR drill scenarios twice a year, to provide hands-on training and guidance to first responders. Installations also host tabletop SAPR response drills to ensure understanding of the policies, resources, and procedures in

place in the event of a sexual assault incident. Lastly, command watch standers received training and a detailed checklist of resources and procedures to assist sexual assault victims. The training highlights victim sensitivity and trauma-informed practices to assist and guide them through appropriate sexual assault response. Commanders are encouraged to have pre-deployment briefs with IDC on board ships to determine appropriate reporting chains and various operational scenarios that might impact sexual assault reports underway.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

In addition to continuing the compliance oversight provided by NCIS HQ, during FY17, the NCIS FSV program plans to automate the open report review process to allow supervisors in the field to access their cases in real time to identify any deficiencies. These reviews are designed to address the critical elements of a sexual assault investigation that must be completed in the crucial initial stages after receiving an allegation. By allowing field supervisors to correct deficiencies in a timely manner, the overall investigative process for the case is improved.

NCIS will continue to pursue the goal of having all agents and investigators, regardless of discipline, trained in the AASAITP course to ensure there are always trained personnel available to respond to all allegations of sexual assault. Experienced agents in SVIP billets selected in FY17 will receive advanced training to recognized forums such as the End Violence Against Women Conference, the Crimes Against Children Conference, and the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals Conference. These venues not only provide excellent training opportunities, but also the chance to network with outside law enforcement professionals and exchange ideas on best practices.

NCIS will also continue the training program to create a cadre of credentialed, active duty MAs serving in NCIS billets. In FY17, four additional MA candidates have been identified to attend the training and serve in NCIS billets on three-year orders. This program has the additional benefit of providing trained, experienced MAs who will return to the Fleet upon completion of their tour with NCIS.

Navy VLC regularly present substantive training at the FLETCs in multiple locations. FLETCs are tasked with training agents within NCIS and have included VLC presenters since the program's inception in 2013. VLC Program leadership participates in policy level meetings with NCIS, OJAG's Criminal Law Division, and the Marine Corps Victims Legal Counsel Office to address systemic issues between the organizations. In addition, VLC in all locations provide regular training on the VLC Program as well as victim rights to command triads, local installation commanders, Staff Judge Advocates (SJAs) who advise commanders, SARCs, SAPR VAs and Forensic Medical Examiners (FMEs), all of whom may be considered first responders for sexual offenses. NCIS works together with prosecutors, and VLC, when applicable, to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigation and in the military justice process. By engaging all parties, as appropriate, throughout the entire process, victims receive constant communication

with less confusion about hand-offs of investigations from MCIO agent to prosecutors.

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.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy’s Regional Legal Service Offices (RLSO) have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets or supporting trial counsel through the Trial Counsel Assistance Program. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. More experienced Military Justice Litigation Qualified (MJLQ) O-5s have been placed as directors of litigation (STC) in the three largest prosecution offices.

TCAP provides the most up to the date training to Navy Trial Counsel, ensuring that prosecutors are fully capable of providing all relevant information to the finder of fact to achieve a just result in each case. Perpetrators, once convicted, are sentenced in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and the results of the court-martial are published to increase transparency and to serve as a deterrent to potential offenders.

Navy VLC advise victims of reporting options and assist in making reports as directed by their clients. Navy VLC have no control or oversight over command and convening authority case processing or disposition. However, VLC assist victims in exercising their rights to provide input at various junctures of a case, including: expressing a preference for the case to go forward under military or civilian jurisdiction; providing substantive input on whether pre-trial confinement of the accused should continue; providing direct input to the convening authority about whether a case should go forward to court-martial; providing an opinion on specific terms of a pre-trial agreement; and the option to respond to clemency requests submitted by an accused.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims’ counsel / victims’ legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

VLC Training: Navy VLC participate in training evolutions, which prepare and update individuals affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program in effective support of sexual offense victims. All VLC are certified to represent clients at courts-martial per Article 27(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and must attend VLC specialized certification training given by the Air Force, Army or Navy, focusing on victims’ rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy. Navy VLC also participate in specialized “child victim” training courses executed by military and civilian experts, to include child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law

Institute and “Child Capacity” training presented by the American Bar Association’s Center for Children and Law. Navy VLC participate in routine program-wide training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted via the Defense Connect Online (DCO) system and has included topics ranging from DNA collection and the Physical Evaluation Board System, to key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by each year’s NDAA and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial.

The Navy VLC Program also operates a comprehensive SharePoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development, and promulgation of “best practices,” and storage of victim-support resources.

In April 2016, the Navy VLC Program conducted its first-ever training symposium, bringing almost all VLC and support staff from around the globe to a three-day training that included presentations by outside experts, both civilian and military, as well as the sharing of internally-developed expertise in all practice areas.

During FY16, 15 incoming VLC attended the required Special Victims’ Counsel Certification Course provided by either the Army or Air Force prior to reporting for VLC duties, 10 VLC attended specialized child victim training, four VLC attended the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), and the Navy VLC Program Chief of Staff attended and presented at the End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) conference.

TCAP Training: SAPR training, including courses on dealing with victims of sexual assault, are part of the TCAP core training mission. This year, TCAP focused on coordinating training with the Marine Corps to provide greater opportunities and coordination of expert instruction. The coordination led to more opportunities for counsel to receive baseline, intermediate, and advanced training in the dynamics of special victim crimes as well as trial advocacy. TCAP, in concert with the Naval Justice School, sponsored the Prosecuting Special Victims Crimes course. Navy, Marine and Air Force prosecutors attended. In FY16, paralegals attended the course for the first time and had focused training sessions. Finally, TCAP promoted and funded, using valuable SAPRO funding, prosecutor attendance at non-DoD special victim crimes training. Trainings included the National District Attorney’s Association’s training on sexual assault and child abuse. Other non-DoD training included: San Diego Sexual Assault Response Team; the Conference of Crimes Against Women; and End Violence Against Women International’s (EVAWI) Annual Conference. Finally, TCAP supplemented its special victim crime webinar portfolio with a number of non-DoD organizations’ webinars focusing on special victims crimes. These webinars allowed Navy prosecutors and paralegals to attend educational programs online presented by national experts at little to no cost.

NJS Training: In FY16, either provided or co-sponsored the following courses, designed to maintain and enhance the expertise of judge advocates in litigating special victim’s cases:

- **Basic Lawyer Course (BLC):** This ten-week course, offered three times annually,

provides accession training for all judge advocates in the U.S. Navy (USN), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The course includes extensive training in military justice and court-martial advocacy, as well as training in legal assistance, administrative law, standards of conduct, and operational law. The course includes instruction on SAPR, Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority, and VLC. Teaching methods include lecture, seminar, and practical exercises. Each class member participates as counsel in a fully contested mock sexual assault trial. Upon graduation, judge advocates are certified per Article 27(b), UCMJ.

- Senior Officer Course (SOC) in Military Justice and Civil Law: This three-day course is designed for COs, XOs, and OICs and is open to other officers in grades O-4 and above with NJS approval. The SOC trains officers in the execution of the legal responsibilities of command by utilizing scenario-based instruction in military justice, including sexual assault case disposition and SAPR, as well as administrative law and civil law. In FY16, NJS provided SOC sessions in Newport, RI; San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Camp Lejeune, NC; Parris Island, SC; Quantico, VA; Pensacola, FL; Okinawa, Japan; and Rota, Spain. Per NAVADMIN 302/12, this course is mandatory for O-6s enroute to command.
- Prosecuting Special Victim's Cases (P-SVC): NJS offers specialized instruction focused on special victim's litigation. P-SVC is a week-long intermediate trial advocacy course focusing on substantive aspects of prosecuting domestic violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, and child abuse. Taught in conjunction with TCAP, it includes small-group practical exercises to hone skills, such as conducting direct and cross examinations of victims, expert witnesses, and the accused.
- Basic and Advanced SJA Courses: These week-long SJA courses incorporate military justice training relevant to SJAs including search and seizure, investigations, charging, preferral, convening courts, referral, SAPR, the VWAP, sexual assault-initial disposition authorities (SA-IDAs), and post-trial processing. This course provides SJAs with the basic tools and necessary information for appropriately responding to sexual assault allegations in accordance with DoD/DON SAPR policies and special victim investigation best practices.
- Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA: This two-day course, co-sponsored by the Criminal Law Division, is highly encouraged for SJAs currently providing advice to General Court-Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCAs), SA-IDAs, those serving as RLSO Command Services Department Heads, and SJAs for TYCOMs or other commands that frequently convene courts-martial. The course provides instruction on and encourages discussion of current legal issues involving sexual assault policy and dispositions facing SJAs advising GCMCAs and SA-IDAs. Among the key topics reviewed are the FY16 NDAA, the status of its implementation, the requirements recent policies and legislation place on SJAs and Commanders, and the corollary impact on the military justice process.

- Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC): This is a multi-disciplinary course for Legalman, USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, SAPR VAs, Domestic Violence VAs, and SARCs who comprise Navy's Special Victim Capability, as well as Navy first tour judge advocates assigned to RLSOs. The course covers a full spectrum of issues to improve and enhance victim care, victim support, and prosecution support. It provides for a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual assault offenses. The focus of the training is to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of these crimes, working with victims, and collaboration of effort within the military justice system.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

After every conviction, the Trial Counsel provides the Convening Authority and the member's command with a copy of the Report of Results of Trial. Notations in the individual service records are made, in accordance with the applicable instructions, by the member's command. NJS and OJAG Criminal Law division SAPR training, as described in question 3.2, includes this requirement.

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

Navy VLC work closely with Navy SARC and SAPR VA providers in their regions on all aspects of victim support, to include regular training and understanding of the nature and scope of Military Rules of Evidence 514 pertaining to the Victim Advocate - Victim privilege, as well as military justice and practice updates, as they occur. (Response to Q. 2.7 addresses training that VLC routinely conduct with SARCs, VAs, and NCIS, which includes relevant updates to the law and practice relating to victims' rights.) At the Senior Officer Course (SOC), prospective commanders are provided a four-hour scenario-based block of instruction on military justice, sexual harassment, and SAPR. During these sessions, participants discuss, among other things, responsibilities of the commanding officer with respect to victim rights, SA-IDA, VWAP, reporting requirements, and the court-martial process. Regular course reviews are conducted to ensure the curriculum and materials incorporate all updates, and reflect the current law and DoD/DON policy as to SAPR, victim rights, and the military justice system.

At the Sexual Assault for the SJA course, judge advocates are taught about their obligation to ensure their commanders are compliant with all legal requirements in sexual assault cases. The August 2016 course was attended by judge advocates from paygrades

O-2 through O-6. The Criminal Law Division creates products for commanders and Staff Judge Advocates on various topics, such as a short guide to Military Rule of Evidence 514, and a checklist for Staff Judge Advocates on sexual assault response that incorporates all requirements and references. These references are posted on the Criminal Law Division's online SharePoint site and updated as necessary.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to 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 (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI). (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

N/A

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the UCMJ. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

Every year the defense community offers all defense counsel (DC) a standard training rotation focusing on defending sexual assault cases. There are four sections in this rotation: Defense Counsel Orientation (DCO), Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC), Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP) Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and Trial Advocacy Programs.

- DCO is a required weeklong training for new defense counsel at the Defense Service Office (DSO). During this training, counsel receives a primer and introduction on defending sexual assault cases (Sexual Assault Cases 101) as well as various other topics related to client representation.
- DSAC is a weeklong intermediate to advance level course hosted by the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in San Diego for Marine, Navy, and Coast Guard Defense Counsel. The course is taught by civilian and military practitioners and experts in the field to teach substantive classes relevant to sexual assault cases. Moreover, the instructors also conduct some trial advocacy training specific to sexual assault cases.
- DCAP Mobile Training Teams. Every six months, the DCAP MTT (composed of 2 trainers) visits each DSO headquarters and major detachment to provide weeklong training geared towards defending sexual assault cases. At the MTTs, DCAP teaches substantive issues, conducts advocacy training, and does an extensive review and assessment of ongoing sexual assault cases.
- Trial Advocacy Program(s). As a supplement to the above programs, defense counsel are encouraged to attend one of the various trial advocacy courses either offered by NJS or through outside organizations like the Bronx Public Defender or

the National Criminal Defense College.

In addition to the above, the DSOs have implemented the use of standard documents and counsel checklist to use for case preparation. DCAP established a defense community SharePoint page where all defense counsel can access up to date information as well as post questions to the field. Counsel can also use SharePoint to obtain (1) a defending sexual assault trial kit, which includes relevant documents and pleadings on sexual assault cases and (2) the Defense Counsel Deskbook, which includes standard checklists, proof charts and other items to assist in preparation. The DSO requires that all DC must establish and routinely access their SharePoint account to ensure that they receive relevant and up to date information. Additionally, it is a DSO priority to detail MJLQ or similarly qualified counsel to all Senior Defense Counsel or OIC positions.

OJAG's Criminal Law Division, working as the Judge Advocate General's representative on the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice (JSC), has diligently protected the accused's due process rights in revisions to the Rules for Courts-Martial and Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Criminal Law Division also ensures that all SAPR trainings, including general military training and responder-specific training (e.g., SARC, SAPR VA training) adequately and accurately explains the rights of the accused, and provides guidance on ensuring that those rights are respected.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for Department of Defense civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members of the availability of SVCs/VLCs. Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

Per direction of the Secretary of Defense and Vice Chief of Naval Operations, the Navy VLC Program was established in August 2013 to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual offense victims. The Navy VLC Program is staffed by one active duty O-6 Chief of Staff, one civilian Deputy Chief of Staff, 32 judge advocates, and 10 administrative staff who provide victim support at 24 naval installations around the globe. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the 2014 NDAA. Navy VLC assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help clients obtain access to other support services. VLC complement the care and support services received through other resources, such as the SAPR Program, the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), VWAP, and services offered by VAs, Chaplains, and healthcare providers.

The Navy VLC Program did not receive “Congressional plus-up” funding. However, the program did receive SAPR plus-up funding through the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense. This funding was used toward a FY16 smartphone upgrade for VLC (to improve communications with clients), the first-ever VLC training symposium, and the retention of a local Bahraini attorney to represent victims in cases falling under local jurisdiction (victims have recognized rights in Bahraini court, but VLC are not recognized as victim representatives in Bahraini court, nor do they speak the language).

During FY16, Navy VLC assisted 780 newly reporting victims of sexual offenses, and continued to support 740 pre-existing clients. VLC advocated for client interests at 892 military justice and administrative proceedings (including pre-trial conferences, pre-trial motions hearings, Article 32 hearings, Special Courts-Martials, General Courts-Martials, administrative separation boards, and Initial Review Officer (IRO) hearings).

VLC duties include providing education briefs about the program to the Fleet, base and local community stakeholders within their area of responsibility. During FY16, VLC provided 540 outreach briefs to more than 28,000 Sailors, dependents, and other command personnel.

Pursuant to the FY16 NDAA, DoD civilian employees are now eligible for Navy VLC services. In order to better understand the legal intricacies applicable to Federal civilian employees, the Navy VLC Program funded a senior VLC to attend the Army’s Federal Civilian Employment course. Training from the Army course will be leveraged and provided to all Navy VLC.

The Navy VLC Program measures success in a variety of ways: at the Navy level, at the program level and at the victim level. On the Navy level, the Navy VLC Program is rigorously inspected on a routine basis by the OJAG Inspector General (IG), to include review of a VLC Self-Assessment Guide completed by each VLC office at the time of inspection, personal interviews with each VLC and support staff member, interviews with VLC Program leadership, and interviews of local SAPR stakeholders such as SARCs, VAs, and RLSO personnel. At the program level, the Navy VLC Program leadership collects a weekly report from each VLC accounting for new clients, appearances at proceedings, travel, results of specific cases, motions and other relevant data. These reports are consolidated and provided to Commander, Naval Legal Service Command (CNLSC) on a weekly basis.

It is through this weekly review of reports from each VLC that leadership is able to monitor trends in legal issues, policy conflicts, or practice trends, as well as the professional health and welfare of each VLC. In addition, CNLSC meets with the Navy VLC Program Chief of Staff by phone on a weekly basis. At the victim level, the Navy VLC Program conducts an online, anonymous and voluntary survey that all VLC clients are invited to complete at the close of their cases. Victim responses to the survey are incredibly positive. For example, 100% of clients responding to the survey indicated that they believe their VLC represented their personal interests and maintained their privacy. In addition, 100% of survey respondents indicated they would recommend VLC to others who have been victims of

sexual offenses. Remarkably, the survey comments reflect a satisfaction with VLC representation even when a victim's case did not end as he or she anticipated or desired.

Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs regularly collaborate with VLCs across the enterprise to ensure services are available to all victims Navy-wide. They ensure victims are aware of VLC services and discuss the role of the program along with benefits afforded under the program. SARCs also incorporate the VLC into all trainings offered by the SAPR Program, to include the 40 hour initial advocate training, unit SAPR POC training, SAPR VA refresher trainings, command briefs, SAPR-Civilian (SAPR-C) trainings, and annual SAPR SCT. When available, a VLC will attend and provide in-depth education for the audience. Additionally, VLC information, including a description of services as well as contact information, is often posted in main and common areas throughout installations and Base Housing Facilities.

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

TCAP continues to support the implementation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) team in all fleet concentration areas. The early collaboration entails a multidisciplinary review of active cases at the Senior Trial Counsel and Supervisory Special Agent level and allows NCIS, the RLSO, and the SARC to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecutions, and victim care issues as they arise. Furthermore, this multidisciplinary model promotes early cooperation amongst stakeholders to improve quality of outcomes.

TCAP supports specialized military and civilian sexual assault training courses as described earlier. FY16 annual training efforts include: the coordination and development of Targeted Mobile Training Teams; site visits with flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live online training, interactive web-based training conducted by subject matter experts; archived online training, web-based recordings of previous trainings that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; regionally-developed training plans; and Senior Trial Counsel-coordinated weekly or bi-weekly training, coordinated with TCAP and shared online.

NJS will continue to:

- Train commanders and senior leadership on SAPR at the SOC.
- Train lawyers from new accessions to senior USN, USMC, and USCG judge advocates on the technical legal requirements of SAPR law and policy.
- Train prosecutors and defense counsel on effective strategies for prosecuting and defending sexual assault cases.
- Train USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / VLC, and victim-witness assistance personnel on

a variety of SAPR issues.

Navy will continue to:

- Ensure NCIS investigates all allegations of sexual assault, to include both penetration and contact offenses.
- Monitor the timeliness of investigations within Navy as a measure of effectiveness in combating sexual assaults in the military.
- Use Judge Advocates as Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings in order to enhance competence in the preliminary hearings of sexual assaults.
- Coordinate with VLC to ensure victims are aware of their rights and benefits through ongoing training.

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 DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

(DODI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- All SARCs and SAPR VAs are required to complete D-SAACP requirements prior to providing victim advocacy and assistance services. The requirements include screening for the position, which consists of an interview and verification of background check, leadership recommendation, and completion of initial training. As part of the D-SAACP certification process, all SARCs and SAPR VAs must agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics for victim engagement and advocacy and all training requirements. DSAID provides alerts to CNIC SAPR HQ and SARCS when they, or one of the SAPR VAs under their cognizance, are due to expire on their qualifications.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs are required to renew their D-SAACP certification every two years. A total of 32 Continuing Education Units (CEUs), including two hours of ethics, is required for recertification. The ongoing continuing education training emphasizes compassionate and trauma informed care for victims of sexual violence, and consists of webinars and face-to face trainings.
- SARCs monitor continuing education and credentials for both SAPR VAs and UVAs to ensure compliance.

- Navy SAPR Drills are conducted in June and December of each year and help ensure that the highest standard of service delivery is provided to victims. The drills help formalize installation testing procedures, response, and capabilities, as well as identify and correct any gaps in victim services.
- SARCs provide one-on-one supervision and consultation with UVAs when assigned to a case. There is meeting within the first 24 hours of a new case, and as frequently as needed thereafter with no more than a month between meetings.
- Monthly installation SACMGs continue to be an effective avenue in addressing any gaps in victim care and response to ensure that consistent, high quality, and effective support is provided to victims.
- The Navy SAPR Resource Guide provides easy access for SARCs and SAPR VAs to critical program information that helps enhance knowledge and effectiveness in one's role as a member of the SAPR team.
- Both Chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs) are trained in SAPR policies and procedures and are important sources for directing victims to additional appropriate resources. Chaplains offer the additional service of offering a safe place for victims to share information in confidence.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

- CNIC HQ SAPR utilizes the D-SAACP process as the established method for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions (SARCs and SAPR VAs). The D-SAACP process ensures that all SARCs and SAPR VAs meet both ethical and professional standards through verification of completion of training requirements, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. Any prospective SARCs or SAPR VAs who do not meet these standards are not permitted to work with sexual assault victims.
- In an effort to standardize continuing education, CNIC HQ SAPR continues to review and approve all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to SAPR VAs. Monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher trainings are also provided to SARCs and SAPR VAs via both webinar and in-person annual SARC training. Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR provides two-hour Ethics training for SARCs and SAPR VAs to address how to handle inappropriate behavior and ethics violations.
- For D-SAACP revocation, CNIC HQ SAPR requires installations to follow the written request procedures identified in D-SAACP (DoDD 6495.03), which is sent to the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) and the OSD SAPRO.

- Reports of sexual assault, inappropriate behavior, or criminal activity involving SAPR personnel triggers a Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR) which is routed through CNIC SAPR HQ, Navy SAPR, VCNO, and SecDef. SARCs and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked and access to DSAID is immediately rescinded. Alleged or suspected criminal activity is reported to NCIS, the Commander, and the Human Resources Office (HRO) when civilian personnel are involved. The accused SARC or SAPR VA is notified of the allegation and that their ability to perform their SAPR duties has been suspended until the outcome of the pending investigation.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

- Navy requires all UVAs to undergo a rigorous screening prior to attendance in the 40-hour training that includes the completion of the background screening and an interview prior to selection for training. SARCs are responsible for facilitating this prescreening.
- Before a SARC or SAPR VA can begin executing their duties, they must complete the initial 40-hour training for SARCs and SAPR VAs. Training certifications and completed D-SAACP packets must be emailed and approved by NOVA and CNIC HQ SAPR. D-SAACP recertification requirements must be met in order to maintain uninterrupted access to DSAID for SARCs, as well as maintain a caseload for SAPR VAs.
- Commanders submit the potential Victim Advocate's application to NOVA only if the member is in good standing with the command, is deemed suitable for a sensitive position, and has no legal, mental, or behavioral issues that would obstruct the performance of duties as a SAPR VA.

4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- CNIC HQ SAPR continues to provide a variety of training opportunities in order for SARCs and SAPR VAs to gain more knowledge and experience in working with victims of sexual assault, further enhancing their skills and allowing them to be eligible to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.
- Multiple efforts are used to ensure that SARCs and SAPR VAs are aware of training opportunities, to include email dissemination through RSARCs and bi-monthly

newsletters.

- However, despite these efforts, Navy SAPR VAs can be limited in their ability to advance their certification. The Navy SAPR Program has approximately five times the number of UVAs as the number of sexual assaults reported. Many may never provide response throughout their career, and are not able to obtain advanced certification. D-SAACP recertification requests have shown the SARCs and installation SAPR VAs have a higher likelihood of advancing their certification than UVAs.
- D-SAACP activity in 2016:
 - Packages approved: 3,774 (567 or 15% of them were renewals)
 - Only 3 or 0.5% of renewals are at a higher Level IV certification (2 civilian and 1 active duty SARC)
 - Only 1 or 0.1% of renewals is at a higher Level III certification (1 civilian SARC)
 - Only 9 or 1.5% of renewals are at a Level II certification (4 civilian SARCs, 4 civilian SAPR VAs, 1 UVA)
 - The remaining 554 or 97.7% of renewals are at a Level I certification (3 active duty SARCs, 533 UVAs, 6 civilian SARCs, 12 civilian SAPR VAs)
 - D-SAACP UVA certifications that expired in 2016: 2,680; 217 or 8.0% are officers; 2,463 or 91.9% are enlisted (expirations are a result of Sailors separating, not wanting to continue serving as a UVA, or not being needed by the unit)

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

- UVAs continue to experience challenges in attending many of the continuing education trainings due to primary military responsibilities and/or inability to access online training in remote or deployed locations. Additionally, OCONUS locations have limited local training opportunities and travel to the continental United States (CONUS) training opportunities requires significant funding and planning.
- Despite these challenges, UVAs may retain their certification by completing continuing education requirements via video-teleconferences and online training. However, pre-recorded webinars do not allow for the level of interaction necessary to maintain proficiency.
 - D-SAACP active duty certifications renewed in 2016: 537 (533 or 99.2% are UVAs)
- To mitigate these challenges, SARCs offer SAPR VAs multiple opportunities to receive both in-person and on-line training about victim-focused trauma-informed care. This can include shorter duration of courses and varying training locations.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has

accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

CNIC HQ SAPR ensures that the DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (Chaplains, VLC, Military Police, and medical resources, in addition to SARCs and SAPR VAs) in a numerous ways. One of the most effective ways is by working closely with RSARCs throughout the Navy enterprise on an ongoing basis.

- SARCs are required to notify CNIC HQ SAPR immediately, via their RSARC, of any changes to phone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program 3-tiered response.
- In addition, CNIC HQ SAPR developed a SAPR Personnel Update form that captures pertinent information (name, gender, position title, effective date, installation; DSN, office, and duty cell phone numbers; employment status and type, etc.) regarding SAPR personnel. CNIC HQ SAPR requires that RSARCs complete and submit this form immediately any time there is a change in SAPR personnel within their regions.
- On a quarterly basis, CNIC HQ SAPR distributes the most current 3-tiered response spreadsheet to the RSARCs to review and provide updates as necessary.
- CNIC HQ SAPR conducts monthly random spot checks to 10% of Navy installations (approximately 8 installations) to ensure that the phone numbers are accurate, appropriate voice recordings are in place, and that the phones are in working condition. These monthly spot checks also test the response time to ensure that calls are returned within the required 60-minute timeframe.
- Regional Operation Centers (ROCs), complete a SAPR validation report that includes 100% monthly validation calls to confirm the accuracy of the 24/7 response numbers and to ensure response is taking place within the required time frames.
- CNIC HQ SAPR also receives the results of the CNIC Battle Watch Captain (BWC) monthly random spot checks.
- Lastly, as a part of the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit, CNIC HQ reconciles the audit by following up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder (Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, legal, and medical personnel) numbers to ensure accuracy. Any changes identified as a result of the reconciliation process are updated in the Safe Helpline database immediately.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

For all Navy mobile applications developed by Program Management, Warfare (PMW)-240, the “Emergency Contacts” section includes the Sexual Assault Crisis Support phone number. Additionally, the recently published “LifeSkills” reach back app, which supports the LifeSkills curriculum provided during Navy initial technical training (i.e., A-school), provides a section on Sexual Assault resources, hotlines (including DoD), and intervention techniques.

- CNIC HQ SAPR has developed various marketing materials in order to publicize SAPR resources available.
- During SAAPM, CNIC HQ SAPR and the marketing team develop posters and table tents, distributing to installations across the Navy to use.
- Flyers, posters, and pamphlets are used across the Navy in high traffic areas such as workspaces, restrooms, Quarterdecks, Fleet and Family Support Centers, Chaplains’ offices, galleys, and bowling alleys.
- In multi or joint service environments, SARC’s coordinate with and encourage other service SARC’s to equally publicize SAPR Program information, offering assistance if required.
- Commands widely publish contact information for the DoD Safe Helpline and local resources on command website, the Plan of the Day, Plan of the Week, Ombudsman newsletters and other command publications.
- VLC provide information regarding victims’ rights and program services through base, armed forces and civilian newspaper and magazine articles, on-base radio and television programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as medical personnel, VAs, SARC’s, and law enforcement.
- OJAG’s Criminal Law Division and NJS ensure that SAPR resources are included in all training as appropriate, as described in questions falling under LOE 1.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), *Improve Reporting for Male Victims*, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, *Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members* (March 2015), p. 20)

Navy uses the results of the WGRA, WGRR, and Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) surveys as well as information from focus groups comprised of victims of sexual assault to help shape and develop SAPR policy and initiatives. Victim feedback from these instruments also allows Navy to target outreach and risk reduction activities, and to determine which policies are helpful and effective. Additionally the results often identify issues and gaps within Navy SAPR policy that need to be improved upon or developed.

- Navy SAPR incorporates relevant research, survey results, and feedback into SAPR policy to ensure gender inclusivity.
- CNIC HQ SAPR works with the Regions to identify a voluntary victim to travel to the DoD Survivor Summit to represent Navy sexual assault victims. The victim speaks directly to the Director, ensuring victim input in the development of SAPR policy and programs.
- During FY16, SARCs disseminated the DoD Survivor Experience Survey (SES) to victims until its suspension, facilitating opportunities for both male and female victims' input to be included in the development of department wide SAPR policy.
- Additionally, Regions report soliciting both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy in their area of responsibility.
- Installations have increased training and educational materials on male victims and increased leadership engagement at SAPR working groups, focus groups and other meetings.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

- Navy SAPR HQ collaborates with service counterparts and DoD on a male SAPR working group to establish improved response to male victims of sexual assault.
- The Navy VLC program represents both male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services.
- In addition, VLC regularly give briefs in large training environments including those where the student populations tend to be heavily male. The most recent of such briefs were in August 2016 at the United States Naval Academy (4,320 Midshipmen briefed) and at the Naval Submarine School (1,500 enlisted Sailors briefed).
- CNIC HQ SAPR includes information about male victims in trainings and marketing materials to raise awareness of male sexual assault and the Navy's efforts to prevent and respond to it. This aids the knowledge and skills of the SARCs and SAPR VAs thereby ensuring gender-responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented response to male victims.
- Both male and female Sailors are recruited to participate in the SAPR program as UVAs to ensure gender inclusivity.
- SARCs facilitate critical element training for SAPR VAs on specific male barriers to

reporting, male physiology, myths and facts, societal influences, and specific resources for male victims of sexual assault to ensure victim advocate proficiency in responding to male victims.

- Program staff directs their prevention efforts to all victims of sexual assault, using gender-neutral language, gender-neutral examples, and emphasizing that males and females can both be victims.
- Training provided to medical providers emphasizes that males can be victims of sexual assault and that the SAPR response is gender-specific.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

- For FY16 CTC all hands training, the Facilitation Guide contains the following statement to ensure victims who report Sexual Assault are aware of and provided accommodations, if needed, during this mandatory training: *“Treat the discussion carefully as there may be victims in the audience. Allow those who have an adverse reaction to the video to leave the room if necessary; when possible, have a SARC, SAPR VA or UVA, or Chaplain available for participants to talk with, or have a list of Command resources available.”*
- For SAPR General Military Training, the Facilitation Guide contains the following direction: *“Note: Due to the sensitive nature of this topic, an alternative form of SAPR Awareness training should be made available PRIOR to the training taking place for those who may be uncomfortable discussing this subject in a group setting. This statement should be published in the command’s Plan of the Day/Plan of the Month or training plan.”*
- CNIC HQ SAPR ensures SARCs are providing SAPR services that are recovery oriented. Although the Regions do not identify this as a challenge, the SARC or SAPR VA can provide the required training individually.
- SAPR training begins with communication about the sensitive nature of the topic and the ability to opt out or leave the room during the training is stressed. Some commands report communicating the ability to opt-out ahead of the training to minimize impact to victims.
- SARCs, SAPR VAs, Chaplains, and/or counselors are onsite for anyone triggered by the SAPR training.
- NSA Bahrain SARC holds SAPR SCT trainings quarterly for victims and witnesses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. They make victim confidentiality the highest priority, even in unrestricted cases, by limiting the number of

personnel with access to information and making available private meeting spaces during off-duty hours.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

- CNIC HQ SAPR's goal is to promote improved victim care services within joint environments, joint bases, as well as for Reservists. SARCs continued to integrate other Service UVAs onto the installation watch bill and into refresher training, discuss joint program measures as a part of the CO Toolkit briefing. SARCs also incorporate joint environment issues and Reserve Component requirements into their SAPR trainings to better educate other Services tenant commands and Reserve members.
- As previously discussed, CNIC HQ SAPR collaboration with CNRF and NSTC facilitated the ability to provide seamless SAPR support for NOSC and NROTC units. The identification of SAPR POCs (a SARC or SAPR VA for NROTC units) within the Regions serves the purpose of answering SAPR-related questions and providing guidance at the regional and installation levels.
- SARCs also participate in the coordination of Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement (MOUs/MOAs) between Services to ensure continuity of care for all victims.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs also connect other Services' tenant commands and Reserve members with local crisis and counseling information depending on the location of the assault.
- Each reserve command is responsible for the 3-tier phone response for their respective local VAs and SARC. Further, members can go directly to the DoD Helpline website to locate the closest sexual assault advocacy resources in their immediate location.
- The Navy Reserve works directly with DoD helpline and CNIC to ensure accuracy of phone numbers provided on DoD helpline website.
- Lastly, SARCs work collaboratively with other Service SARCs to streamline victim response and support procedures within their joint bases.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7

Jul 15), para 4o)

The process to ensure that Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and junior Service members are informed of the expedited transfer policy is as follows:

- SCT includes information regarding expedited transfers and eligibility in unrestricted reports.
- Training to SAPR POCs, VAs, and the command triad includes information on the expedited transfer policies.
- SAPR Officers are provided training on all SAPR policies to include expedited transfers, and are expected to ensure their respective leadership is aware of and in compliance with policy.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs inform victims of the policy and eligibility requirements, when a report of sexual assault is made so the victim can make an informed decision.

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- There were no reported instances where medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits; timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources; mental health counseling; or other resources.
- All MTFs with SAFE capabilities are fully stocked with a sufficient number of kits. Inventory data is provided to BUMED monthly and documented on the Navy Medicine SAPR Dashboard, with no noted issues during FY16.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

There were no reported problems or challenges. Regions have reported engaging with local military confinement facility POCs and Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinators to discuss PREA and provide them with DoD Safe Helpline phone numbers and access information for inmates.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and

effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

- It is imperative that all personnel involved in the NSTC NROTC SAPR program (the Command Triad, SAPR POCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, NROTC SAPR Instructors, etc.) are up-to-date with training, policy changes, and updates to instructions. This is specifically of concern and challenging among NROTC units, where there is not always clear DoD guidance (apart from NSTC instruction) on Midshipmen victims of sexual assault. Each NROTC sexual assault case often comes with new and unique complexities. It's also imperative to reassess needs based on how applicable each training session is for its audience. Innovative projects such as the modernization of training and additional initiatives such as the crisis text line are goals for future funding to ensure continued effectiveness for support, response and reporting.
- The Chaplain Corps, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, provided three pilot retreats for victims of sexual violence through CREDO programs. These retreats allow victims to reestablish confidence and restore wholeness in relationships. Future retreats are anticipated.
- The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs.
- During FY16, the Navy VLC Program added three billets in areas of "Fleet concentration" requiring additional VLC representation (one each in San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; and Yokosuka, Japan). In FY17, the Navy VLC is adding another billet in Sigonella, Italy.
- Traditionally, effective communications with clients has been a challenge. However, during FY16 all VLC in CONUS and Hawaii received a smartphone upgrade to improve communications with clients including e-mail, texting, and FaceTime capabilities not previously available. In FY17, all VLC OCONUS will receive a similar upgrade.
- CNIC HQ SAPR is planning a revision of the initial SARC training. The goal for this next training revision will allow opportunities for active learning while also providing a strong foundation for key SARC responsibilities of data and case management, SAPR VA supervision, and SAPR Program management/assessments. Additionally the training will allow SARCs to more effectively provide training and guidance to COs, triads, UVAs, and unit personnel to ensure a cohesive understanding of primary prevention, including evidence-based primary prevention strategies. The SARC Training will provide information on primary prevention, including the spectrum of prevention, healthy sexuality/relationships, engaging men in prevention, and active intervention techniques. Additionally, SARCs take a central planning role for Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM). Many SAAPM events and activities aim to engage participants in learning more about primary prevention and the role they play in prevention.

CNIC HQ SAPR will also continue to evaluate SAPR workload across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocations of SARCs and SAPR VAs as newer initiatives are implemented. CNIC HQ SAPR will work with Regions to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs receive gender-inclusive training that enhances their skills and increases their victim advocacy knowledge to ensure a superior level of excellence for all victims within the Navy.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy recognizes that feedback mechanisms are essential to measuring and evaluating the SAPR program as well as determining the effectiveness of programmatic efforts. Collaboration with OSD SAPRO, the other Services, and engaged stakeholders allowed for the standardization of DoD-wide SAPR survey efforts such as the WGRA, the MIJES and Quick Compass of SAPR-Related Responders (QSAPR). Navy gathers data from these surveys and associated focus groups, along with sexual assault reports and other available data, to evaluate the SAPR program, inform strategy and policies, and tailor effective initiatives.

During FY16, Regions sustained engagement in proactive methods to incorporate meaningful and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR Program. Regions/Installations continue to use the monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Groups (SACMG) as a key means of evaluating the SAPR Program. The SACMG provides an avenue to assess the quality of care and support being provided to sexual assault victims and provides a method to review the effectiveness of various resources being provided within each case. FFSCs also continue to administer quarterly and annual surveys that are provided to FFSC clients to complete anonymously in order to provide feedback on the SAPR services received. Lastly, FFSC Certification Reviews and CNIC IG directed reviews were routinely conducted at installations in an effort to gauge the effective delivery of SAPR services and compliance with policy at all Navy installations.

SARCs review SAPR portions of the DEOCS and evaluate areas with service member’s reports of perceptions of the SAPR climate within their organization, perceptions of safety, perceptions of chain of command support, insights into knowledge and use of intervention techniques along with restricted and unrestricted reporting knowledge. SARCs also use the OPNAV 1752/3 Command Assessment Tool to assess the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR Program within their assigned AOR.

RSARCs conduct annual assessments of installation SAPR Programs to evaluate effectiveness of assigned SARCs and SAPR VAs, including review of administrative duties, on-going prevention training, support systems and services, DSAID procedures,

SACMG processes, command coordination, and other agency collaborations. Of note, CNREURAFSWA implemented an installation scorecard to assess training, SARC and SAPR VA accessibility, monthly required SACMG meetings, and incident tracking data. The region also used victim service surveys and/or verbal feedback to SARCs and other providers to gain insight into the challenges of reporting a sexual assault. Findings were used to provide training to appropriate stakeholders to improve responsive care and outreach.

NSTC commands continue to update and assess training processes, prevention measures, and intervention throughout the command and assess victim support. Analyzing post-training course critiques to understand not only the training effectiveness but also the command climate for both staff and students is an additional assessment technique. For calendar year (CY)16, RTC has seen an increase in SAPR reporting, predominantly for sexual assaults occurring prior to service, which provides a positive indicator of the effectiveness of training and awareness programs targeted at recruits and staff.

USFFC actively engaged in the development and implementation of the SITREP Data Tool which now provides Fleet Commanders the ability to query, view, and analyze standardized data and automated reports for sexual assault and other destructive behaviors. Additionally, a dashboard was developed and other recurring reports were automated to improve accuracy and display timeliness with trends and to better target prevention efforts.

Using the SITREP Data Tool and DSAID data, USFFC more accurately assess each Line of Effort of the SAPR program:

- Prevention is the main focus and the data continues to reinforce the Fleet's effort to focus on front line supervisors and the micro-climates they lead as the campaign center of gravity. Specifically tracked, measured, and evaluated are differences between:
 - male victim and female victim sexual assault,
 - contact sexual assault and penetration sexual assault,
 - peer to peer sexual assault and senior-subordinate sexual assault,
 - assaults that may take place in and around the workplace as compared to those taking place away from the workplace,
 - incidents that include alcohol and those that do not, and
 - assaults reported within 30 days of an assault, assaults reported more than 30 days after the assault, and assaults reported without date.

All of these inter-related data measures are critical to understanding best application of prevention programs.

- Assessing investigative processing is unique in that each case must be processed on its own merits, and there must be a balance between taking care of victims as well as maintaining due process for alleged offenders. The metrics associated with case processing centers on an understanding of capacity and potential choke

points in the system due lack of capacity. This year the choke point is outside of Navy control – the caseload for specific civilian attorneys hired by alleged offenders is impacting court dockets.

- For accountability, the Fleet focuses on ensuring that command leadership is both accountable for the performance of their commands, is aligned with Navy messaging, and is processing reported cases properly. The measure of performance for this LOE is drawn from Fleet Command Climate surveys and Sailor confidence in command leadership teams. This has steadily improved over the past two years, with this year's confidence rating at 94%.
- Victim advocacy performance is measured using Command Climate Surveys, MIJES, and the bi-annual Workplace Gender and Relations Survey. Sailors remain confident that they will receive the best care should they choose to report their assault, and consistently test high for knowledge of the services for both restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

PACFLT commands reported progress towards measuring and evaluating numerous aspects of the SAPR program. The PACFLT SAPRO maintained databases of sexual assault SITREPs, first Flag Officer Reports, and adjudication results. They analyzed the combined data on a monthly and quarterly basis to determine trends and adherence to DoD, DON, and OPNAV SAPR policies. Units self-assess in accordance with guidance from Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) and OPNAVINST 1752.1C and the checklists provided therein. Local SARCs also use these checklists to assess commands at their installations.

Navy VLC Program maintains metrics via an internal weekly report. In addition to routine and personal management of individual VLC, this weekly data assists program leadership in evaluating caseload levels as well as specific counsel performance. Additionally, victims are invited to fill out a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC representation. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions to improve the VLC Program. VLCs also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD MIJES. Finally, in FY16, nine Navy VLC Program offices in three regions were assessed by the OJAG IG as part of the regular required inspection with no noted deficiencies in VLC performance of duties, representation of clients, or program operations.

Trial counsels manage metrics that permits caseload evaluation at the regional and individual counsel level. The Criminal Law Division provides legal review of DoD surveys prior to promulgation to the Fleet, such as the Workplace Gender Relations Survey, and the MIJES, which are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the SAPR program. The Criminal Law Division also is heavily involved in the use and maintenance of DSAID.

Navy continues to assess the effectiveness of prevention and response methodologies through collected data, metrics analysis, surveys, focus groups, and other feedback mechanisms. As Navy knowledge of circumstances surrounding these incidents

increases, the ability to target prevention efforts and provide best response improves.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Oversight of Navy's SAPR program effectiveness involves the entire chain of command from the CNO to individual command leadership. Oversight activities include the following:

Senior Navy leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. The SAPR Director meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives and Navy four-star Fleet Commanders, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR CFT meets monthly with stakeholders to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the USFFC Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings. Navy senior leadership have regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives. Echelon 2 and 3 Commands, as well as Regional SAPR Officers, provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to the regional and local levels.

The Secretary of the Navy requires NAVINSGEN to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR-related programs on all command inspections and area visits. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. The Navy SAPR Office provides subject matter support to NAVINSGEN as requested.

The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members. Periodic command inspections and area visits include an assessment of command SAPR program management with findings and required corrective actions provided to the commander. Items reviewed/verified during this process include:

- Access to the most up-to-date instructions, NAVADMINs, and training information.
- Training completion certificates and appointment letters for the SAPR PMs, SAPR POCs, and UVAs.
- Commander receipt of the Command Toolkit Brief from the SARC within the appropriate timeframe of assuming command.
- Command SAPR training information.

- Dissemination of SAPR information (Safe Helpline, first responder contact information, available resources, etc.) throughout the command.
- SAPR information incorporated into Command Indoctrination training.
- Watchstander/Duty Officers training and response protocols for sexual assault reporting.
- Command actions to establish an environment free of sexual assaults and sexual harassment.
- Support and integration implemented across commands programs (Command Indoctrination, NADAP, EO, and FAP).
- Command emphasis on prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Identification of best/promising practices.

Navy also assesses the success of its SAPR program through periodic surveys of Sailors. Survey results are compared to actual Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to assess Service member confidence in the system and willingness to report. The following surveys were used in FY16:

- WGRA – Estimates of sexual assault prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (which includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the previous 12 months, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types.
- MIJES – The MIJES is an anonymous, voluntary, ongoing survey designed to assess the service use and satisfaction of sexual assault victims who completed the investigation and military justice processes. Active duty military members who made a formal report of sexual assault (restricted or unrestricted) and who have a completed investigation since October 2014 are eligible to participate in the survey. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.
- "A" School Exit Surveys – Survey data from this voluntary and anonymous survey indicates that Sailors in "A" School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. Results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local Commanders. This survey underscores Navy's commitment to seeking insights and assessing progress in combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of all Navy "A" School graduates.

- DEOCS – Navy DEOCS 4.0 includes SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge.

These surveys provide leadership and the SAPR program with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective intervention methods.

In addition, Navy conducts the following assessments at the Fleet and Regional levels:

- The Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) Inspector General includes SAPR in biennial self-assessments and on-site inspections. The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, NLSC leadership, and command members. For example, inspectors meet with VLC, local commanders and other Program stakeholders (e.g., SARCs and VAs) to assess legal compliance with the requirements of the SAPR program. Inspectors also meet with legal assistance attorneys, prosecutors, and defense counsel, to ensure that all NLSC components are compliant with existing law and regulation. TCAP inspects the Navy's prosecution offices during the course of their annual TCAP Mobile Training Teams, as well as during the NLSC IG's inspections.
- The Chief of Navy Reserve's Inspector General's Command Assessment Team assesses subordinate commands for SAPR program compliance. These assessments are not only used as a means to assess program compliance, but to provide training and education to SAPR POCs and UVAs throughout all echelons of command. Monthly phone audits are also conducted to ensure program compliance.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continuously reviews the SAPR Program through the RSARCs, to include: monthly auditing of DSAID data entry, monthly monitoring of 24/7 on-call installation response, and Regional monthly verification of 24/7 Navy SAPR response numbers for DoD Safe Helpline. Corrective actions in DSAID are addressed through taskers and SARCs are provided 1-2 weeks to address any errors in the system. Any findings with the 24/7 response system that require corrective action are addressed immediately and results are typically provided within four hours.
- CNIC HQ SAPR implemented bi-annual installation SAPR Drills to allow for a systematic review of the SAPR Program response and the knowledge of SARCs, SAPR VAs, first responders, and commands. Installations identify a mock scenario based on local trends or challenges and test the response system. It is followed by

an after action review to determine strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement. Findings and best practices are shared during CNIC SAPR HQ's monthly regional SAPR collaboration working groups with RSARCs and SAPROs.

- USFFC SAPR assessment is accomplished on three cycles: monthly; quarterly; and annually. This allows the Fleet to isolate patterns in destructive behavior data that help focus prevention efforts and identify when certain areas of the Fleet lag others in their prevention efforts. Examples of this assessment include, but are not limited to, operational afloat units as compared to afloat units in overhaul facilities, aviation squadrons that are shore based and deploy in detachment format ashore overseas and aboard ship as compared to aviation units that deploy as a composite squadron to afloat units, expeditionary teams that deploy from their CONUS parent command to overseas location and aboard deploying ships, attack submarines as compared to submarines with blue-gold rotational crews, and the fielding of new fleet units which will have rotational crews. The expeditionary environment of the Fleet make an understanding of Fleet units from a model based on Type Commander more relevant than an installation or geographic model.
- At RTC and OTC, program effectiveness is assessed at the end of a course for students, and during the command climate assessment for staff members. Staff members are also provided periodic updates to SAPR initiatives by Plan of the Week entries, additional SAPR display materials, and training by SAPR POC, VAs and FFSC personnel. On a semi-annual basis, Officer Development (OD) and NSTC collect reports from NROTC units answering questions and providing feedback on each unit's personnel who hold SAPR roles, the university's involvement in prevention programs, best practices, and feedback on training. Periodic SAPR webinars given by the NSTC SAPR POC give COs, XOs, NROTC instructors and RSARCs the opportunity to bring up questions and discuss feedback to improve their programs.
- Regions participated in USFFC Task Force and CPF Executive Steering Committees (ESCs), reviewing reports on the number of restricted/unrestricted reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate DSAID entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to draw trends from demographics. Assessment best practices from regions include:
 - Commander Navy Region Naval District Washington (CNRNDW) - SARCs routinely assess UVA level of understanding of victim-centered services during trainings and weekly turn-over of watchbill responsibility. Based on this ongoing assessment, SARCs implemented comprehensive role-play during turnover to ensure the highest level of effectiveness in providing direct services to victims. The RSARC also provides mock IG inspections of the SAPR Program compliance yearly.
 - CNRNW - In May 2015, SAPR offices (SARC, SAPR VA, and VLC)

relocated to increase visibility and access to care. In FY16, the number of initial reports and client walk-ins significantly increased, while accessibility to UVAs has increased as well.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

DSAID data is used by Navy to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives across the prevention, investigative, accountability and advocacy lines of effort. To ensure data integrity access to DSAID is limited to SAPR program personnel with a need to enter, correct and, on a limited basis, access information collected. Navy conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of data.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with SARCs and RSARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID with a 0% error rate. CNIC HQ SAPR hosted multiple DSAID refresher trainings and support webinars to assist SARCs with increasing their data entry, quality assurance, and case management skills. RSARCs are also provided monthly DSAID Quality Assurance (QA) reports from CNIC HQ SAPR utilizing the DoD Quality Assurance Tool that was adapted from the tool originally developed by CNIC HQ SAPR. RSARCs are instructed to work with SARCs to ensure that gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs.

SARCS use a DSAID checklist to ensure all the information required is included in the data entry process. SARCs work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other SACMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. RSARCs also conduct ongoing installation DSAID case reviews incorporating the CNIC/DoD checklist. CNIC HQ SAPR developed a document of standard operating procedures that is disseminated monthly with the QA report that provides specific guidance on the management of cases and clarifies process and procedures within DSAID. Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR guidance helps ensure data completeness by requiring RSARC review prior to case closure or transfer of cases.

The CNIC FFSC Certification Review standards incorporates a requirement for five percent of SAPR cases (minimum of 10 cases) to be reviewed at each site. This review is conducted off-site by CNIC HQ SAPR utilizing a standardized assessment tool based on DSAID data entry requirements. This review assists the sites in addressing any negative quality assurance trends through corrective action.

On a monthly basis, NCIS analysts compile a list of discrepancies that occurred during the interface between the NCIS report writing system and DSAID. NCIS agents review all of the discrepancies and make administrative corrections, where possible, at the HQ level. The remaining discrepancies are forwarded to the appropriate field office for correction. The field office notifies HQ when the correction is made and this is verified on the next discrepancy report.

Judge advocates from OJAG's Criminal Law Division are responsible for data input of dispositions of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in the DSAID Legal Officer module. Legal Officers also coordinate with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis, as well as throughout the fiscal year to ensure data integrity. Coordination ensures accurate input of cases into DSAID, and has resulted in updates and changes to DSAID to permit more accurate data entry.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

In a collaborative effort between NETC and DON SAPRO, a survey is offered to Navy accession Sailors as they graduate from their initial skills training ("A" School). The survey collects data on attitudes and perceptions, command climate, and sexual assault circumstances of those Sailors. This effort provides a tool for commanders by establishing a metric that captures the incidence of sexual assault (whether reported or not) among student Sailors and collecting relevant information on their experiences and perceptions. This survey data helps Navy assess and refine local and Department-level sexual assault prevention strategies during initial military training.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

One of the primary responsibilities of the SARCs and SAPR VAs is to provide training to command personnel, the command triad, and to SACMG members. Additionally, they conduct training for Unaccompanied Housing (UH) Resident Advisors (RA). SARCs use pre-approved, standardized curriculums for these trainings. This ensures that the material is consistent with Navy messaging, includes current policy, and contains adult learning theory concepts. Training is evidence-based and can be tailored to meet the unique needs of individual locations.

When new training curriculums are introduced by CNIC SAPR HQ, a "showcase" is conducted for SARCs and SAPR VAs to introduce the new material via a "Train the Trainer" webinar. This ensures consistent and standardized delivery of training material. During the October 2015 SARC training, several workshops on facilitation and training techniques were offered to bolster the SARCs' skills.

Regional best practices also include the following:

- CNRH - SAPR staff developed a "Train the Trainer" class for unit SAPR POCs after learning that they were either not comfortable with the training material, lacked

“trainer/facilitator skills,” and/or lacked required basic knowledge on adult learning principles.

- EURAFSWA - Evaluations are provided for all SARC administered training to evaluate the effectiveness of training and to identify areas of improvement. Evaluations are also used to determine the effectiveness of the training by measuring the knowledge gleaned from individual attendees.
- CNRSE - Hosted the Catharsis “Force of Awesome” training in February of 2016 for all SARCs and SAPR VAs in the region. This four-day intensive training enabled participants to identify strengths and weaknesses in presentation content and delivery, emphasized an understanding of why society tends to blame victims; and how to best break down audience resistance to the subject matter. The program identified methods of creating positive rapport with specific audiences. In addition, this training program provided participants with the framework necessary to design effective presentations that enable audiences to shift attitude into powerful practice.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

The climate assessment assists unit commanders in evaluating their unit's equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness areas that impact readiness. Preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault are inherent to the commander's responsibilities as it affects readiness and welfare of unit members.

Commanders are required to conduct a command climate assessment within 90 days of assuming of command, and annually thereafter. ISICs and higher echelon commanders use appropriate tracking processes to ensure compliance of such climate assessments.

The Navy Performance Evaluation System, BUPERSINST 1610.10D CH-1, requires that commanders, commanding officers and officers-in-charge fitness reports include whether or not a command climate assessments was conducted per Navy Equal Opportunity policy. Reporting seniors must clearly document the failure to conduct the required command climate assessment.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

When a Navy Service member is administratively separated for a non-disability medical

condition, a discharge physical/mental health examination is performed. During the examination, the member receives counseling/education about various symptoms and potential concerns relating to their non-disability medical condition, including information on seeking further care. Additionally, if, during the exam, something is discovered that requires further evaluation, the appropriate referrals are made. Resources for Department of Veterans Affairs (Veterans Affairs) care are provided during this time as well. The member is informed, per NAVPERS 1070/613, that their medical condition is not a physical disability, but, may be a disqualifying factor in determining suitability for further naval service. This information goes into the member's military electronic health record, per DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations, which is available to the member or forwarded to the Veterans Affairs or civilian facility at the member's request. The Military Treatment Facilities and the Veterans Affairs routinely collaborate to ensure proper record transfer for patients that will be entering the Veterans Affairs system.

Navy ensures that such separations are appropriately processed and recorded in accordance with policy. NAVINSGEN conducts inspections of these separations as listed in 5.2 above and include analysis of the effectiveness of internal audit procedures, regulatory compliance, systems management, internal controls, and other associated requirements. Inspection results are forwarded to the command and ISIC to correct deficiencies and take other actions, as required, to ensure future compliance.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

In FY16, Navy developed and instituted CTC, based on specific feedback from Fleet DEOCS surveys concerning the lower levels of trust in mid-level (or first line) supervisors to address destructive behaviors and emphasize proper decision-making. The training is designed to help Sailors determine how to make the right decisions and behave professionally when facing difficult situations. CTC blends scenario-based videos with facilitator-led discussions that address the idea that all hands must take ownership of enhancing a positive and professional climate within their commands and work environments.

Navy will continue efforts to combat destructive behaviors across the Fleet, while reinforcing and building upon Navy Core Values in FY17 with "Full Speed Ahead" (FSA). FSA challenges Sailors at all levels to think critically about values, decision-making, and leadership with the goal of personal betterment and positive culture change. It will further emphasize the influential role of the Sailors in the "Critical Middle" (E5-E8, O1-O4) and their responsibility to motivate and shape Junior Sailors as well as their access to Sailors higher in the chain of command.

Data from the WGRR was integrated into CNRF Flag level talking points to inform U.S. Fleet Force Command's Executive Steering Committee. This data was also analyzed to assess overall program effectiveness and current trends, which was then briefed to the

RCC Commanders and NOSC Commanding Officers prior to assuming command. Additionally, the Force SAPRO conducted monthly telecons with subordinate SAPR POCs to disseminate information and discuss emerging trends.

Based on the QSAPR surveys, SARCs indicated they spent a majority of time conducting training, outreach, and administrative duties. Navy is in the process of revising the roles and responsibilities of the SAPR POC in OPNAVINST 1752.1C to allow SARCs to devote more of their time on victim support.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

Navy will continue analyzing data and programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. Monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits will be performed to ensure adherence to policies and procedures while feedback from command climate assessment questions, surveys, inspections, DON SAPRO visits, and FFSC certification reviews will be used to support this process.

CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to work with Regions to analyze data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures that promote an environment that promotes safety and encourages reporting. The SAPR staff will continue to perform monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 telephone audits, and site visits to ensure that Regions are adhering to policies and procedures. Regions will also use feedback from Command Climate Assessment questions, surveys, IG inspection, DON SAPRO visits, FFSC Certification reviews, and bi-annual installation SAPR Drills to support this process.

Regional future plans include:

- CNRSW - SARCs will continue to conduct annual SAPR assessments to ensure commands, including non-geographically located NROTCs, NRDs and NOSCs, are in compliance with DoD and Navy policies and procedures, note best practices, identify discrepancies in implementation and execution of programmatic parameters, and set the foundation for developing initiatives, and improvement.
- CNREURAFSWA - The Bahrain Prevention Project, projected to be implemented in FY17, will implement prevention initiatives to decrease incidents of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors, improve reporting, and measure new data to compare/correlate with the base line data. Best practices, lessons learned, and a model for implementation will be exported to other installations.
- CNRNW - Developing a local survey to support command compliance, which will be provided to the unit SAPR POC or Command Master Chief/COB. The survey will inquire about ways the Installation SAPR Team can more effectively support tenant commands to ensure program compliance, standardization, and consistency.

Navy Justice Information System (NJIS), a web-based application is in development for

the DON criminal/military justice communities, including law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections. NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. NJIS will have a module designed for VLC which will allow each VLC to track their cases and VLC Program leadership to track and review detailed information regarding progress of the VLC Program. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and non-judicial punishments and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities. NJIS is designed to replace Consolidated Law Enforcement Operation Center (CLEOC), Case Management System (CMS), and Corrections Management Information System (CORMIS).

NCIS will continue to issue a comprehensive Annual Crime Report that details the number of sexual assault allegations received, the status of the offender and victim, and the conviction rate among other metrics.

BUMED is establishing data collection procedures for the standardized release of informational data through a monthly Dashboard that provides leadership the ability to identify and monitor trends within their command. Navy Medicine will continue to foster Inter-Service SAMFE training with the goal of providing all DoD beneficiaries standardized medical forensic care.

OPNAV N172 is working in with the CNO's Strategic Action Group to examine data, observe existing trends, and tailor future efforts around analytical observations. Currently, Navy SAPR is focused on eliminating senior-subordinate incidents, male-related assaults, and decreasing the latency between date of incidents and date of initial report. While most metrics will remain consistent over the course of many years, Navy SAPR will continue to adapt to the evolving issues and tailor metrics appropriately.

Navy SAPR has contracted the Center for Naval Analysis to examine the relationship between sexual assaults that occur within a command and all other destructive behaviors. This holistic approach of the study is aimed at identifying underlying conditions that exist which allow sexual assaults to occur.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Resources and information for reporting and responding to male and female sexual assault is disseminated to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. Commands market information via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program and list key support personnel and service providers. In addition, the following measures add to Navy-wide communication and dissemination of male victim prevention and response:

- SARCs educate commands on male prevention and response and assist with obtaining gender inclusive marketing materials (brochures, pamphlets, wallet-sized cards, posters, newsletters, bulletin boards, command plans of the day/week, marquees, websites, etc.) to facilitate awareness and education.
- SARCs actively recruit male VAs and when possible have a male VA available on the watch bill to respond to sexual assault victims. Male UVAs are also encouraged to co-facilitate SCTs with installation SARCs to present a male presence within the SAPR Program.
- NJS training for legal practitioners and commanders emphasizes that SAPR is gender-neutral, and reinforces that many victims of sexual assault are male. For example, the current SAPR training scenario used in the Senior Officer Course (SOC) includes a male victim of sexual assault. OJAG's Criminal Law Division ensures, as part of its standard legal review, that policy and training is gender-neutral.
- CTC training presented to all Navy personnel included cases of male sexual assault and drew a clear distinction between hazing and sexual assault.
- Officer accession SAPR training presentations reiterates that men as well as women can be victims of sexual assault and that regardless of gender each victim will be cared for with dignity and respect. Required training such as the pre-commissioning video for Officer Candidates at OTC and senior midshipmen in NROTC, DON SAPRO "Not on My Watch" given to RTC, and all SAPR-L, SAPR-F and "Above Board" training given to NROTC midshipmen, all portray both male and female victims.
- Director, 21st Century Sailor holds engagements in fleet concentration areas and reiterates that sexual assault is gender neutral. To ensure widest dissemination of information, the Director posts information and embedded video on SAPR and relevant 21st Century Sailor subjects on the NavyLive blog.
- Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives, including those specific to male victims of sexual assault.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy efforts to post and disseminate information on methods for reporting allegations of retaliation as a result of making a report of sexual assault are similar to those used to promote the SAPR program and male sexual assault described in question 6.1. Information and resources available to all Service members, dependents, and civilian

personnel for reporting and responding to sexual assaults (including the DoD Safe Helpline numbers and websites) is posted, publicized, and widely disseminated using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible.

Retaliation training has been specifically included in Standardized Core Training for FY16, and has been included in the Fleet-wide implementation of CTC training.

In addition to disseminating information, retaliation is now explored in each reported sexual assault, actively reviewed by NCIS, and reinforced at the monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Group meetings. Retaliation is also discussed in quarterly SAPR Executive Steering Committee meetings hosted by the fleets and in Fleet Workshops to counter destructive behaviors. Each of those events includes Fleet-wide roll up of retaliation data from Command Climate Surveys and a review of reporting protocols.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) coordinated training for all examiners to complete the requirements for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) certification. Continuing training will be required every three years for recertification.

In FY16, ten interservice DoD SAMFE Training sessions were held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. For each session, one week of didactic training was delivered by SMEs who meet the Department of Justice National Training Standards for SAMFE, followed by a week of hands-on clinical exams using live male and female models.

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

- Safety Assessments for SAPR Program
- High-Risk Response Teams

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

Safety Assessments and the High-Risk Response Team (H-RRT) are addressed in Navy's OPNAVINST 1752.1C, which was last updated in August 2015.

Per the instruction, Safety Assessments are conducted by the SARC or SAPR VA at the initial time of reporting. Assessment of safety is continuous by the SAPR team, service providers and any member from the command. If any safety concerns are identified, they are briefed with the Commanding Officer by the SARC to consider the implementation of a H-RRT.

In the case of an unrestricted report, the SARC will consult with NCIS and the Command to ensure that any safety concerns are identified and addressed as appropriate. SARC notes concerns in DSAID as appropriate.

H-RRT activity in 2016 across the Navy (provided by region) was as follows:

- CNRSW - There were four H-RRTs established across the region. In each case, the team was established for a week and dissolved once the victims' mental health was assessed and the determination was made that they were no longer high risk.
- CNRSE established seven H-RRTs across four installations:
 - NASFWJRB has one High Risk Response Team currently established.
 - NAS JAX had two cases with H-RRTs that met twice; dissolving after the Mental Health representative concluded that there were no longer risks.
 - Kings Bay had one H-RRT established. The Team met on two occasions and was dissolved as the victim was offered a myriad of resources that alleviated the risk.
 - NAS Pensacola held three H-RRTs. One had eight meetings, one had four meetings, and one had two meetings. Each was dissolved when the victim had a personal safety plan put in place and was assessed to be safe.
- CNRMA - There were four H-RRTs established across the region in FY16. One met one time and was dissolved when the victim received an expedited transfer and the safety concern was eliminated. Two H-RRTs met on three occasions and dissolved when the victims transitioned out of the Navy. The final H-RRT was in place at the time of this report.
- CNRSW - There were four H-RRTs established across the region that stood up for a week each and were dissolved once all victims' mental health was assessed and the determination was made that they were no longer high risk.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Enhancing Commander Accountability*, p. 2)

Commanders are evaluated on the extent to which they have or have not established a command climate where allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated, and a victim of sexual assault can report the assault without fear of reprisal or retaliation. The data for this evaluation is provided through command climate surveys.

Navy requires all commanding officers and officers in charge to conduct a command climate survey within 90 days after assuming command with annual follow-up assessments during their command tenure. Since 31 July 2013, command climate survey outcomes have been provided to the (ISIC) as well as Commanders for full visibility. The ISIC and commander review and discuss the survey results and proposed way forward to

address areas of concern.

The Navy Performance Evaluation System, BUPERSINST 1610.10D CH-1 requires that commanders, commanding officers and officers-in-charge fitness reports include whether or not a command climate assessments was conducted per Navy Equal Opportunity policy. Failure to conduct the command climate assessment will be clearly documented by the reporting senior.

Leaders are expected to fully address input provided in command climate surveys, as well as feedback provided by command assessment team focus groups, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations.

Subordinate leaders with every command are evaluated and rated on the climate they lead within the organization. Per NAVADMIN 216/13, Navy Performance Evaluation Changes, issued in 2013, every Sailor is accountable on their evaluations or fitness reports for contributions to Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity and Military Bearing/Character.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports (April 2016), p. 10)

Navy is committed to providing high-quality and comprehensive care, in which victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 hotlines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. As discussed above in Section 6.2, Navy is committed to eliminating retaliation and creating a reporting environment free of retaliatory behavior.

Navy, with OSD SAPRO and the other Services, developed the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy (DRPRS). The DRPRS was signed by the Secretary of Defense in April 2016. The DRPRS established a uniform process to provide comprehensive support to individuals who experience retaliation and foster an ethical and just climate intolerant of retaliation. The five major issue areas addressed in the strategy are: standardized definitions; closing the gap in knowledge; building strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability; providing comprehensive support to reporters; and creating a culture intolerant of retaliation. These issue areas are expanded in the DRPRS to outline the recommended way forward. The full details of the prevention and response processes are being determined by working groups led by Navy, the other Services and key stakeholder during an implementation planning phase. The resultant Retaliation Implementation Plan will be formally coordinated with the Services in FY17 prior to execution.

Measures taken by Navy VLC to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command include engaging directly with a victim's chain of command to assert the client's rights and interests across a range of issues. This may include a request for a Military Protective Order or expedited transfer, issues related to pay and allowances, matters of career impact, status of dependents, duty station status, social ostracism, command retaliation, and other concerns expressed by a victim meriting engagement with that victim's command. VLC base their interactions with commands on the client's consent, input, and desires. Legal advice, support and advocacy given by VLC to victims reporting a sexual offense fosters their client's trust, faith, and confidence in the Navy and in some instances, the military justice process.

CNIC issued direction that only the installation CO may chair the SACMG. This ensures the installation CO has direct oversight of all response and supportive care to victims. At the beginning of each case review during SACMG, the chair asks the victim's CO how the previous victim update went. The responsiveness of services and leadership directly contribute to the overall feeling of trust in the chain of command. Additional best practices include:

- Leaders attend every SAPR event or initiative to provide a personal message for their sailors, and plan quarterly SAPR specific initiatives to engage members by discussing the importance of victim care and eliminating retaliation.
- Each command ensures they have a sufficient number of quality trained VAs. Engaged VAs and command leadership create a climate that supports a potential report of sexual assault and retaliation.
- During the SAPR CO Toolkit brief with the command triad, the SARC reviews the Commander's Checklist to engage the command in discussing the importance of a command climate that fosters the trust of personnel, is sensitive to the care of potential victims, and discourages retaliation and reprisal.

Timely and thorough SACMG follow-up with victims by their CO, VLC, SARC, or VA demonstrates command concern and improves trust. Any feedback received from a victim regarding care or retaliation is discussed with command leadership to ensure that concerns are immediately addressed and corrective actions put in place.

Command SAPR programs and SAPR teams ensure compliance with all DoD, DON, and Navy instructions. Victims are monitored by SARCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to ensure there is no re-victimization. Through all hands calls and continued training, Commanding Officers ensure their commands maintain a culture and policy of zero tolerance when it relates to destructive behaviors and negative victim treatment.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until

the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.

(SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), *Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation*, p. 2 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 9)

OPNAVINST 1752.1C and CNICINST 1752.4 require that all allegations of retaliation made by victims of a sexual assault, witnesses, individuals who intervened, and/or first responders, be addressed at each SACMG. Specifically at each meeting the SACMG Chair will:

- Receive an individual client review and case status update from SARCs prior to the meeting.
- Utilize the CNICINST 1752.4 SACMG Checklist to ensure complete case review.
- Inquire as to any allegation of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment for every case review on the CMG agenda.
- Promote an open dialogue around concerns of retaliation and ensure appropriate action is taken to address those concerns.

Require that the Commander of a victim reporting retaliation report back to the CMG of actions taken and current status of any reported retaliatory behavior until the issue is fully addressed and the retaliation ceases.

CNIC HQ SAPR continues to provide training on the SACMG, including Mock SACMG demonstrations with local stakeholders, at the quarterly Senior Shore Leadership (SSL) course. CNIC training prepares Installation Commanding Officers to assume the responsibility of chairing the monthly SACMG, and provides them with a forum to ask questions and observe how an efficient SACMG is run. Throughout this training, the participants are taught that it is the chair's responsibility to assess each case for retaliation and refer for corrective action.

CNIC SAPR HQ revised the CO SAPR Toolkit that SARCs utilize in their in-brief with all new COs. Included in the Toolkit are the current SECNAV definitions of retaliation as well as the SACMG Chair's role in SACMG to assess and refer reports of retaliation.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes 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.
(SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

SAPR training requirements apply to all Service members and DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members. Commanders and civilian managers must ensure all first line supervisory personnel receive appropriate training.

Standardized Core Training (SCT) is the foundation of all SAPR training, is an annual requirement, and is mandatory for all Navy members and civilian personnel who supervise Navy members. The focus of first line supervisor training is to ensure all personnel have a working knowledge of the spectrum of harm, prevention and risk reduction strategies, recognition of retaliatory and other destructive behaviors, and their role in advancing and promoting a healthy command climate. Training will include appropriate scenarios for the target population and clarify the nature of sexual assault in the military environment. The contents will include sexual assault policy, sexual assault victim resources and reporting options, and sexual assault prevention.

All first line supervisor additional training requirements emphasize recent changes in policy and engagement with immediate subordinates to recognize risk factors and promote a healthy command climate. Additional training requirements for these first line supervisors are as follows:

- NETC is responsible for maintaining course content for division officer and enlisted supervisor leadership training; they updated the training in FY15 to include content on retaliation, reprisal, maltreatment, and ostracism and the appropriate level of response when identified. For Petty Officer Selectee courses, training delivery is required to be prior to promotion to the next paygrade. For the division officer course, attendance is required prior to or during initial assignment in this capacity.
- Newly commissioned officers receive first line supervisor training during both pre-commissioning training and annual training requirements.
 - USNA - Company Officers and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs) receive initial training with the SAPR Program Manager and Training Specialist upon reporting to USNA. This provides exposure to all resources and provides guidance on best practices. After the initial training, Company Officers and SELs receive annual refresher training with updates to the program as necessary. Both sessions reinforce their understanding of basic concepts of sexual assault, discuss the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidences, and offer proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and associated destructive behaviors within their companies.
 - At RTC, OTC and NROTC units, all students and staff receive extensive training on command SAPR policies, and are introduced to key personnel. These tailored training programs address the importance of engaging subordinates on prevention, recognizing signs of possible retaliation, and promoting a healthy climate that encourages reporting. NSTC encourages all

members of both staff and student chains of command to remain highly visible and available for discussion if an issue arises.

- Navy-wide CTC training included skills in identifying risk factors, employing of intervention methodologies, and focusing on how to interact with victims at the same time highlighting the domino effects of decisions made by first-line supervisors to the detriment of good order and discipline.
- Command SAPR teams train first line supervisors on effective ways to respond to misconduct, address potential problems that may arise due to a report of misconduct and how to respond appropriately to retaliation if it occurs. With this knowledge, leaders set the right standard and reinforce a professional culture that fosters an ethical and just climate intolerant of retaliation.

8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

Completed (March 2016). In March 2016, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy appointed a “Chief Prosecutor of the Navy” in accordance with the NDAA requirement. In furtherance of the NDAA requirement, the Navy is currently drafting a Commander, Naval Legal Service Command instruction (CNLSCINST) consolidating guidance to those

operating under this provision.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Completed (Sept. 2016). This data is compiled in the Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault, which includes a report analyzing the disposition of the most serious offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces. OJAG’s Criminal Law Division received all Sexual Assault Disposition Reports for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. As noted in Question 5.3 above, Criminal Law Division judge advocates enter case disposition into DSAID’s Legal Officer Module. To ensure all cases are properly accounted for in DSAID, the Criminal Law Division coordinates with CNIC, N17, OSD SAPRO and NCIS to ensure all cases are properly entered and accounted for in DSAID. The Criminal Law Division also works closely with OSD SAPRO to resolve any issues in DSAID with case entry and validation.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the

discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

Completed (Sept. 2016). The Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) handles records for all cases within the Department of the Navy. The BCNR complies with Section 547 through a separate procedure for sexual assault victims challenging their discharge. BCNR processes ensure all cases are processed confidentially. Applications and case files are available only to individuals responsible for presenting the case to the Board, and are only released on a need to know basis to outside organizations when BCNR seeks an advisory opinion.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. **(FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Completed (Sept. 2016). The United States Naval Academy (USNA) has generated a comprehensive training program focusing on honor, respect, and character development as it pertains to sexual assault prevention. The training defines sexual assault, provides numerous case examples, and conveys essential reporting information. Training is conducted within the first week of the academic year.

USNA leadership has ensured the extension of rights to crime victims. The enhancement

of support systems at the USNA have safeguarded victims and guaranteed timely notice of events relating to the offense. Victims have been given access to proceedings and can provide input on matters of processing and sentencing. The USNA has an on-site VLC who can represent victims during the legal process and comprehensive SAPR services. The USNA and the Navy have worked to development strategic program guidance and joint planning objectives in support of the SAPR program.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. (FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)

Completed (Sept. 2016). The NSTC department of Officer Development writes and enforces NSTC policy on proper training for administrators and instructors of NROTC units. Professors of Military Science at universities (i.e., NROTC unit Commanding Officers (COs)) receive weeks of consistent training at OD in Pensacola, Florida prior to taking command. The NSTC SAPR POC ensures all new COs receive a toolkit brief from their RSARC once they check into their command, per OPNAVINST 1752.1C. COs and SAPR POCs are responsible for ensuring instructors and civilian staff participates in NSTC required SAPR training including annual SCT, SAPR-C, and CTC.

9. Analytic Discussion

9.1 Military Services/NGB*, provide an analytic discussion (1,000 words or less) of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.

***NGB should provide comments based on their available information and data.**

This section shall include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data over time**
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**

- Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)
- Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)
- Any other data relating to sexual assault case data

Total Number of Sexual Assaults

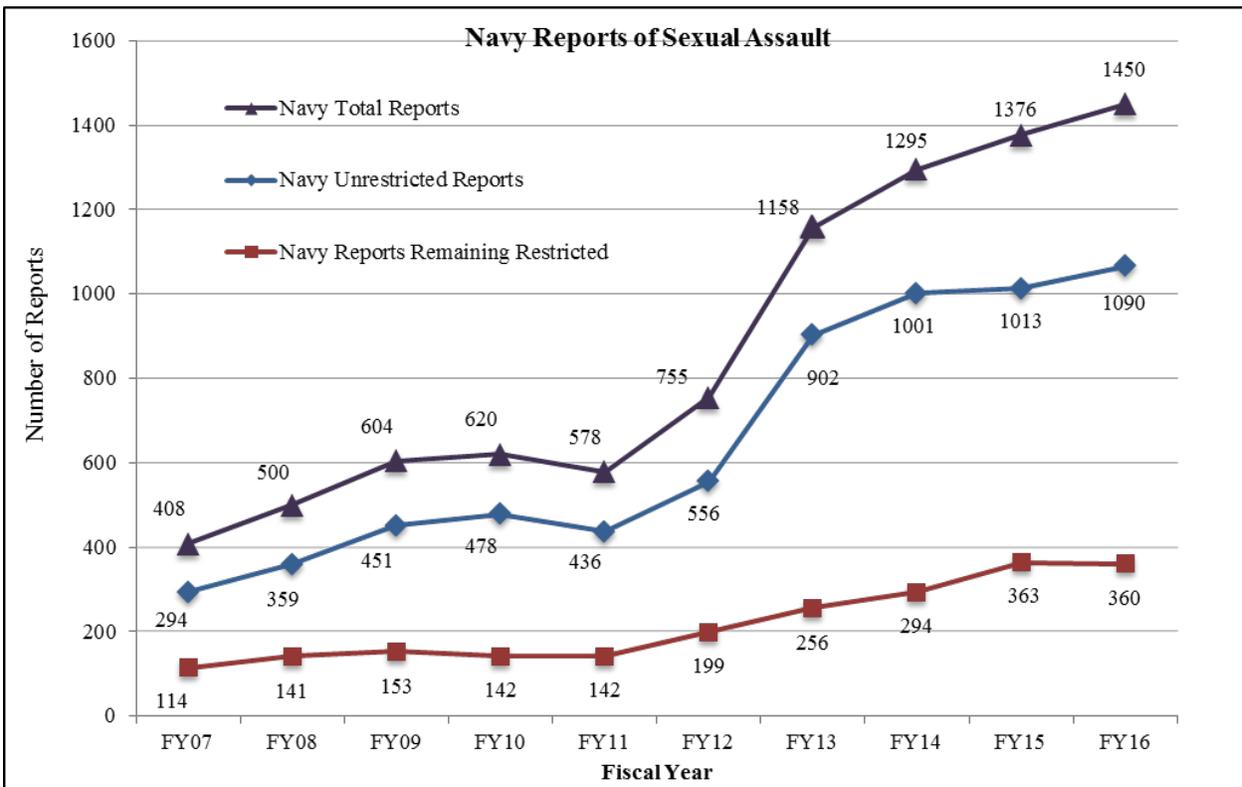


Figure 1: Total Number of Sexual Assaults FY08-FY16

I. Overview

In FY16 there were 1,450 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, a 5.4% increase from FY15 (1,376).

II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY16, there were 1,090 unrestricted reports, a 7.6% increase from FY15 (1,013), continuing the incremental upward but flattening trend in this report. Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

Service Member on Service Member

In FY16, Navy Service member on Service member allegations of sexual assault represented 49.7% (542 of 1,090) of initial Unrestricted Reports. The overall percentage of reported “Blue-on-Blue” sexual assaults as compared to total unrestricted reports has been declining and flattening when compared to previous years’ data: 52% in FY15 (528 of 1,013), 59% in FY14 (595 of 1,001), and 60% in FY13 (540 of 902). The Navy saw a 0.9% decrease in reported “Blue-on-Blue” penetration crimes (221 compared to 223 in FY15) and a 15.2% increase in reported contact crimes (295 compared to 256 in FY15).

Male Victim Reporting

Male victim reporting is historically an underreported segment and a challenge for the Navy. Of the 926 Sailors who made Unrestricted Reports in FY16, male victims accounted for 20.4% (189). Although this represents a year-to-year increase of 21.2% (189 compared to 156 in FY16), the trend for this statistic has remained relatively flat when compared to previous years: 18% (156) in FY15, 23% (201) in FY14, 18% (145) in FY13.

| SVM Victim Demographics in Initial Unrestricted Reports | | | |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | Males | Females | Total |
| FY16 | 189 | 737 | 926 |
| FY15 | 156 | 725 | 881 |
| FY14 | 201 | 687 | 888 |
| FY13 | 145 | 634 | 779 |

Expedited transfers

In FY16, there were 19 unit/duty and 287 installation-expedited transfers requested by Service member victims. Seven installation expedited transfer requests were denied: one request had insufficient information for the command to make a determination on the case to support the request; two were cases where the victim was pending separation from Navy; one was denied due to the latency of report and concern for timing with recent misconduct; three were denied on the basis of the allegation not being a credible report of sexual assault.

| Expedited Transfer Requests | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|--|
| Fiscal Year | Requested | Approved | Denied | Total SVM Initial Unrestricted Reports |
| FY16 | 306 | 299 | 7 | 926 |
| FY15 | 236 | 233 | 4 | 881 |
| FY14 | 164 | 163 | 1 | 888 |
| FY13 | 148 | 146 | 2 | 779 |

Military Protective Orders (MPO)

In FY16 there were 237 MPOs issued, a 5.2% decrease from FY15 (250). Additionally there were 5 MPO violations, a 28.6% decrease from FY15 (7).

III. Restricted Reports

In FY16 there were 478 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, a 2.8% decrease from FY15 (492). There was also a 0.8% decrease in the number of reports remaining restricted (360 compared to 363 in FY15). Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

IV. Victims Support Services

Unrestricted Reports

In FY16, there were 4,181 support service referrals for victims who made Unrestricted Reports, representing a 19.4% increase from FY15 (3,502). Of those, 92.4% (3,865) were for military resources: 847 victim advocacy, 803 legal assistance, 680 mental health, 552 chaplain/spiritual support, 500 medical, 277 DoD Safe Helpline, and 206 other services. The remaining 7.6% (316) of referrals were for civilian resources: 98 victim advocacy, 80 mental health, 58 rape crisis center, 54 other services, 21 medical, 4 legal assistance, and 1 chaplain/spiritual support.

Restricted Reports

In FY16, there were 1,418 support service referrals for victims who made Restricted Reports, representing a 27.7% increase from FY15 (1,110). Of those, 92.0% (1,304) were for military resources: 278 victim advocacy, 245 mental health, 228 legal assistance, 223 chaplain/spiritual support, 195 medical, 101 DoD Safe Helpline, and 34 other services. The remaining 8.0% (114) were for civilian resources broken down as follows (descending order): 42 rape crisis center, 28 victim advocacy, 24 mental health, 9 other services, 9 medical, and 2 chaplain/spiritual support.

V. Investigations

In FY16, MCIOs completed 1,087 investigations of Sexual Assault that were initiated either during the FY or any prior FY. The average length of investigations conducted by NCIS was 129 days and the median length was 105 days. This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving guilty pleas or limited evidence. In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 45 days. In those cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 392 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 213 days.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Victim declinations increased by 2.1%. In FY15, there were 1013 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. 60 of those cases, or 5.9%, resulted in victim declinations. In FY16, there were 1090 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault—a 7.6% overall increase in reporting. Despite this increase in reporting, there were only 91 victim declinations, meaning 8% of cases resulted in declinations. This is not reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. Moreover, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting. Conversely, some cases were categorized as victim declination within our reporting that could also have been categorized as “unknown subject” or “insufficient evidence,” and may have been so categorized in previous years.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY16, command action was taken against 336 (51% of 655) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy).

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY16, there were 115 (18% of 655) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense compared to 154 in FY15. A total of 70 (62%) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 50 (71%) resulted in a conviction, 20 (29%) resulted in an acquittal.

9.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel as they will be included in the National Guard Bureau’s response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

| Job/Duty Title | Description of Job/Duty | Full-Time | Part-Time |
|--------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| Program Managers | Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training. | 2 | 0 |
| Dedicated HQ | Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>). | 53 | 0 |
| Uniformed SARCs | Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). | 0 | 5 |
| Civilian SARCs | See above. | 80 | 5 |
| Uniformed SAPR-VAs | Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison | 0 | 5,137 |

| | | | |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| | assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP. | | |
| Civilian SAPR-VAs | See above. | 55 | 8 |
| Sexual Assault-Specific Legal | Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victim's Counsel/Victim's Legal Counsel. (Note 1) | 221 | 9 |
| Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators | Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases. | 164 | 0 |
| Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners | Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent. | 215 | 0 |

Note 1: OJAG used the following definitions to complete this question:

Full-time specialists are defined as: Trial Counsel (45); paralegals assigned to trial offices (35); Defense Counsel (47); paralegals assigned to defense offices (31); Victims' Legal Counsel (32); AJAG Military Justice (1); AJAG Chief Judge (1); VLC Chief of Staff (1); Defense Service Office Chief of Staff (1); Code 20 SAPR Personnel (5); Code 45 (7); Code 46 (4); Code 51 (6); Code 52 (2); Trial Counsel Assistance Program (2); and Defense Counsel Assistance Program (1).

Part-time specialists are defined as: specified Front Office personnel (5); and specified Code 20 personnel (4). Staff Judge Advocates are excluded from this number. However, the Navy JAG Corps has 238 Staff Judge Advocates who, as part of their duties in "general attorney" billets, provide advice on the disposition of sexual assault cases to convening authorities and have received sexual assault response training specific to Staff Judge Advocate duties from Code 20.

Note 2: SAPR Officers – 35, listed as HQ Staff

Unrestricted Reports

| NAVY FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| <p>A. FY16 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. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. 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> | | FY16 Totals |
| # FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report) | | 1066 |
| # Service Member Victims | | 955 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject | | 101 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 10 |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | | 1066 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | | 542 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | | 101 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | | 33 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | | 340 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 50 |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | | 1066 |
| # On military installation | | 456 |
| # Off military installation | | 459 |
| # Unidentified location | | 151 |
| # Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation | | 1066 |
| # Victims in investigations initiated during FY16 | | 1040 |
| # Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 239 |
| # Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 801 |
| # Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming | | 5 |
| # Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement | | 21 |
| # Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ | | 6 |
| # Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | | 0 |
| # Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service | | 2 |
| # Victims - Other | | 13 |
| # All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report) | | 478 |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year) | | 118 |
| # Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16 | | 360 |
| B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16 | | |
| | FY16 Totals | FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | 1066 | 955 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 370 | 333 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 134 | 115 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 109 | 97 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 240 | 208 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 130 | 119 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 83 | 83 |
| Time of sexual assault | 1066 | 955 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 321 | 283 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 236 | 217 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 324 | 285 |
| # Unknown | 65 | 61 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 120 | 109 |
| Day of sexual assault | 1066 | 955 |
| # Sunday | 128 | 114 |
| # Monday | 115 | 106 |
| # Tuesday | 129 | 114 |
| # Wednesday | 123 | 112 |
| # Thursday | 123 | 108 |
| # Friday | 191 | 169 |
| # Saturday | 172 | 147 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 85 | 85 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER) | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown on Male | Unknown on Female | Multiple Mixed Gender Assault | Relevant Data Not Available | FY16 Totals | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------|
| | 598 | 99 | 16 | 14 | 66 | 222 | 3 | 48 | 1066 | | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 434 | 74 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 542 | | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 98 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 101 | | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 21 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | | |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 43 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 64 | 213 | 0 | 1 | 340 | | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 50 | | |
| FY16 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 FY16 | Penetrating Offenses | | | | Contact Offenses | | | | | | |
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120) | Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Offense Code Data Not Available | FY16 Totals |
| D1. | 186 | 2 | 258 | 4 | 36 | 375 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 170 | 1066 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 76 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 23 | 270 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 542 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 28 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 101 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 33 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 70 | 1 | 65 | 3 | 9 | 57 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 117 | 340 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 50 |
| D2. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports | 154 | 2 | 218 | 4 | 34 | 345 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 164 | 955 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 137 | 1 | 191 | 1 | 27 | 261 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 123 | 766 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 17 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 7 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 189 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D3. Time of sexual assault | 186 | 2 | 258 | 4 | 36 | 375 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 170 | 1066 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 73 | 0 | 101 | 2 | 7 | 84 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 42 | 321 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 25 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 9 | 130 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 236 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 66 | 0 | 89 | 1 | 19 | 113 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 24 | 324 |
| # Unknown | 15 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 65 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 75 | 120 |
| D4. Day of sexual assault | 186 | 2 | 258 | 4 | 36 | 375 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 170 | 1066 |
| # Sunday | 27 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 128 |
| # Monday | 20 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 53 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 115 |
| # Tuesday | 25 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 7 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 129 |
| # Wednesday | 16 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 2 | 56 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 123 |
| # Thursday | 16 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 123 |
| # Friday | 45 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 5 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 191 |
| # Saturday | 37 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 9 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 172 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 85 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals |
|---|--------------------|
| E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below. | |
| # Investigations Initiated during FY16 | 983 |
| # Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 671 |
| # Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 312 |
| # Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16 | 1055 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 7 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 7 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 603 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 578 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 25 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 5 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 5 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 38 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 374 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 3 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 3 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 3 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 1 |
| # Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available | 21 |
| E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 984 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 49 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 48 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 3 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 1076 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 8 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 8 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 647 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 605 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 42 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 5 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 5 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 47 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 349 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 20 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 1065 |
| # Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 14 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 6 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 8 |
| # Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 916 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 900 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 16 |
| # Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 6 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 6 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service | 120 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 9 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 | |
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 11 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 11 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 2 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 2 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 5 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 3 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 11 |
| # Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 10 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 10 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service | 1 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") | |
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

| Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16 | Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | |
| F1. Gender of Victims | 195 | 1 | 298 | 7 | 36 | 367 | 2 | 3 | 37 | 130 | 1076 |
| # Male | 16 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 83 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 196 |
| # Female | 176 | 1 | 263 | 1 | 27 | 283 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 87 | 871 |
| # Unknown | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| F2. Age of Victims | 195 | 1 | 298 | 7 | 36 | 367 | 2 | 3 | 37 | 130 | 1076 |
| # 0-15 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 22 |
| # 16-19 | 48 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 9 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 197 |
| # 20-24 | 91 | 0 | 157 | 6 | 16 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 34 | 502 |
| # 25-34 | 28 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 8 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 210 |
| # 35-49 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 38 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| # Unknown | 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 94 |
| F3. Victim Type | 195 | 1 | 298 | 7 | 36 | 367 | 2 | 3 | 37 | 130 | 1076 |
| # Service Member | 151 | 1 | 256 | 7 | 32 | 337 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 123 | 946 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # US Civilian | 38 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 103 |
| # Foreign National | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| F4. Grade of Service Member Victims | 151 | 1 | 256 | 7 | 32 | 337 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 123 | 946 |
| # E1-E4 | 123 | 0 | 196 | 6 | 26 | 250 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 80 | 705 |
| # E5-E9 | 22 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 76 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 36 | 196 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 23 |
| # O4-O10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F5. Service of Service Member Victims | 151 | 1 | 256 | 7 | 32 | 337 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 123 | 946 |
| # Army | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| # Navy | 147 | 1 | 252 | 7 | 32 | 324 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 121 | 922 |
| # Marines | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F6. Status of Service Member Victims | 151 | 1 | 256 | 7 | 32 | 337 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 123 | 946 |
| # Active Duty | 146 | 1 | 241 | 7 | 32 | 323 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 118 | 905 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 24 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16 | Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | | |
| G1. Gender of Subjects | 226 | 1 | 310 | 9 | 30 | 329 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 125 | 1076 | |
| # Male | 173 | 0 | 241 | 4 | 25 | 265 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 42 | 776 | |
| # Female | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 33 | |
| # Unknown | 48 | 1 | 64 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 78 | 265 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| G2. Age of Subjects | 226 | 1 | 310 | 9 | 30 | 329 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 125 | 1076 | |
| # 0-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| # 16-19 | 19 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 69 | |
| # 20-24 | 75 | 0 | 113 | 2 | 6 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 311 | |
| # 25-34 | 38 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 10 | 90 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 229 | |
| # 35-49 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 88 | |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | |
| # 65 and older | 9 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 47 | |
| # Unknown | 13 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 91 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 64 | 0 | 63 | 4 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 31 | 230 | |
| G3. Subject Type | 226 | 1 | 310 | 9 | 30 | 329 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 125 | 1076 | |
| # Service Member | 133 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 19 | 251 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 662 | |
| # 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # US Civilian | 6 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 39 | |
| # Foreign National | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | |
| # Foreign Military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 85 | 1 | 82 | 7 | 10 | 63 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 85 | 359 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects | 133 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 19 | 251 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 662 | |
| # E1-E4 | 87 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 9 | 120 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 357 | |
| # E5-E9 | 40 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 9 | 115 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 264 | |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # O1-O3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G5. Service of Service Member Subjects | 133 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 19 | 251 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 662 | |
| # Army | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | |
| # Navy | 113 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 17 | 237 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 20 | 607 | |
| # Marines | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 36 | |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G6. Status of Service Member Subjects | 133 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 19 | 251 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 662 | |
| # Active Duty | 126 | 0 | 207 | 0 | 19 | 242 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 630 | |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals | H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below. | 4 | | |
| # Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ | 1 | | |
| # Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service | 1 | | |
| # Subjects - Other | 2 | | |
| # Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77. | 1087 | # Victims in investigations completed in FY16 | 1076 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 393 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 645 |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 217 | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | 164 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 96 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 48 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ | 45 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 33 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 9 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 7 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 2 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 1 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 1 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 190 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action | 58 | # Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 42 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute | 112 | # Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 96 |
| # 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 | 20 | # Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 23 |
| # Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action | 0 | # Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Subjects disposition data not yet available | 452 | # Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available | 504 |
| # Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016 | 184 | | |
| # FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 184 | # FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 179 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred | 32 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject | 27 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 40 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject | 46 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 8 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject | 6 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 10 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject | 8 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | 8 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 6 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 68 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 68 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 10 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 9 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 8 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 9 |
| * Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports. | | | |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16 | FY16 Totals |
|--|--------------------|
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion | 115 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16 | 13 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16 | 102 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed | 22 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer | 13 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment | 3 |
| # 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 | 3 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | 3 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal | 0 |
| # Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial | 10 |
| # Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial | 0 |
| # Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial | 10 |
| # Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge | 70 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | 20 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial | 50 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | 1 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | 49 |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | 36 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 35 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 19 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal) | 31 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 3 |
| # Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction | 10 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | 9 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | 1 |
| # 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 | 23 |
| J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16 | FY16 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16 | 54 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16 | 2 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16 | 52 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | 15 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment | 37 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | 2 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | 35 |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 29 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 25 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 21 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 17 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | 3 |
| # Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge | 23 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge | 9 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge | 8 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge | 3 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge | 3 |
| K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | FY16 Totals |
| # Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16 | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense | 21 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | 9 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge | 5 |
| # Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16 | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense | 12 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). 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. | | FY16 Totals |
|--|--|--------------------|
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16 | | 15 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16 | | 1 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16 | | 14 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed | | 2 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer | | 0 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal | | 0 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial | | 2 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | | 0 |
| # 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 were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial | | 0 |
| # Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial | | 1 |
| # Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense | | 11 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | | 0 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial | | 11 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | | 11 |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | | 9 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | | 10 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | | 6 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal) | | 3 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | | 0 |
| # Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial | | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 0 |
| M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). 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. | | FY16 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16 | | 84 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 3 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16 | | 81 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | | 4 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense | | 77 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | | 77 |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | | 50 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | | 53 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | | 45 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | | 36 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | | 11 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge | | 13 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge | | 11 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 0 |
| N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | | FY16 Totals |
| # Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense | | 14 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | | 6 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge | | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 4 |
| # Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense | | 17 |

Restricted Reports

| NAVY FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | FY16 Totals |
| # TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports | 478 |
| # Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports | 465 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 8 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 5 |
| # Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16* | 118 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 112 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 5 |
| # Total Victim reports remaining Restricted | 360 |
| # Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 353 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 7 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories | 360 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 195 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 71 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 7 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 84 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 3 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS | FY16 Totals |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 360 |
| # On military installation | 76 |
| # Off military installation | 180 |
| # Unidentified location | 84 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 20 |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 360 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 94 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 31 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 38 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 30 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 45 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 122 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 360 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 78 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 21 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 119 |
| # Unknown | 132 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 10 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 360 |
| # Sunday | 35 |
| # Monday | 30 |
| # Tuesday | 24 |
| # Wednesday | 19 |
| # Thursday | 23 |
| # Friday | 48 |
| # Saturday | 63 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 118 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims | 353 |
| # Army Victims | 6 |
| # Navy Victims | 343 |
| # Marines Victims | 3 |
| # Air Force Victims | 1 |
| # Coast Guard Victims | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Restricted Reports (continued)

| NAVY FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
| | FY16 Totals |
| Gender of Victims | 360 |
| # Male | 57 |
| # Female | 303 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Age of Victims at the Time of Incident | 360 |
| # 0-15 | 31 |
| # 16-19 | 79 |
| # 20-24 | 159 |
| # 25-34 | 70 |
| # 35-49 | 10 |
| # 50-64 | 1 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 10 |
| Grade of Service Member Victims | 353 |
| # E1-E4 | 260 |
| # E5-E9 | 68 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 14 |
| # O4-O10 | 5 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 6 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Status of Service Member Victims | 353 |
| # Active Duty | 337 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 10 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student | 6 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Victim Type | 360 |
| # Service Member | 353 |
| # DoD-Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD-Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government-Civilian | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member | 7 |
| # Foreign National | 0 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE | |
| | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service | 61 |
| # Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | 43 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | 13 |
| # Service Member Choosing Not to Specify | 5 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) | |
| | FY16 Totals |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 21.9 |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 38.63 |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 2 |
| G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 | |
| | FY16 Totals |
| Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16 | 24 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 24 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| * The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A. | |

| NAVY FY16 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> | | | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | | | FY16 Totals |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | | | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | | | 3865 |
| # Medical | | | 500 |
| # Mental Health | | | 680 |
| # Legal | | | 803 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | | 552 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | | | 847 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | 277 |
| # Other | | | 206 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | | | 316 |
| # Medical | | | 21 |
| # Mental Health | | | 80 |
| # Legal | | | 4 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | | 1 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | 58 |
| # Victim Advocate | | | 98 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | |
| # Other | | | 54 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | | | 124 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | | | 2 |
| # Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service | | | 62 |
| B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | | | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY16 | | | 237 |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY16 | | | 5 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | | | 5 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault | | | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | | | 0 |
| * In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim. | | | Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied: |
| | | | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | | | 19 |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | | | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | | | 287 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | | | 7 |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS | | | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | | | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | | | 1304 |
| # Medical | | | 195 |
| # Mental Health | | | 245 |
| # Legal | | | 228 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | | 223 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | | | 278 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | 101 |
| # Other | | | 34 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | | | 114 |
| # Medical | | | 9 |
| # Mental Health | | | 24 |
| # Legal | | | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | | 2 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | 42 |
| # Victim Advocate | | | 28 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | |
| # Other | | | 9 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | | | 54 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | | | 0 |
| | | | Total Number Denied |
| | | | Reasons for Disapproval (Total) |
| | | | Moved Alleged Offender Instead |
| | | | Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead |
| | | | Insufficient information for the command to make a determination on the case to support the ET request would be in the SM's best interest |
| | | | Pending separation from Navy |
| | | | Latency of report and concern for timing with recent misconduct |
| | | | Not a credible report |

| CIVILIAN DATA | |
|--|--------------------|
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER | FY16 Totals |
| D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories: | 92 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 11 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 10 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 71 |
| D2. Gender of Non-Service Members | 92 |
| # Male | 2 |
| # Female | 60 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 30 |
| D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident | 92 |
| # 0-15 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 1 |
| # 20-24 | 4 |
| # 25-34 | 8 |
| # 35-49 | 3 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 72 |
| D4. Non-Service Member Type | 92 |
| # DoD Civilian | 5 |
| # DoD Contractor | 3 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 53 |
| # Foreign National | 1 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 30 |
| D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 150 |
| # Medical | 19 |
| # Mental Health | 29 |
| # Legal | 26 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 23 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 33 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 13 |
| # Other | 7 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 40 |
| # Medical | 4 |
| # Mental Health | 8 |
| # Legal | 2 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 1 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 14 |
| # Victim Advocate | 7 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 4 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 18 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS | FY16 Totals |
| E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report | 36 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 35 |
| # Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories: | 35 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 10 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 10 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 15 |
| E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims | 35 |
| # Male | 3 |
| # Female | 19 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 13 |
| E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident | 35 |
| # 0-15 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 7 |
| # 20-24 | 18 |
| # 25-34 | 9 |
| # 35-49 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| E4. VICTIM Type | 35 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member | 21 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 14 |
| E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources | 67 |
| # Medical | 10 |
| # Mental Health | 13 |
| # Legal | 10 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 12 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 14 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 6 |
| # Other | 2 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 17 |
| # Medical | 2 |
| # Mental Health | 9 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 5 |
| # Victim Advocate | 1 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 6 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

| NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault. | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| A. FY16 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 FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case. | FY16 Totals | |
| # FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report) | 12 | |
| # Service Member Victims | 12 | |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | 12 | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 7 | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 5 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | 12 | |
| # On military installation | 5 | |
| # Off military installation | 6 | |
| # Unidentified location | 1 | |
| # Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation | 12 | |
| # Victims in investigations initiated during FY16 | 12 | |
| # Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016 | 3 | |
| # Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016 | 9 | |
| # Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming | 0 | |
| # Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement | 0 | |
| # Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ | 0 | |
| # Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | 0 | |
| # Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service | 0 | |
| # Victims - Other | 0 | |
| # All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report) | 7 | |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year) | 1 | |
| # Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16 | 6 | |
| B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16 | FY16 Totals | FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | 12 | 12 |
| # 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 | 1 | 1 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 3 | 3 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 2 | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |
| Time of sexual assault | 12 | 12 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 6 | 6 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 1 | 1 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 5 | 5 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault | 12 | 12 |
| # Sunday | 2 | 2 |
| # Monday | 2 | 2 |
| # Tuesday | 0 | 0 |
| # Wednesday | 0 | 0 |
| # Thursday | 1 | 1 |
| # Friday | 3 | 3 |
| # Saturday | 4 | 4 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 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 | FY16 Totals | | |
| | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| FY16 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 FY16 | 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 | FY16 Totals |
| D1. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D2. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D3. Time of sexual assault | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| # 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| # Sunday | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Monday | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| # Tuesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Wednesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Thursday | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Friday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| # Saturday | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| FY16 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 FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120) | Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Offense Code Data Not Available | FY16 Totals |
| | TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahrain | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UAE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Uganda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|---|-------------|
| E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below. | |
| # Investigations Initiated during FY16 | 12 |
| # Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 8 |
| # Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 4 |
| # Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16 | 12 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 6 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 6 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations | 0 |
| Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations | 5 |
| Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 18 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 2 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 18 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 14 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 14 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 4 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 20 |
| # Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 20 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 19 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|--|----------------|
| E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | |
| F1. Gender of Victims | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # Male | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| # Female | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F2. Age of Victims | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # 0-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| # 20-24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| # 25-34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| # 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 |
| F3. Victim Type | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # Service Member | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # 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 |
| F4. Grade of Service Member Victims | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # E1-E4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # E5-E9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F5. Service of Service Member Victims | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Navy | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F6. Status of Service Member Victims | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| # Active Duty | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| # 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 Totals |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | Penetrating Offenses | | | | | Contact Offenses | | | | | |
| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun'12) (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 | |
| G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1. Gender of Subjects | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| # Male | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| # Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| # Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G2. Age of Subjects | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| # 0-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 20-24 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # 25-34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G3. Subject Type | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| # Service Member | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| # Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Recruiters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign National | 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 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| # E1-E4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # E5-E9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G5. Service of Service Member Subjects | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Navy | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G6. Status of Service Member Subjects | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| # Active Duty | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals | H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below. | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Other | 0 | | |
| # Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77. | 18 | # Victims in investigations completed in FY16 | 20 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 6 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 9 |
| | | | |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 3 | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | 1 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 1 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ | 2 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 1 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 1 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 |
| | | | |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 5 | | |
| # 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 | 4 | # Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 5 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 | # Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command | 0 | # Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action | 0 | # Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Subjects disposition data not yet available | 4 | # Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available | 3 |
| # Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016 | 5 | | |
| # FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 5 | # FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 6 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 4 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject | 5 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 1 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 1 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 0 |
| Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports. | | | |

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

| NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports | 7 |
| # Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports | 7 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16* | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Total Victim reports remaining Restricted | 6 |
| # Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 6 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories | 6 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 5 |
| # 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 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 6 |
| # On military installation | 2 |
| # Off military installation | 4 |
| # Unidentified location | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 6 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 1 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 1 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 3 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 6 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 2 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 0 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 2 |
| # Unknown | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 6 |
| # Sunday | 0 |
| # Monday | 0 |
| # Tuesday | 1 |
| # Wednesday | 0 |
| # Thursday | 1 |
| # Friday | 2 |
| # Saturday | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims | 6 |
| # Army Victims | 0 |
| # Navy Victims | 6 |
| # Marines Victims | 0 |
| # Air Force Victims | 0 |
| # Coast Guard Victims | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

| NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|---|--------------------|
| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| Gender of Victims | 6 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 6 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Age of Victims at the Time of Incident | 6 |
| # 0-15 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 1 |
| # 20-24 | 4 |
| # 25-34 | 1 |
| # 35-49 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Grade of Service Member Victims | 6 |
| # E1-E4 | 4 |
| # E5-E9 | 0 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 1 |
| # O4-O10 | 1 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Status of Service Member Victims | 6 |
| # Active Duty | 5 |
| # 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 |
| Victim Type | 6 |
| # Service Member | 6 |
| -- 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 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | 0 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | 0 |
| # Service Member Choosing Not to Specify | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 16 |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 0 |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 16 |
| G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16 | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | FY16 Totals |
| TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | 6 |
| Afghanistan | 1 |
| Bahrain | 4 |
| Djibouti | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 |
| Jordan | 1 |
| Kuwait | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 |
| Oman | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 |
| Qatar | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 |
| Syria | 0 |
| UAE | 0 |
| Uganda | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 |

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

| NAVY CAI FY16 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> | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY16 Totals |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 60 |
| # Medical | 8 |
| # Mental Health | 8 |
| # Legal | 13 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 9 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 9 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 5 |
| # Other | 8 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 4 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 1 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 3 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 2 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| # Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service | 0 |
| B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY16 | 1 |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY16 | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | 0 |
| *In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim. | |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | 2 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | 0 |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 26 |
| # Medical | 4 |
| # Mental Health | 5 |
| # Legal | 3 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 5 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 5 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 4 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 1 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 1 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

| NAVY CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | |
|---|--------------------|
| CIVILIAN DATA | |
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories: | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| D2. Gender of Non-Service Members | 0 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident | 0 |
| # 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 |
| D4. Non-Service Member Type | 0 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 |
| # Foreign National | 0 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | 0 |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # 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 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories: | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims | 0 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident | 0 |
| # 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 |
| E4. VICTIM Type | 0 |
| DoD Civilian | 0 |
| DoD Contractor | 0 |
| Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories | 0 |
| # MILITARY Resources | 0 |
| # 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 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

| F316 Section Member Sexual Assault Report: M007 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Actions | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| No. | Next Serious Sexual Assault Investigation For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior History/Status | Subject Moral Award/Account | Subject Referral Type | Charge/Offense/Complaint | Case Disposition | Max Sentence/Annuity Award/Offense Charge | Max Sentence/Offense Charge | Offense Code or Article 15 Outcome | Revised Charges/Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing/In Appellate | Was Serious Offense/Offense | Administrative Discharge Type | Was Reported in Off Report | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 103 | Rape (Art. 120) | | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | | Male | No | No | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported having been sexually assaulted and that she had a sexual relationship with her husband but not for 10 years. She did not report the incident until after the assault. She was not injured by the assault, but indicated Subject was violent and the assault occurred while she was sleeping in a rooming house. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 104 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | Aggravated | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she had consensual sex with Subject 1. Subject 2 entered the room as Subject 1 and Subject 2 had been alone and both were engaged in sexual acts with her without her consent. Victim reported that both were intoxicated. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject 2. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 105 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | General | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported having been sexually assaulted and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 106 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Japan | N/A | Foreign National | Multiple Victims - Male | Navy | E-3 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Committed | | Asault (Art. 120) | None | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she was working with a department when she was sexually assaulted by Subject. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 107 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Navy | E-6 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 15 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for preclusion | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 108 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Unknown | Navy | E-2 | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | Asault (Art. 120) | General | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 109 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported allegations of sexual assault because the victim was not in the room. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 110 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Air Force | E-5 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | | Unknown | | | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 111 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Male | Navy | E-5 | Male | No | No | Multiple Referrals | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | Involved but not specified | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 112 | Rape (Art. 120) | | Navy | E-1 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 113 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | Cabin/Shipboard | Female | Navy | E-2 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 15 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for preclusion | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 114 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | | | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported sexual assault, but declined to provide details. NCIS investigated, Victim declined to participate in investigation and no further action was taken. Case was closed. | |
| 115 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Navy | E-5 | Female | No | No | | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 116 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims - Female | Navy | O-3 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | | | | | | | Notes: Seven Victims reported independently that Subject, a civilian contractor, sexually assaulted them in a barracks on base while they were on extended duty. They reported the case to the command and were assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 117 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-1 | Female | Navy | E-6 | Male | No | No | Referred/Forwarded Counseling | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | Committed | | Strategic use, possible, etc. of continued counseling | | | Yes | | Notes: Subject sexually assaulted Victim in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 118 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Unknown | | Male | | | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 119 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | | | | Subject is a Victim of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 120 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Non-judicial Punishment | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 121 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Multiple Services | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims - Female | Navy | E-5 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | Committed | | | | Under Other than Sexual Offense (SOE) | | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 122 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | | | | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: During the course of investigation, a Command Authorization for Search and Seizure was obtained for Victim's quarters. During a review of the data extracted from Victim's cell phone, NCIS discovered a text message which indicated she may have been the victim of a sexual assault by a Service Member. Victim reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |
| 123 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Navy | O-2 | Male | No | No | | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base while she was on extended duty. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. |
| 124 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | Committed | | | | Under Other than Sexual Offense (SOE) | | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. She reported the case to the command and was assigned to a General Court-Martial. Subject's action was precluded and case was closed. | |

| FY16 Services Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: RWVY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administration Actions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject ID (Investigation #) | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Race/Ethnicity | Subject Age | Subject Height | Subject Weight | Subject Hair Color | Subject Eye Color | Offense Description | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge | Most Serious Other Offense Charge | Court Case or Outcome US Districts | Revised Charge Dismissed at A1.32 (Article 15 applicable) | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Significant Sex Offense | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 215 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-6 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | | | | | | | 04 (July-September) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that while on the vessel underneath a diving bell, she was sexually assaulted by the subject. She was taken to the area and a report was filed. The subject was arrested and charged with rape. The subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 216 | Sexual Assault (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | No | | | | | | | | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted (penetration) by Subject at an off-base hotel party. Victim was transported to a medical facility for treatment. Victim advised to participate in investigation and military justice action. NCS was unable to identify Subject. Commanding Officer stated case due to probable Subject and Victim's discretion. | |
| 217 | Attempt to Commit Offense (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-7 | Female | Navy | E-8 | Male | No | No | | | | | 02 (January-March) | Other serious administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | None | Subject (single subject) | Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Victim reported that during the evening while at a military party, Subject attempted to sexually assault her. Subject was arrested and charged with attempted rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. |
| 218 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Navy | E-6 | Male | No | No | | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Court-Martial Charge "Referred" | Sexual Assault (A4-120) | | Acquitted | | | | | None | Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with sexual assault. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 219 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-5 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | | | | | 01 (October-December) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 220 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | | | | 02 (January-March) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | Under Other than Uncharacteristic (A4-120) | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 221 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | Multiple Services | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims - Unknown & Male | Navy | E-6 | Male | No | No | | | | | | 01 (October-December) | Court-Martial Charge "Referred" | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | | Convicted | | | | None | Uncharacteristic | Yes | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. |
| 222 | Sexual Assault (A4-120) | Navy | E-4 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | | | | | | | | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with sexual assault. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 223 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Male | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | | | | 02 (January-March) | Court-Martial Charge "Referred" | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by A1.32 hearing officer | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 224 | Sexual Assault (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Unknown | Male | No | No | | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with sexual assault. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 225 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 226 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 227 | Rape (A4-120) | Navy | E-1 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Male | No | No | | | | | | 01 (October-December) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 228 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | | | | | 04 (July-September) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 229 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. |
| 230 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Navy | E-5 | Male | No | No | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. |
| 231 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Male | No | | | | | | | | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 232 | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | Italy | Navy's | E-4 | Female | Navy | E-6 | Male | No | No | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment | Abusive Sexual Contact (A4-120) | | Article 15 Punishment "Imposed" | | | | None | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 233 | Sexual Assault (A4-120) | Navy | E-4 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | | | | | 03 (April-June) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with sexual assault. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 234 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Unknown | Male | No | No | | | | | | 02 (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 235 | Rape (A4-120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Unknown | Male | No | No | | | | | | 04 (July-September) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | None | Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject at an off-base location. Subject was arrested and charged with rape. Subject was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months confinement. The case was referred to the local US Attorney Office, which declined prosecution due to insufficient evidence. | |

| FVIA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: NEW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Actions | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Grade | Subject Moral Status/Account? | Subject Service Type | Quarter/Reporting Period Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Discharge/Dismissal at Art. 15 (If Applicable) | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Significant Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 260 | Rape (Art. 120) | Italy | Navy | E-3 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Subject is a Citizen or Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she was raped by a foreign national at a beach outside of Rome, Italy. Victim had consented to sexual activity with the perpetrator but was not allowed to leave the beach with her partner. Victim sought help from other crew members and the perpetrator was taken to the hospital. Victim participated in NCJ and local investigation. Law enforcement was unable to identify Subject. Local law enforcement closed the case due to insufficient evidence. | |
| 261 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | GI | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported sexual assault, but declined to provide identifying details, including identity of Subject or name of offense. BCS was unable to identify Subject, and the case was closed as an unknown Subject and victim incident. | |
| 262 | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Japan | N/A | Foreign National | Female | Navy | E-5 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | A Citizen/Foreign national in Transition, Service Member | | | | | | | | | Subject (a single subject) | Notes: Victim, a third-country national, reported that Subject pulled her buttocks without her consent off base. OCEBUS Local Foreign Office investigated, and referred the case for prosecution in the local foreign court. The case was referred to a summary court, and Subject was convicted of offense leading to a public place. Subject was awarded a fine. Subject was subsequently court-martialed and sentenced to 60 days of confinement with hard labor and dishonorable reduction to rank E-1. Subject was subsequently administratively separated under General conditions. |
| 263 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Spain | Navy | E-5 | Multiple Victims Female | Navy | E-5 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Relies to stay under no regulation (Art. 12) | | | | Unknown | Court-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Dishonorable Discharge: If Reduction of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Hardship: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. |

| FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Actions | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Investigation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject: Prior Investigations for Sex Assault? | Subject: Moral Waiver Allowed? | Subject: Referral Type | Quarter/Offense(s) Committed | Case Description | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Business Changes/Dismissed at AF 2.2 Hearing of Application | Most Serious Offense Committed | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Restrictive as Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
| 307 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Navy | E-2 | Female | No | No | | Q2 (January-March) | Non-Judicial Punishment | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | Subject (to single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject related to barracks room... (text continues) |
| 308 | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | PHILIPPINES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Navy | E-4 | Male | No | No | | Q2 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Refer to duty under regulation (Art. 10) | | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | General | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported going to bar after an evening of drinking... (text continues) | |
| 309 | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | GULF | Navy | E-3 | Female | Navy | E-3 | Male | Yes | No | | Q1 (October-December) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Discharge or Relegation to Low of Grade/Moral | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported going to bar after an evening of drinking... (text continues) | |
| 310 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Citizen | Female | Unknown | | Male | No | No | | Q4 (July-September) | Subject in a Cellar or Foreign National | | | | | | | Invested but specified | Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a civilian, sexually assaulted... (text continues) | |
| 311 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Unknown | | Male | No | No | | Q1 (October-December) | Subject in a Cellar or Foreign National | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim was at drinking establishment called friends... (text continues) | |
| 312 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Navy | E-3 | Male | No | No | | Q4 (July-September) | Other Admin Administrative Action | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was at a casino with Subject... (text continues) | |
| 313 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-7 | Male | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | | | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim 1 reported that, as he was attempting to enter his... (text continues) | |
| 314 | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-5 | Female | Navy | E-7 | Male | No | No | | Q2 (January-March) | Subject in a Cellar or Foreign National | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her vaginal area in the... (text continues) | |
| 315 | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Navy | E-2 | Male | Navy | E-3 | Male | No | No | | | Multiple Referrals | Non-Judicial Punishment | Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | Under Other than Unfavorable Conditions (SOICN2) | | Subject (to single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her in the bar... (text continues) |

| FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NMV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Actions | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| No. | Next Service Member Sexual Assault Case Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Grade | Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault? | Subject Moral Award/Accession? | Subject Referral Type | Quarter Progression Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Sexual Change's Determined at Art 15 Hearing of Offense? | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Recent as Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | | |
| 216 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-4 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | CG (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Victim (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that, after consuming alcohol, she went to a bar and was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 217 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-6 | Female | Unknown | Male | Unknown | No | No | CG (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 218 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | O-2 | Female | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | CG (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 219 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Female | None | E-2 | Male | No | No | Chaplain/Comms Support | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 220 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-1 | Female | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | CG (January-March) | Courts/Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | Discharge or Relegation in lieu of Courts/Martial | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 221 | Rape (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 222 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | Army | E-4 | Male | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | CG (April-June) | Administrative Discharge | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 223 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | Colon/Maj/MSgt/Plt | Female | None | E-3 | Male | No | No | CG (January-March) | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 224 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Female | None | E-4 | Male | No | No | CG (April-June) | Courts/Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Adapted | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 225 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-1 | Female | None | E-1 | Male | No | No | CG (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 226 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | Unknown | None | E-4 | Female | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | Multiple Referrals | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | All Subjects (multiple subjects) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 227 | Harassment/General Offense (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-5 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | CG (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reportedly disclosed to another soldier that she was sexually assaulted. Case was reviewed in the context of a report. Victim refused to provide any details of the case and declined to participate in the investigation. Case was closed due to lack of identification of Subject. | |
| 228 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-2 | Female | None | E-6 | Male | No | No | CG (January-March) | Courts/Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 15 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. |
| 229 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 230 | Rape (Art. 15) | Italy | None | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | CG (April-June) | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 231 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | BARBADOS | None | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims - Female | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | Administrative Counseling | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 232 | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-4 | Male | Unknown | Male | Unknown | No | No | CG (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 233 | | | None | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. |
| 234 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Female | None | E-3 | Male | No | No | | Non-judicial Punishment | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 235 | Rape (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-2 | Female | None | E-1 | Male | No | No | CG (January-March) | Courts/Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 15) | Convicted | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 236 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Female | None | E-4 | Male | No | No | CG (January-March) | Non-judicial Punishment | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 237 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-2 | Male | None | E-5 | Male | No | No | Other | Other Adverse Administrative Action | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 238 | Sexual Assault (Art. 15) | Unknown | None | E-6 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | Offender is Unknown | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Involved but not specified | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |
| 239 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 15) | UNITED STATES | None | E-3 | Female | Unknown | Male | Unknown | No | No | CG (October-December) | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man who was later identified as the offender. Victim declined to identify Subject. NCIC investigated and searched for potential Subjects. SA-DA closed case with no further action due to unknown Subject and Victim declination. | |

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

The fight to prevent sexual assault in the Marine Corps is an ongoing effort. Sexual assault is a crime—one that does not discriminate according to gender or rank. It erodes trust and unit cohesion and ultimately affects mission readiness. The Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program strives to prevent sexual assault, while simultaneously providing comprehensive support to those who are victims of this crime. To effectively combat sexual assault, the Marine Corps employed several prevention and response efforts in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16). Some examples of these efforts are listed below. Also included are major initiatives that commenced in FY16 but will be implemented in FY17.

- **Prevention and Response to the Sexual Assault of Military Men.** In FY16, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR made a concerted effort to reach out to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services.
- **Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).** The Marine Corps collaborates with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives. FY16 examples include a Male Victim SME Panel and a Professional Military Education (PME) focused on college students' perceptions of consent and their understanding of coercion and sexual violence.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign features posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. FY16 posts include messages from leadership and public service announcements addressing male victims and retaliation. During FY16, HQMC SAPR posted 13 infographics, digital posters, or video public service announcements (PSAs) to official Marine Corps social media pages and reached over 3.3 million people.
- **Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits.** HQMC SAPR hosted two NCO Summits in FY16: one aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton and one aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. Across the two Summits, NCOs developed approximately 28 COAs that are being actioned by HQMC SAPR.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.

- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16. The snapshot is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information.
- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include the following:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY16. The goal of this contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The winning poster was recognized by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC) and displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.
 - **Denim Day.** Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) observed Denim Day on 27 April 2016, the 15th year Denim Day was observed in the United States, which involved M&RA personnel wearing denim as a visible protest against myths that surround sexual assault.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April, HQMC SAPR posted to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme. The four posts reached more than 1.8 million people and connected users to supportive services.
 - **Subject Matter Expert Panel.** On 21 April 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a male victim SME panel covering outreach to male victims, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault. Each SME was provided the opportunity to educate the audience on the aforementioned topic which was followed by a 90-minute question and answer session.
 - **SAAPM Toolkit.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR released a SAAPM toolkit that provided Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and leadership with engagement guidance.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.
- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **“Join the Conversation” PME.** Inspired by the CMC message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of

unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, a dynamic educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). The pilot occurred at Camp Johnson, North Carolina, in November 2016.

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **Measures of Effectiveness and Performance Study.** In FY16, the Marine Corps contracted RAND to conduct a study to examine measures of effectiveness and measures of performance for implementation into the Marine Corps. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help the SAPR Program ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors. The expected completion date is late FY17.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions.

In addition to these efforts, the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other related programs—such as Substance Abuse, Suicide Prevention, Embedded Preventative Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC), and Military Equal Opportunity (sexual harassment and hazing)—to develop a holistic, sustainable prevention and response effort.

Authorizing Regulations and Instructions

HQMC SAPR is responsible for establishing policy; designing and implementing Corps-wide initiatives; and ensuring program compliance with Marine Corps, Department of Defense (DoD), Executive, and Legislative mandates. Table 1 lists program instructions relevant to the SAPR Program developed in FY16. Ultimately, SAPR is a Commander’s program, which means our leaders are responsible for executing this mission. All other entities—including our SARCs and SAPR VAs, chaplains, healthcare personnel, judge advocates, Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel, and criminal investigators—support the Commander in providing quality victim services, timely and appropriate investigative and accountability measures, and effective prevention tools.

Table 1. Program Instructions Developed in FY16

| Date | Reference | Title / Instruction |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| Dec 2015 | MARADMIN 607/15 | USMC Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Changes |
| June 2016 | MARADMIN 285/16 | Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process |
| Jun 2016 | MARADMIN 300/16 | USMC FY16 Victim-Witness Assistance Program |

SAPR Personnel

Marines across ranks have a critical role in responding to and preventing sexual assault, and our SAPR Program structure is designed to support their efforts daily, in both garrison and deployed environments. Our SAPR VAs provide their fellow Marines and eligible civilians with training and confidential victim services. Our installation and command SARC's oversee the SAPR VAs under their purview, ensuring an integrated response capability and accountability. Our MARFOR SARC's provide program implementation guidance within their area of responsibility and serve as conduits for information flow to and from HQMC SAPR.

Funding

The sustained increase in operational tempo and mandates, while successfully executed in FY15, revealed gaps in terms of needed compliance, personnel, quality assurance, research, and training. In response, in FY16, the HQMC SAPR Branch worked to enhance the quality of our advocacy, victim care, prevention, investigative, accountability, and assessment capabilities, in order to directly impact and improve mission readiness. In pursuit of our FY16 vision, HQMC SAPR identified several initiatives for the year, such as NCO SAPR summits, and quality assurance site visits. To effectively staff these initiatives, the HQMC SAPR Branch is composed of (4) Non-appropriated Fund (NAF)-5, (16) NAF-4, (1) NAF-3, (5) Overstaffed Uniform, (2) Overstaffed Reservists, and (1) General Schedule (GS)-13 employee. The overall FY16 budget represents an 11% increase from FY15.

1. LOE 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-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.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

The Marine Corps continues toward sustainment by implementing prevention efforts across the social ecological model and ten program elements, as outlined in the Department of Defense (DoD) 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Additionally, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) works closely with Marine Corps leadership to ensure that all Marines are not only impacted by our prevention efforts but are also a part of the solution to prevent sexual assault across the Marine Corps. The below sections identify some, but not all, of the Marine Corps efforts to achieve a prevention endstate. When possible, the Marine Corps leverages efforts to address multiple program elements.

Individual

- **Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits.** HQMC SAPR hosted two NCO Summits in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16): one aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton and one aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. The Summits, attended by over 130 NCOs, were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. Across the two Summits, NCOs developed approximately 28 unique COAs that are being acted upon by HQMC SAPR. Commanders were present at both summits, with NCOs at the two summits briefing approximately 20 Sergeant Majors and 15 Commanders.
- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16.
- **Delayed Entry Program.** The Delayed Entry Program is a program run by Marine Corps Recruiting Depots for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp. All recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol

abuse.

Relationships

- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **Staff Sergeants Career Course, First Sergeants Course, Master Sergeants Symposium, and Commanders Course.** HQMC SAPR facilitated town hall discussions at these courses, addressing foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.
- **“Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines.** This scenario-based training with video components teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions.

Leaders At All Levels

- **Prevention and Response to the Sexual Assault of Military Men.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR made a concerted effort to outreach to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services.
- **“Join the Conversation” Professional Military Education (PME).** Inspired by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, an educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). The pilot occurred in November 2016 and consisted of four sessions with 50 Marines each. In 2017, HQMC SAPR will launch this PME formally at select Marine Corps installations.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign features posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. FY16 posts include messages from leadership and public service announcements addressing male victims and retaliation. During FY16, HQMC SAPR posted 13 infographics, digital posters, or video public service announcements (PSAs) to official Marine Corps social media

pages and reached over 3.3 million people. Though the social media communications strategy reaches a large audience, this effort serves to reinforce the message outlined in prevention initiatives promulgated across the fleet.

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **“Lost Honor” Video.** Developed by the HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), the “Lost Honor” video is a deterrence initiative that includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.
- **Blotter.** Marine Corps installations publish a daily blotter report, which provides a snapshot of criminal activity of the previous 24-hour period or weekend. This publication serves as a medium for command notification of offenses and provides situational awareness for surrounding criminal activity that may affect command readiness.

Military Units

- **Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC).** Established in January 2016, EPBHC embeds 61 civilian Behavioral Health personnel as special staff officers across all three Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs) and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). Prevention Directors are at the MEF, Prevention Analysts are at the Major Subordinate Command (MSC), and Prevention Specialists are at the Major Subordinate Element (MSE). These special staff officers provide insight, advice, assistance, and coordination of behavioral health prevention efforts. EPBHC staff collects metrics on their activities in six focus areas: 1) information dissemination, 2) training and education, 3) community-based processes, 4) providing positive alternative activities, 5) environmental change strategies, and 6) identifying unit-level problems and referral to services.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on prevention initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.
- **Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) Inspections.** HQMC SAPR provides Augment Inspectors to support successful execution of IGMC-mandated inspections of the SAPR Program.
- **Tactical-Level Readiness and Safety Forums.** Across the Corps, information about SAPR is also monitored and used locally. Combined with the data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. As a result, this data drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, and PMEs.

Installations

- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include the following:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY16. The goal of this contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The winning poster was recognized by the CMC and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC) and displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.
 - **Denim Day.** Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) observed Denim Day on 27 April 2016, the 15th year Denim Day was observed in the United States, which involved M&RA personnel wearing denim as a visible protest against myths that surround sexual assault. Participation in this worldwide prevention education campaign allowed M&RA to demonstrate solidarity with HQMC SAPR and SAAPM efforts.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April, HQMC SAPR posted to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme. The four posts reached more than 1.8 million people and connected users to supportive services.
 - **Subject Matter Expert Panel.** On 21 April 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a male victim SME panel covering outreach to male victims, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault. Each SME was provided the opportunity to educate the audience on the aforementioned topic which was followed by a 90-minute question and answer session.
 - **SAAPM Toolkit.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR released a SAAPM toolkit that provided SARCs, SAPR VAs, and leadership with engagement guidance.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.

DoD Communities

- **Publication of Court-Martial Results.** The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (under “News,” then “Messages”). These courts-martial results serve as a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment.
- **DoD SAPR Prevention Roundtables.** HQMC SAPR participates in quarterly

prevention roundtables that serve as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DoD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements.

- **Participation in the National Sexual Assault Conference.** HQMC SAPR personnel served as a panelist for the session entitled “Inside the Armed Services: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response as a National Priority” at the National Sexual Assault Conference in Washington, D.C.

Society

- **Coordination with External SMEs.** The Marine Corps collaborates with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives. FY16 examples include a Male Victim SME Panel and a PME focused on college students’ perceptions of consent and their understanding of coercion and sexual violence.

HQMC SAPR tailors prevention efforts either to a specific rank or for the Marine Total Force. SAPR personnel and Marine leadership in the fleet are key contributors to the fight against sexual assault. Engaged leadership at all levels enhances confidence in the chain of command. Instrumental in the prevention of sexual assault, leaders are responsible for the climate of their unit and the welfare of their subordinates by establishing a climate of safety and trust so that members feel more comfortable coming forward with issues and reporting incidents.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

The Marine Corps communications and engagement endstate raises awareness among Marines, Commanders, members of Congress, potential recruits and their influencers, advocacy groups, and Veteran Service Organizations of Marine Corps efforts to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault. To that end, HQMC SAPR takes a multilevel approach to prevention, employing a communication strategy to successfully align training and education by encompassing the following: social media outreach, fleet engagements, and the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.

Training and Education

HQMC SAPR outlines detailed plans for prevention communication and training, ensuring products reflect the best available research on any given topic. The prevention message is embedded throughout SAPR training and education components, which employ different facilitators and delivery methods. Those training packages have been and will continue to be updated with materials that provide role-specific guidance to Marines at each level of leadership. SAPR training is facilitated by credentialed and appointed SAPR personnel through use of the adult learning theory, which includes critical thinking components, case scenarios, data, and small-group discussions. Adult learning theory guides the development of all training packages. This ensures that training engages

learners, draws on the diversity of learners' experiences, and provides learners with opportunities to practice and receive feedback.

During FY16, development began on hip-pocket guides and education for the PME schoolhouses, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault. Hip-pocket guides are critical thinking aids—case scenarios that provide key takeaways and resources as well as encourage discussion of intervention techniques. Education is focused on case scenarios that challenge Marines to identify their roles in the prevention of sexual assault, understand where to receive assistance, and empower their peers to engage in prevention.

Social Media Communications Strategy

In FY16, HQMC SAPR continued its social media campaign, which features monthly posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. As part of a holistic approach to outreach, the Marine Corps works to reach every audience demographic. Social media increases awareness for Marines at all levels and provides the opportunity to highlight topics of interest throughout the year.

By increasing awareness and knowledge via these popular communications platforms, HQMC SAPR simultaneously extends our message of prevention to large numbers of Marines and members of the public. On average, individual posts in FY16 reached more than 243,000 people each, with total views for all posts of more than 3.2 million people. In addition, our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. HQMC SAPR monitors each post for eight hours after it goes live to link users to supportive services, if requested, to address misconceptions, correct misinformation, and answer questions.

HQMC SAPR implemented the May 2014 and December 2014 Secretary of Defense Memorandums by developing gender-responsive programs, services, and outreach for male Marine victims of sexual assault to encourage greater victim reporting and access to supportive services within this specific demographic. Because Marines who are ages 18-24 and in ranks E1-E4 are in the highest at-risk demographics for sexual assault, social media targeting male Marine victims was aimed at this population.

This campaign also emphasized the importance of engaged leadership, command climate, and the Marine Corps core values. These posts were image-based (infographics and digital posters) and video-based and reached upwards of 1.4 million people while connecting over 1,000 people to supportive services, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. Figure 1 is an infographic posted to Facebook as part of the social media campaign.



Figure 1. Male Victim Infographic

Fleet Engagements/Roadshows

Through FY16, HQMC SAPR continued its fleet engagements to foster face-to-face meetings between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. These trips served as a model of engaged leadership and emphasized every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault. Via these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress, so they understand both the importance of prevention and the ongoing relevance of the issue. Table 2 lists the FY16 HQMC SAPR fleet engagements.

Table 2. HQMC SAPR FY16 Fleet Engagements

| | |
|------------|---|
| 4 May | II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Camp Lejeune, NC |
| 1-3 June | Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island, SC |
| 15 June | Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), New Orleans, LA |
| 1-5 August | Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), Camp Allen, Norfolk, VA |
| 11-12 July | Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar, CA |
| 12-13 July | Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA |

Monthly Snapshot

To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16. The Snapshot is published each month and is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information. It is also disseminated to all Marine Corps General Officers, Senior Executive Service personnel, and SARCs with the request that they share

each Snapshot with their Commanding Generals, Commanders, Sergeants Major, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and other target audiences. Figure 2 shows an example of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot released in FY16.

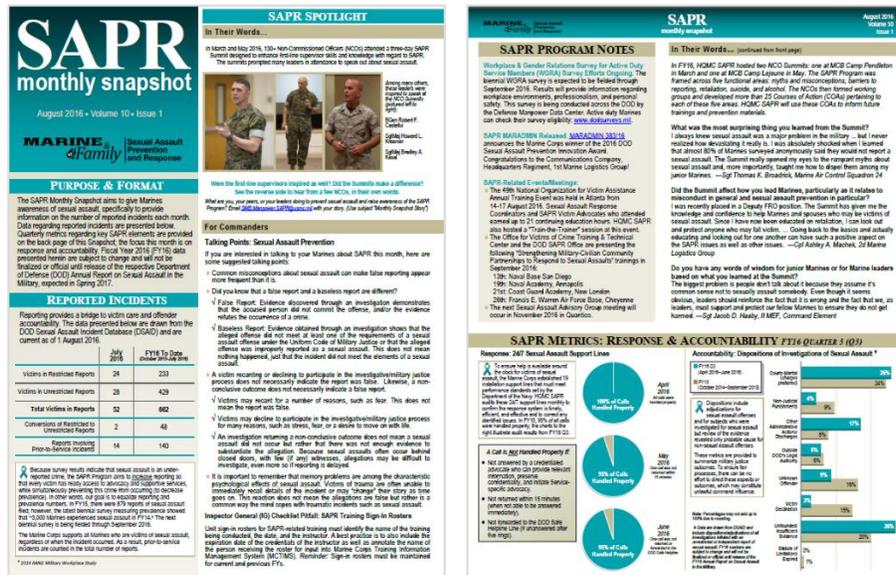


Figure 2. SAPR Monthly Snapshot

The Monthly Snapshot shares data related to SAPR progress Marine Corps-wide and provides a means to monitor, measure, and educate about sexual assault. Each issue lists the total number of reported incidents of sexual assault for the previous month and the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also breaks down the reporting metrics to detail the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports, and reports for incidents that occurred prior to Service. In addition, the following analyses are published once per quarter, with the goal of tracking and comparing progress across quarters and to the previous fiscal year:

- Quality of sexual assault services (results of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line audits) and competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable (dispositions of investigations of sexual assault).
- High-level demographic information of those who reported (rank, gender, age, and service duration), the duty status of the offender (civilian or military), where the reported sexual assaults occurred, and the number of reported sexual assaults that involved alcohol.
- Command climate metrics, including perceptions of barriers to reporting, of whether retaliation is likely, and of leadership and unit support for SAPR.

The Monthly Snapshot also features articles regarding SAPR services and resources (e.g., the SARC Dashboard), overall SAPR Program initiatives (e.g., working groups and annual training), and detailed descriptions of survey and annual report findings as they become available (e.g., prevalence trends and the gap between prevalence and reporting).

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster

practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

HQMC SAPR is committed to collaborative efforts with other stakeholders dedicated to preventing destructive behaviors. In FY16, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with those stakeholders to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices.

Join the Conversation PME

The Join the Conversation PME was designed to help Marines identify destructive behaviors such as hazing, sexual harassment, sexual assault, retaliation, and alcohol misuse. To properly identify these behaviors, HQMC SAPR worked closely with representatives from the Department of the Navy (DoN) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), HQMC Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) and the HQMC Behavioral Health Substance Abuse Program (SAP). This collaboration resulted in a comprehensive PME that informs Marines how to identify destructive behaviors in themselves and others, identify the warning signs of these behaviors, understand the impact to mission readiness, and employ effective intervention techniques. The PME was developed in FY16 to be implemented in FY17 across other programs. The pilot occurred at Camp Johnson, North Carolina, in November 2016.

Additional Training Efforts

In addition to the collaborative efforts for the Join the Conversation PME, the HQMC SAPR Implementation Section facilitated trainings for, but not limited to, Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel, Wounded Warrior Battalion Recovery Care Coordinators, Inspector Generals, and Senior Enlisted Spouses. The foundation of these programs was to highlight the similar prevention methods and goals of the programs. Additional elements of the training focused on how collaboration within each program will aid accomplishment of the program goals; promote SAPR awareness, education, and prevention methods; and most importantly provide unified overarching support for victims.

HQMC Collaboration

“Dear Drill Instructor” Public Service Announcement

HQMC SAPR created a PSA entitled “Dear Drill Instructor” that posted to official Marine Corps social media on 18 February 2016 and reached over 123,000 people. The “Dear Drill Instructor” PSA focused on prevention messaging, highlighting how bystander intervention can help protect any Marine who may find himself or herself in a high-risk situation. The PSA featured a NCO writing an email to his former Drill Instructor (DI), thanking the DI for teaching him what it means to be a Marine, both on and off the battlefield. As a result of the DI’s influence, the NCO writes that he stepped up to protect a fellow Marine from a high-risk situation. Pictures of boot camp, graduation, and Marines in action are shown as the email is being written to emphasize Marine Corps pride, values, and comradery. In accordance with CMC Fragmentary Order (FRAGO) 01/2016, which underscores the correlation between destructive behaviors and their impact on mission

readiness, this PSA purposefully takes a generic approach by not defining the dangerous situation encountered. This approach also serves to make the PSA universally relevant and appealing, as well as provide an avenue to both SAPR and Behavioral Health supportive services.

“Eliminate Sexual Assault” Public Service Announcement

In support of SAAPM, HQMC SAPR collaborated with EPBHC to develop a powerful message in line with the DOD theme for the April 2016 SAAPM: “Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This PSA showed Marines across a variety of ranks, Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs), and environments (in garrison, deployed, overseas, on base, in the desert, in mess halls, in barracks, in the workplace, etc.) holding up hand-written signs that depict what they believe their part is in eliminating sexual assault. Posted to official Marine Corps social media pages on 4 April 2016, this post reached over 1.6 million people.

Suicide Prevention Public Service Announcement

A collaboration between HQMC Behavioral Health and HQMC SAPR, this PSA seeks to raise awareness of risk factors related to suicidal ideations, attempts, and deaths by suicide. In addition, this product underscores that peer intervention is a primary prevention technique and that unit cohesion and support are protective factors against suicide and sexual assault. Anticipated release on official Marine Corps social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) is January 2017.

Prevention Synch Meeting

Every month, every employee who holds a prevention billet within HQMC Marine and Family Programs (MF) attends a prevention synch meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss prevention initiatives across MF, inform future prevention efforts, and highlight possible areas for collaboration.

Local Collaboration Efforts

At the local levels, SARC's share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders in and around their area of responsibility to increase interoperability and exchange information regarding promising practices, leading to increased victim care and prevention capabilities. The below list provides examples of local collaboration efforts.

- **5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB).** The 5th MEB uniformed Command SARC has a specialized area of responsibility while stationed outside the continental US and on a Sister-Service installation. The 5th MEB SARC collaborates with the command Substance Abuse Control Officer (SACO) to support the needs of the command's victims.
- **Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC).** The MARSOC SARC ensures that SAPR VAs appointed to the Command receive the most recent and concise training on suicide prevention and SAPR related topics. Several of the SAPR VAs attended Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASSIST), a two-day in-depth course on suicide prevention and intervention.
- **I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF).** I MEF employs the “Strengthening and Sustaining a Culture of Readiness Campaign,” which incorporates decision-making

matrices that share prevention messaging related to domestic violence, suicide, and drinking.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

In FY16, the Marine Corps supported peer-to-peer mentorship and support efforts for junior Service members, promoting healthy relationships and emphasizing the role of Marine leaders in preventing sexual assault.

NCO Summits

HQMC SAPR hosted two SAPR NCO Summits, supported by HQMC SAPR Policy and Program Development, HQMC Behavior Health personnel from Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention, Marine Corps SARCs, a Navy SAPR VA, and Marine Corps SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian). These summits focused on feedback from NCOs on current prevention, policy, and trainings regarding SAPR and operational planning efforts for future prevention methods and policy updates in the areas of suicide, alcohol misuse, barriers to reporting, myths and misconceptions, and retaliation.

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I MEF, MARFORRES, and III MEF attended a Summit aboard MCB Camp Pendleton.
- From 3-5 May 2016, 65 NCOs from II MEF, MARFFORES, Marine Forces Southern Command, and Marine Forces Central Command attended the Summit aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

The NCOs formed working groups and developed COAs pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future training and prevention materials.

SAPR Leadership Toolkit

Though Commanders are the “center of gravity” with regard to the prevention of sexual assault, HQMC SAPR places an emphasis on leaders at all levels in combatting sexual assault across the Marine Corps. As a result, HQMC SAPR began revising the Commanders Toolkit in FY16, renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit. Consisting of informational documents, links, and other resources, the toolkit will help leaders at all levels create positive command climates and foster healthy discourse regarding sexual assault within their specific microclimates. The SAPR Leadership Toolkit will provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation of the toolkit is expected mid FY17.

Peer-to-Peer Mentorship Efforts

The Marine Corps promotes healthy relationships via peer-to-peer mentorship. Examples are listed below.

- **MARSOC.** The MARSOC Command infused a more informal, conversational

approach into the required annual SAPR training for Marines ranked E1-E3. Service members report to the barracks (or similar location) in civilian attire, and the instructor also wears civilian attire to remove rank from the room. During this required brief, the group discusses healthy relationships, professional behavior, and available supportive resources. The briefs are conducted in a conversational, candid manner; the groups are small and conducive to this training style. Service members share information and ask questions, which creates learning opportunities for all present.

- **Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC).** MARFORPAC promotes a command climate of mutual respect between peers, partners, family, and friends to enhance a healthy command climate and prevent sexual assault. Peer mentors help reinforcing our core military values and professional standards.
 - Peer to peer mentorship is further enhanced through the Marine Corps Mentorship Program (Marine Corps Order [MCO] 1500.58). Every Marine has a mentor, most likely the next senior in his or her chain of command, who is the primary counselor, guide, and teacher to the Marines under his or her direct care. A Marine mentor will mentor the Marines directly junior in the chain of command once they reach the rank of Corporal.
- **I MEF.** The Strengthening and Sustaining a Culture of Readiness campaign provided guided discussions and targeted training in an effort to strengthen the culture of readiness and mitigate adverse events such as substance abuse, relationship problems, intimate partner abuse, and suicide. Intended outcome efficacy is measured through post-training survey questionnaire. The Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) Hope and Healing Retreat in June 2016 afforded victims the opportunity for personal growth and healing by participating in individual and group therapy. As a result, some I MEF participants have formed lasting friendships and are providing emotional support to each other.
- **1st Marine Division (MARDIV).** The 1st MARDIV supports and promotes the “Protect What You’ve Earned” Campaign Blue Diamond Letter, which outlines peer-to-peer and leader-to-led interactions and education to include PME and weekly informal dialogue at the small unit level, Division New Join Program, 1st Marine Regimental Leadership Development Program (RLDP).

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

Command Climate Assessments

The Marine Corps uses two command climate surveys to assess perceptions of leadership and unit support as they relate to SAPR. The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) is a DoD-wide survey that measures organizational climate dimensions. This survey is conducted within 90 days after a Commander assumes command and at least annually thereafter. The DEOMI Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012.

Updates to Local SAPR Programs

Local SAPR programs use the results from command climate surveys in a variety of ways, including employing prevention techniques, addressing perceptions in the command, and adjusting education and training schedules. Leadership works closely with the local SARC to review the survey results and respond accordingly to address any perceived issues of interest to Service members. SARCs work in conjunction with local leadership to ensure continued SAPR support and involvement at the briefs in the Marine Corps Mentorship Program. Increased communication, collaboration, and coordination with the Installation SARC ensures timely implementation and execution of activities associated with the SAPR program within the unit. Commanding officer policy statements are completed and posted within 60 days of assuming Command to include messages specific to the results of the climate survey: reporting options, alcohol use, and values that support preventing a climate that could be conducive to sexual assault or retaliation.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (e.g., Crime Reduction Program, Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

The Marine Corps employs a broad array of deterrence measures and messaging. At the installation level, physical security enhancements and surveillance measures (e.g., cameras, patrols, barracks monitors) offer some of the first lines of deterrence. Other measures, including the blotter, “Lost Honor” video, court-martial results, and crime reduction campaigns, are described below.

Courts-Martial Results Published

The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (Under “News,” then “Messages). These courts-martial results can be a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment. Since August 2015, the results also report the effect of the pretrial agreement, if any, on the sentence adjudged by the court martial.

Blotter

Marine Corps installations publish a daily blotter report, which provides a snapshot of criminal activity of the previous 24-hour period or weekend. This publication serves as a medium for command notification of offenses and provides situational awareness for surrounding criminal activity that may affect command readiness. The blotter is provided to battalion or squadron commanders (or higher) with the intent to identify command personnel involved in criminal incidents and accidents, enable victim/witness services, and increase situational awareness of criminal activity occurring on or around an installation.

Crime Reduction Campaigns

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) conducts quarterly Crime Reduction Campaigns aimed at increasing awareness within the commands of criminal activity that impact the Marine Corps mission. Two of these quarterly campaigns are focused on family and sexual violence related investigations. The campaign educates the force on the nature of the offenses and encourages Service members to report offenses. Local NCIS offices provide briefings to commands within their respective areas of responsibility in support of this campaign.

“Lost Honor” Video

Developed by the HQMC JAD, the “Lost Honor” video is a deterrence initiative that includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

The Marine Corps is committed to eliminating all destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undermine unit readiness and morale. To that end, HQMC SAPR continued in FY16 to work with military community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative education and outreach programs. Our efforts aim to eliminate destructive behaviors through evidence-based education, deterrence, and marketing, as well as to ensure Service members are aware of sexual assault support resources.

Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG)

To mitigate challenges and systematic concerns in the Marine Corps, HQMC SAPR facilitates the Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG). The SAAG consists of representatives from HQMC Behavioral Health, JAD, IGMC, Law Enforcement, NCIS, Training and Education Command (TECOM), HQMC SAPR, Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), and any other programs deemed necessary. The SAAG meets at least quarterly to review the results of the Installation Sexual Assault Review Teams (SART), initiatives, and/or concerns that require higher headquarters leadership.

Collaboration across Marine and Family Programs (MF)

HQMC SAPR collaborates regularly with MF entities, such as HQMC SAP, HQMC Suicide Prevention, and EPBHC. In addition, HQMC SAPR collaborates with the MEO Program. Collaboration is essential in order to decentralize programs because commanders must balance annual training requirements with mission readiness. Therefore, during FY16, an Operational Planning Team occurred with relevant stakeholders across MF with the goal to develop a standardized communication plan with regard to prevention. By completing this plan, all programs across MF would be communicating in the same language, thus promulgating the same prevention message.

Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM)

During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include a poster contest, Denim Day, increased social media presence, SME panel, and SAAPM toolkit.

Education and Training

Town Hall Discussions

In another community involvement effort, HQMC SAPR Program Development, Implementation, and the Senior Enlisted Advisor facilitated town hall discussions with military community leaders at Career Course, 1st Sergeant Course, and Master Sergeant Course. These town halls consisted of foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy. The town halls created dialogue between community leaders and HQMC SAPR in areas of retaliation prevention, empowering leaders at all levels, and updating leaders in the current SAPR initiatives.

NCO Summits

HQMC SAPR additionally hosted two SAPR NCO Summits, supported by HQMC SAPR Policy and Program Development, HQMC Behavior Health personnel from Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention, Marine Corps SARCs, a Navy SAPR VA, and Marine Corps SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian). These summits focused on feedback from NCOs on current prevention, policy, and trainings regarding SAPR and operational planning efforts for future prevention methods and policy updates in the areas of suicide, alcohol misuse, barriers to reporting, myths and misconceptions, and retaliation.

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I MEF, MARFORRES, and III MEF attended a Summit aboard MCB Camp Pendleton.
- From 3-5 May 2016, 65 NCOs from II MEF, MARFFORES, Marine Forces Southern Command, and Marine Forces Central Command attended the Summit aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

The NCOs formed working groups and developed COAs pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future training and prevention materials.

Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT)

The Marine Corps developed an evidence-informed program called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), which consists of tailored curricula for Entry Level Training, Continuing Education, and annual sustainment training at the unit level. Every Marine receives annual sustainment training, referred to as Unit Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (UMAPIT), which raises awareness about common risk factors and warning signs associated with a range of behavioral issues, including sexual assault. By identifying common risk factors for destructive behaviors as well as common protective factors, Marines are equipped with the tools to not only prevent themselves from engaging in high-risk behaviors but also the ability to intervene if their

peers or the Marines that they lead are engaging in destructive behaviors.

Prime for Life (PFL)

The Marine Corps also uses the Prime for Life (PFL) program, which is an early intervention, evidence-based education program. PFL provides Marines with the necessary skills to self-assess high-risk behaviors to subsequently avoid engaging in destructive behaviors, such as sexual assault. Marine Corps program evaluations indicate PFL significantly alters attitudes, increases awareness of risk, increases abstinence, and reduces high-risk drinking. PFL is posted on the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices, a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In FY16, 12,404 Marines participated in PFL, for a total of 22,825 Marines since its inception in April 2012.

Local Collaboration

The below list identifies some examples of local efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations.

- Installation Family Advocacy Program (FAP) VA and SAPR VAs collaborate to host outreach events and activities, maintain updated lists of community resources, identify problems or issues related to service delivery, identify trends in service delivery, identify solutions to meet community gaps/needs related to victims, host training, and understand the differences in programs and services for intrafamilial and non-familial victims of family violence.
- The MARSOC SARC actively works with the MARSOC Preservation of the Force and Families, interacting regularly with the Chaplain, Family Readiness Officers, Safety Officer, Medical Officer, and other allied professionals. The group meets regularly and discusses program initiatives, collaborative efforts, and systemic issues. Additionally the MARSOC SARC engages with the SARCs from sister Services that also fall under U.S. Special Operations Command. The SARCs meet on a quarterly basis to discuss any trends, program initiatives, collaborative efforts (to include training), and any common systemic issues. A SARC from each of the Special Operational Force components is represented.
- The 5th MEB Command Chaplain participates in each SAPR event, session, or training. The Marine Forces Central (MARCENT) SARC is part of MacDill Air Force Base Team SAPR, and is part of the team to identify and coordinate changes to the support and services provided base-wide.
- During SAAPM 2016, Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM) SAPR collaborated with the Single Marine Program, Semper Fit and Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Headquarters for the 2016 Camp Allen/MARFORCOM SAAPM Commemorative 5K, Health and Safety Fair. This event has been executed for the last five years and has always been a joint effort between SAPR, Semper Fit, MCCS (Hampton Roads Admin, Drug Demand Reduction), and other command programs such as Safety, Chaplain, and Health Services.
- The MARFORPAC SARC attends quarterly Commander Pacific Fleet, Flag Executive Steering Committee for the SAPR and Sailor Resiliency Task Force to synchronize SAPR activity; assess SAPR program effectiveness; and provide

information on the number of Restricted/Unrestricted Reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to develop trends.

- Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island, South Carolina, implemented the Circle of 6 smartphone application, which is aimed at preventing sexual violence by quickly connecting users in potentially dangerous situations to six friends and safety resources.
- The 1st Transportation Support Battalion, 1st Marine Logistics Group (MLG) in Camp Pendleton, California, executed numerous training events that exposed the Marines and Sailors of the Battalion to the trauma that sexual assault imposes on a unit that is preparing for combat.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

To be fully equipped in the fight against sexual assault, the Marine Corps leverages non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations in its efforts to prevent sexual assault. In FY16, we partnered with academia and organizations across a spectrum of fields in order to best leverage knowledge from experts in the community to inform practices and improve training.

Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

In FY16, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices.

On 21 April 2016, the Marine Corps hosted a Male Victim SME Panel that focused on effective outreach, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault for males. This three-hour session allowed for the SMEs to discuss their areas of expertise and concluded with a question and answer session. HQMC SAPR and the following offices attended the symposium: HQMC Behavioral Health Branch; HQMC JAD, to include Victims Legal Counsel (VLC); local SARCs and SAPR VAs; DoN SAPR; Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

HQMC SAPR hosted a PME on in September 2016, where Dr. Jena Nicols-Curtis (State University of New York, Cortland) briefed her research on college students' perceptions of consent and its relationship to sexual violence. The 90-minute brief focused on the ways in which college students interpret their own experiences with consent, coercion, and sexual violence; how students' own behavior and the legal and administrative definitions of consent and sexual violence differ; and, based on the research and our understanding, how we can reduce sexual violence. HQMC SAPR invitees included personnel from HQMC Behavioral Health (Substance Abuse Program, Family Advocacy Program, Suicide Prevention), SARCs and SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian), commanders/leaders, and

sister Service personnel (Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, Army). In FY17, HQMC plans to host similar events quarterly and invite local organizations to enhance our commitment to community-wide relationships and partnerships.

Local Collaboration Efforts

Collaboration with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations occurs at the local level as well. The below items are select examples of that collaboration.

- Marines from the 1st MLG attended an interactive presentation given by Date Safe Project founder, Mike Domitrz. As part of the presentation, 1st MLG Marines wrote and performed a skit, titled “Just another Night,” which addressed the role of alcohol use and abuse in sexual assault.
- The MARFORPAC SARC is a member of the Oahu, Hawaii Joint-Military Community Action Team (CAT) that meets quarterly to plan trainings, webinars, activities, and events with local civilian organizations and sister Services. The focus of the Military CAT is to strengthen joint efforts and collaboration with our civilian partners and sister Services. The Joint-Military CAT participates in the semi-annual Department of Health's Annual Rape Prevention and Education Sexual Violence Prevention meetings as well as training and webinars with the Hawaii State Coalition against Domestic Violence, Hawaii Psychological Association, US Army Health Clinic - Schofield Barracks, US Army Pacific (USARPAC) Sisters in Arms, and Crime Victim Compensation Commission.
- The Honolulu City Council and Honolulu Mayor Kirk Caldwell held a joint-military Service, police department, and local nonprofit organization recognition and proclamation ceremony in April 2016 at the Honolulu City Council chambers. The event declared the month of April as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and recognized the tireless individual and collaborative efforts of the military branches of Service, local law enforcement, and civil sector CATs. Mayor Caldwell talked about community, collaboration of resources, training, commitment, and teamwork throughout the presentation.
- The 1st MARDIV continued collaboration with Palomar Pomerado Health Forensic Health Services; Women’s Resource Center in Oceanside, California; and National Family Justice Center Alliance in San Diego, California.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

The Marine Corps recognizes that, in the battle to prevent sexual assault, Marines across all ranks must both understand and do their part. Without everyone’s efforts across the entire Marine Corps, our goal of preventing sexual assault cannot be accomplished. As a result, the Marine Corps has taken steps to recognize the contributions and support of those Marines who have shown a commitment to preventing sexual assault.

HQMC SAPR produces a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in which SAPR programs or personnel throughout the fleet can be recognized for their exceptional work. Recognition could be for innovative prevention methods, outstanding inspections results, superior trainings, or

numerous other achievements. Commanders are encouraged to provide their SAPR leadership accomplishments.

Commanders are encouraged to recognize their SAPR VAs and SARCs through military awards, unit specific recognition, or other avenues to highlight the importance of a job well done, the dedication of the personnel while executing a collateral duty, and ensure that the SAPR personnel are identified in a positive light for the command.

SAAPM Poster Contest

In order to demonstrate CMC and Assistant CMC (ACMC) support for the SAPR program and to emphasize that it is the job of all Marines to eradicate sexual assault within the Corps, HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM. The goal of this poster contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The top contestants received recognition from the CMC for the poster contest, and the winning poster was displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.

Local Recognition Efforts

Frequently featured in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, local recognition efforts cover a variety of areas. The below items are some examples of local recognition.

- Initiated in FY15, the MARSOC SAPR VA of the Year Award continued in FY16. Presented annually during SAAPM, this award encourages uniformed SAPR VAs to put forth maximum efforts in leadership and representing the SAPR program.
- Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twenty-nine Palms awarded a trophy to the winner of the annual three-mile “Amazing SAPR Race” in April 2016. Various briefs held during this event helped educate participants about sexual assault.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

The Marine Corps aims to eliminate destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undercut unit readiness and morale. To that end, the Marine Corps is diligent in its efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. The Marine Corps continued its efforts to update policy and implement programs aimed to reduce high-risk behaviors, including the Alcohol Screening Program (ASP), PFL, and EPBHC. The Marine Corps assesses the effectiveness of these programs across many metrics.

- The **ASP** uses random Breathalyzer testing of Marines and sailors to screen for underage drinking and alcohol use while in a duty status. HQMC Behavioral Health tracks the numbers tested, numbers of positive results, and numbers of referrals made because of the results.
- **PFL** is an early intervention, evidence-based prevention and education program that provides Marines with the ability to self-assess high-risk behaviors with the

intent to influence changes in attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to alcohol use. In addition to tracking the number of Marines who complete PFL, HQMC Behavioral Health analyzes the results of completed rating forms designed to assess learning and satisfaction with the course materials and instruction.

- **EPBHC** civilian behavioral health personnel are embedded as special staff officers and provide insight, advice, assistance, and coordination of behavioral health prevention efforts. EPBHC staff collects output metrics on their activities in six focus areas: 1) information dissemination, 2) training and education, 3) community-based processes, 4) providing positive alternative activities, 5) environmental change strategies, and 6) identifying unit-level problems and referral to services. The metrics are based off the strategies of prevention outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Research and Studies

HQMC SAPR also monitors sexual assault reports and analyzes the information across a wide range of data points, including alcohol involvement. In FY16, alcohol continues to be involved in about half of all reports of sexual assault. As a result, the Marine Corps is focusing efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention as outlined in this annual report.

In FY16, the SAPR Program completed a pre-post training assessment of junior Marines during the roll-out of “Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines. The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of “Step Up” in 1) transferring knowledge about sexual assault and the SAPR program to junior Marines, 2) providing junior Marines information about bystander intervention techniques, and 3) increasing junior Marines’ willingness to intervene to prevent a sexual assault. Via pre-post tests, the Marine Corps was able to assess the impact of training: identification of bystander intervention techniques increased 12.4%, while overall SAPR knowledge remained high across both assessments. HQMC SAPR will continue assessing the effectiveness of trainings through pre-post training assessments.

The Join the Conversation PME was assessed using focus groups after the pilot event in November 2016. These focus groups explored how well the educational materials and leadership messages resonated with Marines to provide feedback to the development and implementation process. The focus groups also explored how well participants believed the PME would influence other Marines to examine their role in preventing high-risk behaviors.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member’s career. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, ensuring that SAPR training grows with Marines’ rank and responsibility, giving them the appropriate tools to make healthy, effective decisions, while defining criminal behavior. SAPR training begins

for prospective Marines and extends into the later stages of a Marine's career. Figure 3 illustrates the full SAPR training and education continuum in development for enlisted Marines and Officers.

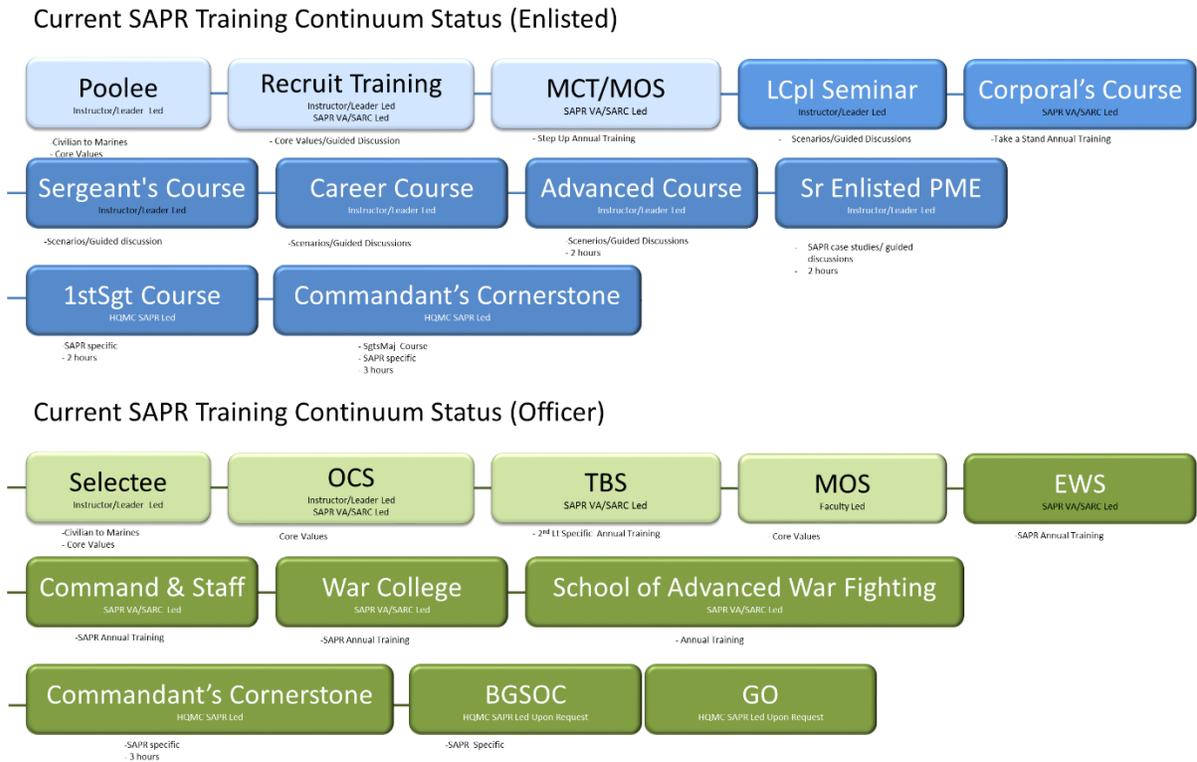


Figure 3. SAPR Training Continuum

In FY16, HQMC SAPR began strategically infusing the above training continuum with instruction that focuses on skills, attitudes, and behaviors associated with healthy relationships. Additionally, the HQMC SAPR Research Section is currently examining evidence-based programs that emphasize healthy relationships to infuse existing research into current practices. This research informs the development and implementation of SAPR training and products, including “Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs and hip-pocket guides. PMEs developed in FY16 focus on case scenarios and challenge Marines to identify their roles in the preventing sexual assault, identifying where to receive assistance, and recognizing the best methods to engage their peers.

SAPR trainings have been and will continue to be updated with materials that provide role-specific guidance to reach Marines at their level of leadership. SAPR training is facilitated by credentialed and appointed SAPR personnel and includes critical thinking components, case scenarios, and data points. The adult learning theory model guides the development of all trainings. SAPR education in the schoolhouse is an initiative developed during FY16 that focuses on peer-to-peer education. These educational components will be facilitated by Marine instructors and are focused specifically on Marines at each level of military training and leadership.

The current training environment is geared to changing adverse skills, attitudes, and behaviors, with the goal of encouraging Marines to take an active role in preventing sexual

assault. Part of this prevention effort is helping Marines understand healthy relationships and the positive impact they have on the Marine Corps as a whole. The following sections detail some, but not all, of the Marine Corps training programs that are designed to change adverse skills, attitudes, and behaviors.

Values-Based Training (VBT) at the Delayed Entry Program

The Delayed Entry Program is a program run by Marine Corps Recruiting Command for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp. All recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Although this Values-Based Training (VBT) has been infused with specific tie-ins to SAPR and sexual harassment, the program was devised to establish a broader perspective on ethical behavior, which is a key to the prevention of sexual assault. The VBT training curriculum was developed based on the need to ensure a proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention mindset with the goal to enable military readiness and prevent sexual assault within our ranks. Group discussions are used to foster an environment where each individual is valued and promote healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, and core values to establish mutual respect at the grass roots level. Improvement of the program will be realized through sharing of best practices on the unit level during regular curriculum evaluation and leadership forums. In addition, upon initial enlistment, recruits view the “Conduct Awareness” video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes.

“Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines

For our junior Marines—those in the ranks of Private, Private First Class, and Lance Corporal—the Marine Corps released in July 2014 (and continued in FY16) a scenario-based training with video components called “Step Up,” which teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. This curriculum educates Marines that both males and females can be victims of sexual assault and outlines red flags that indicate a sexual assault may occur, including acts of hazing and intoxication.

“Take A Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers

NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive “Take A Stand” training, which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their sense of leadership. Originally released in October 2012, “Take A Stand” was revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. The “Take A Stand” Generation II curriculum includes skill-building scenarios focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. Additionally, instructors will receive eight Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs) that can supplement “Take a Stand” training. Themes of the EDGs include the following:

- Bystander intervention
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention

- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The role-play exercises incorporate the risk of certain behaviors. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing. Participants learn that sexual assaults against men may exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Tactical-Level Readiness and Safety Forums

Across the Corps, program information about SAPR is also monitored and used locally. Combined with the incident data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. These data assist Commanders and SAPR Program staff in evaluating the types of cases being reported and what preventative measures would be the most impactful. As a result, this evaluation drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, EDGs and other small-group trainings, and PMEs. With assistance from their SARCs, commands monitor the trends relevant to their culture, climate, and needs, which may include the number of Unrestricted Reports, the number of expedited transfers, annual training data, and several other metrics.

Commands use this information—which is gathered from existing data sources including SAPR 8-Day Briefs, Command Climate Surveys, and Operations Event/Incident Report (OPREP-3) Serious Incident Reports (SIRs)—to glean insights into how sexual assaults may impact safety and readiness.

SARC Contributions

HQMC SAPR invited SARCs from around the fleet to assist in developing a more comprehensive SAPR education continuum and training. SARCs supported training initiatives by developing scenarios for hip pockets guides, education for PMEs, and prevention methods, as well as identifying topics that Marines frequently ask question about. This collaboration was invaluable and allowed SARCs to fully immerse themselves into the training development process during their time at HQMC SAPR. HQMC SAPR will continue to use SARCs in the development of SAPR education and training.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

HQMC SAPR used multiple methods to assess the Marine Corps sexual assault prevention efforts in FY16.

Surveys

The DEOCS provides a snapshot of the SAPR climate and relates Marine *perceptions* about topics like publicity of SAPR information, unit reporting climate, barriers to reporting a sexual assault, and bystander intervention. This survey provides direct and indirect insights into the progress of several prevention efforts, including leadership involvement, peer-to-peer mentorship, accountability, organizational support, deterrence, and harm reduction. The HQMC SAPR Research Section examines this data in light of results from the biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected in Spring 2017.

Social Media Assessment

Communication, education, and training prevention efforts are monitored both formally and informally. Our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public and Marines in real-time. Since beginning the campaign in October 2014, social media posts have reached over 6.1 million people, indicating a successful outreach effort. Additionally, each social media post contains a “call to action”; in other words, it contains a link to a supportive service relevant to that social media post. During FY16, users were connected to either the DoD Safe Helpline or the Inspector General of the Marine Corps website, depending on post content. The Digital Engagement Marines at the Office of United States Marine Corps Communications track the data for each social media post and are able to provide the metrics of how many people were connected to supportive resources as a result of the post.

Measures of Effectiveness and Performance Study

In FY16, a study to examine measures of effectiveness for implementation into the Marine Corps was submitted. The objectives of the study are to (a) identify measures of effectiveness and performance that have been used to assess SAPR programs and practices and (b) propose which measures the Marine Corps SAPR Program should implement to more accurately determine the impact of the program's efforts beyond decreases in prevalence. As a result of this submission, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) Operations Analysis Directorate (OAD) contracted RAND in late FY16 to conduct the study. The expected completion date is late FY17. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help SAPR ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors. Incorporating measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings allows the Marine Corps to assess the delivery of these trainings and determine if the SAPR programs/trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the SAPR Program.

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

According to the 2015 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-Related Responders (QSAPR) Survey, only 62% of certified SARCs and SAPR VAs stated that they had adequate time to address both victim support and prevention

activities (50% of SARCs and 63% of SAPR VAs).

Leadership Toolkit

In order to help SARCs and SAPR VAs conduct prevention activities across their area of responsibility, HQMC SAPR is revamping the Commanders Toolkit, to be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, which will contain prevention materials tailored to a Marine's rank and responsibility. SARCs and SAPR VAs will have access to this toolkit and thus will have pre-approved prevention materials that can be tailored to the need of their area of responsibility.

DOD Prevention Roundtable

Every quarter, HQMC SAPR participates in the DoD Prevention Roundtable that serves as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements. During FY16, a specific roundtable focused on discussing challenges in prevention program implementation, include Service member training, and identified approaches to address them. Furthermore, the Prevention Roundtable addresses the institutionalization of prevention programs, training, and initiatives, designed to ensure a lasting culture in the Department focused on sexual assault prevention and response.

Train-the-Trainer Initiative

HQMC SAPR commenced a multi-faceted Train-the-Trainer initiative in FY16 that focuses on improving prevention training that is given to the fleet. In August of 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a Train-the-Trainer skill building session in Atlanta, GA for all of the SARCs and SAPR VAs who attended the 2016 National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) conference. The skill building session focused on understanding the difference between facilitation and lecture; identifying common public speaking errors and subsequently providing positive replacement behaviors; and skills for providing constructive feedback to SAPR personnel within the SARC's area of responsibility. Future plans include quarterly webinars in FY17.

MARFOR SARC Billets

To ensure effective implementation of the SAPR Program, HQMC SAPR established MARFOR SARC billets, who provide guidance to the SARCs in their AORs. In addition, these MARFOR SARCs and other senior-level SARCS participate in the HQMC SAPR SAC, which meets biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions. A brief occurred at the February 2016 SAC that discussed the role of the EPBHC across the Marine Corps and discussed methods with which SAPR personnel could leverage EPBHC resources for prevention initiatives within their area of responsibility. The Marine Corps EPBHC places civilian behavioral health personnel in the active duty Operating Forces (OPFOR) and MARFORRES to provide operational force commanders internal behavioral health expertise to assist with prevention efforts and assist in the implementation of MEF-based strategic prevention plans. By ensuring that both EPBHC and SAPR personnel work together within their areas of responsibility, prevention initiatives are streamlined to address all destructive behaviors and ensure that efforts are not duplicative.

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

In FY17, the Marine Corps will continue to hone and expand its prevention efforts while continuing to use the prevention elements discussed herein. Specifically in FY17, HQMC SAPR plans to act on the initiatives listed below.

Individual

- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR will continue publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY17.

Relationships

- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions. Implementation is expected in FY17.

Leaders At All Levels

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign featuring posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine will continue in FY17.
- **Train-the-Trainer Initiative.** HQMC SAPR will continue its multi-faceted Train-the-Trainer initiative in FY17 that focuses on improving prevention training that is given to the fleet. Future plans include quarterly webinars.
- **“Join the Conversation” PME.** Inspired by the CMC message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, a dynamic educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). This PME will be promulgated to specific Marine Corps locations in FY17.

Military Units

- **SAPR VA Training Revision.** To maintain Marine Corps SAPR personnel at the highest level of effectiveness, the initial training in SAPR victim advocacy is slated for revision and implementation in FY17.
- **SARC Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR will begin revising SARC training in FY16, working with MARFOR SARCs to ensure feedback from the fleet is incorporated in the development process. Implementation is expected in FY17.
- **Infusing SAPR into PMEs for Enlisted Marines and Officers.** PMEs developed in FY16 that focus on case scenarios and challenge Marines to identify their roles in the prevention of sexual assault, identifying where to receive assistance, and recognizing the best methods to engage their peers will be implemented in FY17.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements/Roadshows.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel will have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on prevention initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.

Installations

- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY17, the Marine Corps will observe the 13th annual SAAPM with the theme “Protecting Our People Protects Our Mission.” This theme offers numerous opportunities to deliver messages that relate to both the individual and unit level. Each Service member, regardless of grade, can encourage behaviors that foster a climate of dignity and respect, and in doing so, help ensure our readiness to complete the Department’s mission. Anticipated HQMC SAPR plans include, but are not limited to:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR will host its second annual Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY17. The goal of this contest will be to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort.
 - **Denim Day.** M&RA will observe its 2nd annual Denim Day on 26 April 2016, the 16th year Denim Day is observed in the United States. Participation in this worldwide prevention education campaign allows M&RA to demonstrate solidarity with HQMC SAPR and SAAPM efforts.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April 2017, HQMC SAPR will post to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** MARFOR SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR personnel will continue to meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.
- **SARC Newsletter.** In FY17, HQMC SAPR will begin publishing a newsletter intended to highlight information about the latest issues, training, and resources for SARCs. The newsletter will be released bimonthly.

DoD Communities

- **HQMC Collaboration.** Throughout FY17, HQMC SAPR will collaborate with both internal and external entities to create prevention materials that will resonate with Marines and reach a large audience. Future collaboration plans include, but are not limited to: a suicide prevention/SAPR PSA highlighting the shared protective and risk factors; an alcohol/SAPR PSA focused on the importance of bystander intervention; collaboration with DOD SAPRO to create a Service-wide SAAPM message; and collaboration with HQMC Equal Opportunity.
- **Publication of Court-Martial Results.** The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (Under “News,” then “Messages”). These courts-martial results serve as a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense; the punishment; and the effect of the pretrial agreement, if any, on the sentence.
- **DoD SAPR Prevention Roundtables.** HQMC SAPR will continue to participate in quarterly prevention roundtables that serve as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements.
- **Participation in the DoD Prevention Innovation Award.** The Marine Corps in FY17 will continue its participation in the DoD Prevention Innovation Award.

Civilian Experts and Organizations

- **Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).** The Marine Corps will continue to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives.

Train-the-trainer initiatives executed by HQMC SAPR with specialized trainers provide SAPR personnel additional training resources for effective training facilitation. Those initiatives will continue throughout FY17 to include webinars and quarterly events by HQMC SAPR. To ensure that trainings are assessed for impact, we are currently developing pre-post test assessments for the revised Take A Stand training. Such assessments will ensure training materials effectively provide delivery of information about sexual assault throughout our trainings. HQMC SAPR anticipates approval for these assessments and implementation to occur in FY17. The program will also incorporate measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings to assess the delivery of these trainings and determine if the trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the program.

The Join the Conversation PME was assessed using focus groups after the pilot event in November 2016. These focus groups explored how well the educational materials and leadership messages resonated with Marines to provide feedback to the development and implementation process. The focus groups also explored how well participants believed the PME would influence other Marines to examine their role in preventing high-risk behaviors.

The FY17 RAND study to identify measures of effectiveness and performance will help identify progress in the overall SAPR program. While program success is largely viewed in terms of an increase in reporting and a decrease in prevalence rates, identifying the

activities responsible for changes in prevalence can be difficult due to the large number of prevention efforts at any one time. The intent is to ensure that prevention methods and programs are effective and provide a feedback mechanism to improve programs and enhance Marine Corps prevention strategies. The RAND Corporation will create a logic model to link program activities and efforts to various short-term, intermediate, and long-term outcomes. Based on this logic model, RAND will identify which measures already exist and which new measures should be incorporated into the program to measure SAPR Program effectiveness. This effort is leading the way to provide a comprehensive assessment of SAPR initiatives.

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.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In FY16, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) refined the implementation of the Department of Defense (DoD) Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) initiative to provide timely, unbiased investigations while ensuring all services are provided to the victims throughout the process. Through the use of a surge strategy with Special Agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assault allegations and ongoing collaboration with relevant SVIP partners, NCIS continued to experience a reduction in the sexual assault investigative timelines while maintaining a high standard of investigative excellence.

NCIS is implementing a pilot program to place active duty Marine Corps Special Agents aboard Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG) ships. These fully credentialed NCIS Special Agents will accompany the ARG on deployments and conduct felony level investigations to include all allegations of sexual assault.

NCIS Headquarters (NCIS HQ) conducted a 100% review of all the open reports for investigations of sex-related offenses, domestic violence offenses, and child physical abuse offenses. In addition, a minimum of 10% of all active cases in these categories received a comprehensive program review on a monthly basis. These efforts have allowed potential issues with cases to be identified and resolved at the earliest possible opportunity.

The first line supervisor on each investigation conducts a case review at a minimum of every 30 days during the pendency of the investigation. The second line supervisor is responsible for reviewing all cases at least once every six months. These reviews are submitted and maintained at NCIS HQ. The NCIS Inspector General conducts case inspections every three years.

NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12), investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations in FY16 was 132 days for Marine Corps cases, which is comparable to the FY15 average of 133 days.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the

number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. The FY16 sexual assault statistics showed an 8% increase in the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations from FY15 to FY16. Overall, there has been a 77% increase in sexual assault investigations since June 2012.

To help offset the increase in sexual assault reporting, the Department of the Navy (DoN) approved 54 new NCIS billets—including 41 special agents and 13 support staff—in July 2013. The Special Agents have completed the nearly six-month Special Agent Basic Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and reported to their assigned field offices, where they have now completed in the Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP). During the FTEP, new special agents investigate crimes such as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. Although these new special agents are just beginning to investigate sexual assaults, their contributions help mitigate overall workloads.

In order to expand the usage of the SVIP capability in the field, NCIS HQ mandated all investigative open reports document the proper SVIP notifications and list by name the SVIP members who are involved with the investigation. Training on the SVIP requirements has been added to the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), and the First Line Supervisor Training Program.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

In FY16, NCIS reevaluated the curriculum for both the AASAITP course and the AFSVTP course. The AASAITP course focuses on providing the necessary training elements mandated by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5505.18, “Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense,” and DoDI 5505.19 “Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations.” The goal of NCIS is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 164 of which are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVIP crimes. Since August 2012, 140 of the 164 dedicated personnel and 449 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the AASAITP or equivalent advanced training. NCIS continued to work to satisfy these training requirements by conducting nine AASAITP courses in FY16.

NCIS also initiated a Mobile Training Team (MTT) during FY16 to provide refresher training to field agents who completed their advanced training requirements several years ago. The MTT focused on victim interviewing techniques, victim response to trauma, and updates on current sexual assault investigative policy. Additionally, NCIS funded interview training through John E. Reid & Associates to enhance the interviewing skills of agents who respond to allegations of sexual assault.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

In partnership with the other Military Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs)—the US Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and US Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI)—and the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), NCIS participated in multiple working groups during FY16 focused on updating several key instructions to include DoDI 5505.18, DoDI 5505.03 “Initiation of Investigations by Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations,” and DoDI 5505.14 “Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Collection Requirements for Criminal Investigations, Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Commanders.” These instructions have a direct impact on investigative policy and provide an avenue for implementing best practices across the MCIOs.

NCIS also participates in a joint effort with U.S. Army CID and U.S. Air Force OSI to develop software for crime scene evidence processing. The software, Evidence Collection Management X (ECMX), was developed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) crime scene management system and modified to comply with DoD procedures. ECMX allows Major Crime Scene Team members to complete functions via internet enabled devices and links all processes (e.g., photography, sketches, and evidence collection) into one comprehensive report.

Also in collaboration with Army CID and Air Force OSI, NCIS developed the Crime Scene Investigators Training Program (CSITP) at FLETC. The course aims to enhance the crime scene processing skills of Special Agents while providing instruction in the latest methods and technologies to more effectively collect evidence in anticipation of certification requirements in 2020.

2.5 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 Examination (SAFE) kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL) and continued to dedicate an agent full-time to the position in FY16. The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted.

The U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) has partnered with DFSL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facility. Unlike the civilian sector, DFSL does not limit forensic samples submitted, and DFSL is time-bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence analysis within 120 days for “speedy trial.” DFSL staff complete

evidence examinations within an average of 87 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take between 150 and 160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to DFSL undergo quality assurance review. Feedback results are shared with the provider submitting forensic evidence and trends are shared with all.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to command. This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military or civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

Through agreement with the FBI, NCIS enters all Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued during an NCIS investigation into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. This gives local law enforcement agencies access to the MPO information during potential contact with a subject and provides a point of contact when a violation is discovered that otherwise would have gone undetected.

At the initiation of each criminal investigation, NCIS queries the NCIC database along with other databases to obtain background information on the subject of the investigation. Civilian protective orders are included in these queries and are enforceable by NCIS and command. Any violations of civilian protective orders found during an NCIS investigation are reported to the local law enforcement agency and to the command for action.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

All training for first responders to sexual assault allegations is provided via the AASAITP course. The objective of the course is to standardize the response for all sexual assault investigations. Agents and investigators attending the training receive a four-hour block of instruction that covers the latest investigative techniques for processing a crime scene and

preserving evidence. The instruction includes a practical lab where participants apply the techniques learned in the lesson. The course includes an eight-hour block of instruction focused on the impact of trauma on memory and victim responses to traumatic incidents, to include counterintuitive behavior. Additionally, the course includes multiple-day instruction on the cognitive interview technique that is applicable to both the victim and witness interview process. The cognitive interview lesson is reinforced through the use of instructor evaluated mock interviews.

During the AASAITP course, instruction is provided on the most current sexual assault investigation policy and procedure. This block of instruction addresses the requirement that not only must NCIS conduct the formal victim interview, but the NCIS agent conducting the interview must have completed the advanced training in understanding victim trauma. Participants are instructed that NCIS must initiate an investigation in response to all allegations of sexual assault that occur within their jurisdiction regardless of the severity of the incident.

Unique circumstances that preclude the timely arrival of NCIS agents to an allegation of sexual assault are addressed at the local level. Upon receipt of an allegation where an immediate response is not possible, the local SVIP members would be notified and provided the information that is available concerning the allegation. Upon notification, NCIS would instruct the command on the proper steps to ensure the preservation of evidence and to address any safety concerns on behalf of the victim while reinforcing the need for command to allow NCIS to conduct the formal victim interview.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

In addition to continuing the compliance oversight provided by NCIS HQ, in FY17, the NCIS Family and Sexual Violence program plans to automate the open report review process to allow supervisors in the field to access the reviews of their cases in real time in order to immediately identify any deficiencies. These reviews are designed to address the critical elements of a sexual assault investigation that must be completed in the crucial initial stages after receiving an allegation. By allowing field supervisors to correct deficiencies in a timely manner, the overall investigative process for the case is improved.

NCIS will continue to pursue the goal of having all agents and investigators, regardless of discipline, trained in the AASAITP course to ensure trained personnel are consistently available to respond to all allegations of sexual assault. In FY17, qualified agents in SVIP billets will be selected for advanced training at recognized forums such as the End Violence Against Women Conference, the Crimes Against Children Conference, and the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals Conference. These venues provide excellent training opportunities and the chance to network with civilian law enforcement professionals and exchange ideas on best practices.

NCIS will also continue the training program to create a cadre of credentialed, active duty Masters-at-Arms (MAs) serving in NCIS billets. In FY17, four additional MA candidates have been identified to attend the training and serve in NCIS billets on three year orders. This program has the additional benefit of providing trained, experienced MAs who will return to the fleet upon completion of their tour with NCIS.

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.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Marine Corps continues its practice of providing qualified individuals possessing the necessary training, leadership, experience, and support to serve in military justice billets and in supervisory roles. Such individuals include trial counsel, defense counsel, Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC), highly qualified experts (HQEs), and commanders and Staff Judge Advocates (SJAs). Individuals in these billets have an important role in ensuring that alleged perpetrators are held appropriately accountable, that justice is served, and that good order and discipline in the Armed Forces is maintained.

Trial Counsel

Before being detailed to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards, including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) review his or her background and experience to ensure they are confident in the counsel's ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. This guarantees a minimum level of competence for the trial counsel detailed to these sensitive cases.

Marine trial counsel are led and supervised by judge advocates that have a high degree of training and trial experience. Marine Corps supervisory trial counsel billets are coded for the 4409 Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This means that all supervisory counsel must possess a Masters of Law (LL.M.) degree with a specialty in Criminal Law from a service or civilian school. Additionally, every senior trial counsel is a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC). Moreover, in the prosecution of sexual assault cases, SVTCs frequently receive the additional support of a member of the regional Complex Trial Team.

In summary, a trial counsel assigned to a case involving an allegation of sexual assault:

- Has contested at least one such case as an assistant trial counsel;
- Is accountable to two levels of supervisors who have earned a LL.M. degree with a Criminal Law specialty; and
- Has access to an HQE with, on average, 20 years of civilian prosecution experience.

Defense Counsel

Defense counsel have a critical role in the accountability process because they defend accused Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the rights of alleged offenders. Within 21 days of assignment to a defense counsel role in the Defense

Services Organization (DSO), judge advocates are required to complete an exhaustive orientation checklist that provides a thorough and broad overview of law, rules, policies, and resources applicable to military defense counsel. The DSO's detailing policy ensures that each alleged offender receives a defense counsel whose training and experience are appropriate for the individual circumstances of the case. Defense counsel receive appropriate supervision through their independent leadership chain. Additionally, they have access to the DSO SharePoint site, which serves as both an information repository and dynamic support network that connects defense counsel with resources and expertise across the Marine Corps.

Victims' Legal Counsel

VLC ensure that a sexual assault victim's interests are appropriately represented throughout the process of holding an alleged offender accountable. Depending on their preference, sexual assault victims can either receive counseling about their legal rights and options or receive representation by a VLC. Before being nominated and certified as a VLC by the SJA to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), potential VLCs must first be interviewed by their OIC to ensure they have the temperament to work with victims, must undergo a sensitive screening process, and must complete a VLC certification course. Once detailed to represent a victim, VLCs represent the interests of their clients as they participate in the court-martial process and/or certain administrative proceedings involving the alleged offender.

Highly Qualified Experts

Each Marine Corps trial and defense counsel is supported by an HQE. Each HQE supporting trial counsel is a seasoned civilian prosecutor. On average, these HQEs possess 20 years of experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy.

Commanders/Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDAs) and SJAs

Convening Authorities in the Marine Corps who serve as Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDA) receive role-specific training and preparation, investigative information, and quality advice before making decisions about the accountability of their Marines and Sailors. The initial disposition authority for sexual assault cases is withheld to the SAIDA, an O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), or higher, for the following offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of Article 120b, UCMJ; forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125, UCMJ; and attempts to commit those offenses in violation of Article 80, UCMJ. Because with few exceptions O-6 level commanders will first serve as O-5 level commanders, the O-5 level convening authorities of today are being trained, prepared, and mentored by current O-6 level commanders.

Each commander is advised by an SJA who is an experienced judge advocate, usually in the grade of O-5 or O-6. The SJA who will advise the SAIDA receives written advice in the form of a Prosecutorial Merit Memorandum (PMM) from a SVTC when evaluating an

allegation of sexual assault. This PMM identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each case and provides a recommended disposition. The Marine Corps first mandated the preparation of a PMM in all sexual assault cases on 9 March 2015, pursuant to Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15. Trial counsel are required to upload the PMM for each case into the Marine Corps Case Management System.

In addition to consulting with the SJA, the SAIDA must review the report of the investigation and the preliminary hearing officer's report under Article 32, if applicable, and consider the victim's preference for going forward with the prosecution and disposition. Per Rules for Courts-Martial (R.C.M.) 306(e), for cases that occur within the United States, before the SAIDA makes the initial disposition decision, he or she must consider the victim's preference on whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense. Per R.C.M. 705, convening authorities must provide victims an opportunity to provide input on any pretrial agreement (PTA) prior to accepting that PTA. When selecting members for a court-martial, convening authorities are instructed to select the most qualified members in accordance with Article 25, UCMJ. And when trial is complete, convening authorities take post-trial action with the assistance and advice of their SJAs to ensure they lawfully hold each convicted offender appropriately accountable.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

MARADMIN 638/15, published 18 December 2015, listed the special victim case litigation training that was provided in FY16 for trial counsel; defense counsel; VLC; legal support Marines; and investigators, to include regional trial investigators. Per the MARADMIN, the "courses ensure all counsel understand the complexities of special victim cases, including digital forensics, physical forensics, medical evidence, ethical obligations, and psychological aspects of special victim cases." The courses were offered over numerous dates and through a variety of Service schools and civilian training events. One of these courses, the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution training, included specialized training on sexual assault-related topics for both trial counsel and their enlisted support personnel/paralegals.

In addition, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD) organizes training for Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel each year. In FY16, the training was open to all VWAP personnel and included, among other topics, training on pending changes to VWAP, recent and upcoming changes in military justice, and training by HQMC Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) on the SAPR Program and interaction of SAPR with VWAP. Other courses on topics such as VWAP roles and responsibilities, the court-martial process, victim advocate-victim privilege, legal assistance available to victims, Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO), impacts of crime on survivors, and communication with victims, provided additional understanding of the roles of VWAP personnel in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members

convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

Per MARADMIN 416/14, published 22 August 2014, the Marine Corps requires that Service members who have been convicted at court-martial or were in receipt of nonjudicial punishment or other punitive administrative action for any offense have a notation to that effect in their official military personnel file. The MARADMIN further requires all commanders or OICs to review their Service members' records currently in their command. Additionally, commanders have a continuing obligation to review the records of each new member as they check into their units. To facilitate this process, the Marine Corps developed an online tool in Marine OnLine that gives commanders the ability to identify and review all personnel records in their units that have legal action remarks. Commanders also have the ability to review online the unit punishment books, records of conviction by court-martial, and administrative counseling entries for the Marines assigned to their commands. The purpose of this review is to "familiarize each [commanding officer] with the sex-related offense history of Marines in their [unit] to reduce the likelihood of repeat offenders escaping command attention."

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

HQMC JAD published five Practice Advisories (PA) in FY16 covering a variety of military justice issues. Specifically, these PAs included topics such as changes to the military justice system from the FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (PA 10-15), changes to the military justice system from Executive Order 13730 of 20 May 2016 (PA 4-16), victim rights and commander considerations (PA 4-16), and changes to the military justice system from Executive Order 13740 of 16 September 2016. These PAs were distributed to the entire Marine Corps judge advocate community, to include trial counsel, defense counsel, VLC, and SJAs. These practitioners have direct contact with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), Military Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs), and commanders. Additionally, these PAs are available to Department of Defense (DoD)-affiliated personnel through the HQMC JAD public website.

Victims' legal counsel play a key role in protecting victims' rights and working with the aforementioned individuals. Specifically, the Marine Corps VLCO mission statement explains that VLCs are "fully committed to provide legal advice, counseling, and representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes, and to protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process." The Marine Corps VLCs, who are trained and educated on updates to victim rights and military justice, supplement existing victim support provided by SARCs and SAPR VAs and interface with MCIOs and commanders.

Finally, the FY16 VWAP Annual Training included instruction on both victims' rights and military justice updates to both Victim Witness Liaison Officers (VWLOs) and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators (VWACs), who assist commanders in the fulfillment of

their responsibilities to victims, to include sexual assault victims. The VWAP training materials are posted on JAD's public website to allow VWAP personnel, SJAs, trial counsel, unit legal officers and others to obtain updated training materials that allow them to keep their commanders informed on the recent changes to victims' rights and military justice.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the NGB Office of Complex Administrative Investigation. (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

Convening authorities have a central role in protecting the accused Service member's due process rights. Convening authorities balance competing obligations to victims and suspects of crime, especially when the two are both in the commander's unit. Marine Corps policies give commanders several tools to help them in these duties. Before commanders receive disposition advice on a case, their SJA must receive a prosecutorial merit memorandum analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. This overview of the case from the trial counsel's perspective helps the convening authority make a well-informed and objective disposition decision.

The Marine Corps works to protect the due process rights of those accused of crimes by developing policies and training programs that emphasize the principles of justice found in our Constitution, statutes and Executive Orders related to military justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and DoD regulations. Service regulations assign specific tasks to ensure that those accused of crimes are aware of their rights and that those rights are properly administered and protected throughout the court-martial process. As many recent changes have substantially modified the rules, roles, and procedures involving victims in the military justice process, the Marine Corps remains focused on identifying mechanisms to implement these changes in a comprehensive, systemic manner consistent with the Constitution and the UCMJ. Defense counsel, trial counsel, and convening authorities and their SJAs all play a crucial role in ensuring the procedural fairness of the military justice process for the accused.

To help ensure a just process for those accused of crimes, the Marine Corps significantly overhauled the manner in which it provides criminal defense services in 2011 by standing up the DSO. The mission of the DSO is to "zealously defend Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the Rights of those who safeguard our nation." The DSO provides Marine Corps defense counsel an independent reporting structure, as they fall under the operational control and supervision of the Chief Defense Counsel for the delivery of defense counsel services. Additionally, as a critical stakeholder in the military justice process, DSO leadership provides valuable perspectives to regulation and policy changes and is afforded the opportunity to recommend revision of service and

department level changes that affect the due process rights of accused service members. Further, the DSO currently has 17 defense-specific policy memos augmenting the Manual of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN), Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGADMINMAN), and ethical regulations to facilitate strong leadership, effective management, and robust supervision and support for members of the DSO. Due to the DSO's independent reporting structure, judge advocates receive thorough guidance, which assists in the zealous representation of Service members accused of crimes. The DSO also currently employs two HQEs to support defense counsel.

The Rules for Court-Martial and Military Rules of Evidence delineate the requirements that help prosecutors fulfill their ethical duties. To ensure trial counsel remain aware of their obligations as the UCMJ and associated rules change, the Marine Corps rapidly disseminates information through its Trial Counsel Assistance Program SharePoint, publishes Military Justice Practice Advisories, and conducts regional quarterly training and annual headquarters-level training for all trial counsel.

Finally, the Marine Corps Military Justice Branch of HQMC JAD reviews and/or assists in the development of official policies, training materials, and other publications/statements relating to both SAPR and the military justice process to ensure these items do not violate the due process rights of accused Service members, lead to unfair prejudice against an accused Service member, or create actual or perceived unlawful command influence in an accused's case.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for DoD civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and junior Service members of the availability of Special Victims' Counsels (SVCs)/Victims' Legal Counsels (VLCs). Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

The Marine Corps VLCO provides confidential legal advice and counseling to eligible victims of sexual assault and to all other crimes throughout the military justice process. The VLC provides detailed representation to victims of sexual assault and certain other crimes at Article 32 hearings, filing motions at Article 39a hearings to protect a victims' privacy interest and other representation at court-martial proceedings. VLCs also provide advice and counseling on SAPR programs, protective orders, victim services, and the victim's preference on case resolution.

The USMC VLCO consists of over 30 judge advocates and support staff. Specifically, the VLCO is comprised of 15 full-time, active duty VLCs; 3 auxiliary counsel (legal assistance attorneys who also provide VLC services); 8 civilian support personnel; two reserve VLCs; and the Officer in Charge and Deputy Office in Charge at HQMC. The VLCO has 11 VLC offices, including the 4 regional offices, 1 at every major Marine Corps installation

(Figure 4). By assigning VLCs to our main Marine Corps installations we increase the opportunity for face-to-face interaction with the vast majority of our active duty clients.

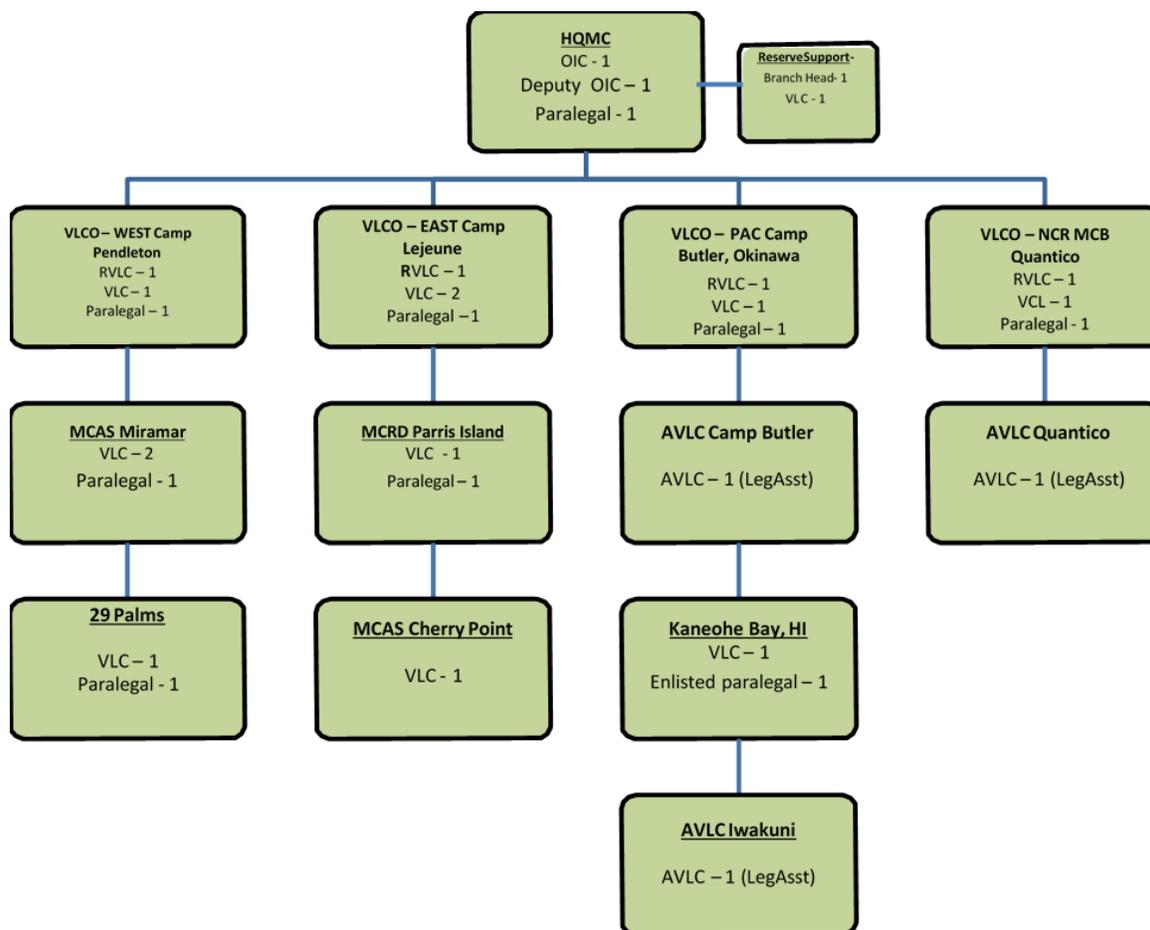


Figure 4. VLCO Locations

Training/Funding

The VLCO has used Congressional plus-up funding to support training for all judge advocates, enlisted paralegals, and civilian paralegals assigned to the VLCO. As a relatively new program and developing practice of law, the VLCO's ability to provide beginning and advanced training courses to counsel and support staff is vital to providing quality victim services. The training includes initial certification training, required for all staff. In FY16 certification courses also included training on representing DOD civilian employees. The VLCO sent all VLC, Marine legal services specialists, and civilian paralegals to the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) Certification Courses at the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General (JAG) Schools where they sat alongside and received the same training as SVCs and VLCs from all the Services.

The VLCO also sent counsel and support staff to advanced VLC courses that discussed trial advocacy, integrated victim legal services, child victim services, appellate advocacy,

and legal ethics. Judge advocates attended courses on victim advocacy at the National Crime Victim Law Institute. Paralegals attended courses covering legal ethics, research, and writing.

Additionally, in FY16, the VLCO held its second annual organization-wide training. The annual training brought together the entire VLCO to discuss professional responsibility, improvements to the victims' counsel practice within the Marine Corps, recent legal updates and a plenary session covering victim trauma and psychology. The third annual training will occur in February 2017. This year's course will focus on male victims of sexual assault and on practical exercises concerning motion practice, professional responsibility scenarios and engaging with male victims.

Finally, funds have also been used to support the hiring of civilian paralegals who provide critical administrative support and continuity in VLC offices.

Metrics

Our metrics for success look at the demand for VLC services and the ability of VLCs to provide quality services by examining case load and training. Our metrics also review doctrine development, service outreach, and ability to adapt to changes in the victim advocacy law.

Case Load

Similar to last year, the VLCO provided services to approximately 665 victims of crime under the UCMJ. However, in FY16, the percentage of clients who were victims of sexual assault increased while the number of victims of other crimes decreased. In FY16 of the 655 new victim clients, 468 were victims of sexual assault (70%) and 165 were victims of domestic violence (25%). The remaining 32 were victims of various other crimes (5%) such as assault or larceny among others. In FY15 the percentage of sexual assault victims was (60%) and for crimes other than domestic violence (13%). The number of VLCs to clients provides an average case load of approximately 35 cases per VLC. Weekly reports also track the number of victim interviews attended, motions filed, Article 32 hearings attended, administrative separation and other court-martial hearings attended.

Standards and Inspections

In FY16, the Marine Corps published its first VLC Manual signed by Major General John Ewers, the SJA to the CMC. The Manual establishes standard operating procedures for the delivery of victim legal services throughout the Marine Corps. This will ensure that victims from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, receive the same level of service. The Manual has also been shared with SARCs, SAPR VAs, SJAs, and commanders so that they may better understand VLC services and the parameters of the VLC program. In FY16, the OIC of VLCO published an inspection checklist for all offices to use in preparation for the OIC's annual inspections. Inspections began in early FY17. The inspections and site visits provide the OIC with information to assess the health of the organization, quality of representation, any needed personnel, and relationships between the VLCs with commanders and command judge advocates.

Outreach

All of the regional offices engage in outreach activities with commanders, SJAs, victim

service providers, and Professional Military Education (PME) instructors. Every week the regional offices report on their outreach efforts to the OIC VLCO. The outreach efforts include providing welcome aboard briefs to new personnel or one-on-one briefs to incoming commanders, courses to new uniformed victim advocates, and joint classes with other military justice counsel. Eligibility for VLC services, the types of services provided by VLCs, and victim privacy are covered in the briefs. In addition, VLCs provide information to base newspapers, write articles for Marine Corps-wide and specific legal publications, and participate in radio interviews discussing the VLCO program.

Developing Areas of Practice and Use of Technology

Metrics also consist of assessing our ability to adapt and to provide resources to counsel and support staff. The OIC, VLCO, has been actively involved in developing areas of VLC practice and increased use of collaboration tools. These areas include representing victim interests through writs of mandamus during the court-martial proceeding and after disposition at appellate proceedings where a victim's privacy right or other Article 6b right are at issue. In late FY16, the Marine Corps Judge Advocate Board approved several changes to the administrative separation process to improve protections of victim privacy such as clarifying the responsibilities for legal advisors concerning victim privacy, recommending the incorporation of protective language in separation regulations concerning victim privacy, adding language for victim recourse when privacy safeguards are improperly handled, and specifically allowing VLCs to attend separation proceedings.

Judge advocates within the VLCO continue to improve the practice by creating and sharing sample forms, protective orders, motions, responses and training materials. Along with the inspection checklist, in FY16, the VLCO also published a check-in guide and ethics guide for paralegals. The Marine Corps will continue to improve the use of technology through SharePoint sites, case management tracking systems, and video-calling systems that increase collaboration between regional offices and increase understanding of recent legal developments.

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

The Marine Corps will continue to leverage its four LSSSs, regional trial structure, the DSO, VLCO, and SJA expertise to administer military justice. The Military Justice Branch at Judge Advocate Division will increase drafting and making products and resources available to trial counsel and SJAs (e.g., offense-specific "Playbooks" and real-time edits to primary legal resources after legislative or policy changes).

The Marine Corps, along with the Navy, is currently in the final stages of development of the Naval Justice Information System (NJIS). NJIS will improve communication between investigators, counsel, and commands and standardize military justice documents and forms. NJIS will be a web-based application that supports the information and reporting requirements of the Department of Navy (DoN) criminal/military justice communities, to include law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections.

NJIS will be an integrated "cradle-to-grave" DoN information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and

confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document courts-martial and nonjudicial punishments, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS will allow for better case-tracking, coordination, and oversight over SVIP cases.

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 DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met. (DoDI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps persisted in its efforts to improve victim services and increase confidence and trust in the response system, with the knowledge that only when victims are confident in the support they will receive will they come forward to report. Marine Corps victim care services are comprehensive—victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 support lines; receive assistance via credentialed Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VAs); and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support through qualified professionals.

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.07 Foundational Standards

The Marine Corps ensures the foundational standards prescribed by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.07 are met. SARCs and SAPR VAs continue to provide victims with comprehensive information about the available supportive services, and they also connect victims to these resources. In addition, SARCs notate information about services elected in the DoD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), including whether victims elected to use Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) and Victim Legal Counsel (VLC) services. Victims who file Unrestricted Reports also receive Command support in ensuring timely access to services. The SAPR 8-Day Brief, detailed below, must be completed within eight calendar days and specifies the date all the services were offered to the victim.

DODI 6400.07 Ethical and Competency Standards

To ensure high quality services and support, the Marine Corps equips SAPR professionals with the most up-to-date resources, ranging from SharePoint to support line audits.

Updated SAPR 8-Day Report Form

In FY16, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR optimized the SAPR 8-Day Incident Report form on the SAPR SharePoint Workspace. The 8-Day Incident Report is a comprehensive checklist used by Commanding Officers to ensure that each victim in their unit who files an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault receives timely access to all supportive services. The revised form was developed in FY16 and released on 1 October 2016 (formalized via GENADMIN) and included several improvements to make the interface more user friendly and comprehensive. When users open the 8-day reporting form, they are prompted to select a victim status (military, SAPR-eligible civilian, or SAPR

non-eligible civilian). Depending on the victim status, the form automatically changes to reflect the required fields that must be filled in for a particular victim. Navigation options on the left side and bottom of the page allow for easy access to different sections of the report. The SharePoint Workspace automatically sends an email to the identified SARC and Commanding Officer once the form is submitted. Additional automatic emails are sent to the first General Officer, Installation Commander, and O6, ensuring leadership is informed of incidents occurring within the command. Figure 5 is a screenshot of the 8-day Incident Report form.

Figure 5. HQMC SAPR 8-day Incident Report Form

Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line Audits

To ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurate and that help is available around the clock for victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps continued to audit its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line monthly in FY16. These audits confirm the support lines are operating according to standards set by the Department of the Navy (DoN). In FY16, 96% of calls were handled properly. A call is considered improperly handled if one or more of the following situations occur:

- The call is not answered by a credentialed advocate who can provide relevant information, maintain confidentiality, and initiate Service-specific advocacy.
- The call is not returned within 15 minutes (when it is not able to be answered immediately, like when the advocate on duty is assisting another victim).
- The call is not forwarded to the back-up service if it is unanswered after five rings.

If a call is not handled properly during the audit, corrective actions are identified by the Installation SARC and provided to HQMC SAPR. The corrective action ensures victims have the necessary victim services and that the installations are in compliance with program standards.

Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline

The Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline is a DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO)-contracted service with the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National

Network (RAINN), which also runs a national sexual assault hotline. The DoD Safe Helpline has been designated as the mandatory default backup for all 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines. This backup capability ensures all calls that are forwarded to the DoD Safe Helpline are answered by sexual assault professionals who can provide victims with immediate crisis support and referrals. In addition to forwarded calls, the DoD Safe Helpline may be accessed by calling 877-995-5247 or by going online to this address: www.safehelpline.org.

- Each social media post by HQMC SAPR contains a “call to action;” in other words, it contains a link to a supportive service relevant to that social media post. During FY16, users were connected to the DoD Safe Helpline. The Digital Engagement Marines at the Office of United States Marine Corps Communications track the data for each social media post and are able to provide the metrics of how many people were connected to supportive resources as a result of the post.

MARADMIN 285/16 Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process

A collaborative effort of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), HQMC SAPR, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the message defines retaliation, to include restriction, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. It also provides guidance on the various avenues available for reporting or seeking assistance on retaliation. (See Section 6.2 for more information.)

MARADMIN 300/16 FY16 Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Training

In order to ensure proper training of those personnel involved in Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), HQMC JAD sponsors annual training on the proper implementation of VWAP. The training provided regional and installation program managers (Victim Witness Liaison Officers [VWLO]) and other Marine VWAP representatives with a basic understanding of the Marine Corps VWAP, the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and other personnel under the VWAP, and how to properly assist victims of crime.

Annual Training

Annual training is provided to our SARCs and SAPR VAs to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and to provide our SARCs and SAPR VAs with current training that enhances their victim care capabilities. Not only does this training ensure competency standards are met, it also educates SAPR personnel regarding the required ethical standards, including how to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII), how to respect the victims’ rights, and how to understand their responsibilities and the implications of their actions. All digital communication is encrypted to protect PII. The DSAID case number is used to reference a victim rather than a name in order to provide an additional safeguard.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

Credentialing

In FY16, HQMC SAPR continued to monitor the credentialing status of its SAPR personnel to ensure that the Marine Corps is meeting its congressional requirements. The bulk of the credentialing process resides with the SARCs in the fleet, who review DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) applications for accuracy, appropriate credentialing level, and proper screening. Three sources capture data elements critical for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education efforts for our SAPR personnel:

- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) tracks the status of all new applications and renewals for D-SAACP credentialing.
- DSAID tracks credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs and their continuing education efforts, as well as their duty status (active/inactive).
- Marine Corps Human Resources management software (PeopleSoft) tracks the majority of civilian SAPR full-time personnel.

Credentialing is an ongoing task to meet quarterly deadlines for both new applicants and renewal of credentialed SAPR personnel.

SAPR Advocacy Specialist

HQMC SAPR employs a SAPR Advocacy Specialist whose primary duties include oversight of the SAPR credentialing, approval of continuing education, suspension/revocation process, and reinstatement. This specialist is the point of contact for any potential violations that could lead to suspension or revocation concerns. During FY16, the SAPR Advocacy Specialist collaborated with the Compliance Section and developed a Critical Risk Analysis with HQMC Internal Controls. This protocol is specific to Marine Corps actions required when violations have occurred and allows for more oversight of SAPR personnel. The SAPR Advocacy Specialist provides a monthly D-SAACP roster to the fleet for tracking purposes, verifies SAPR personnel credentialing status monthly, and serves as a cross check access provided to SAPR workspaces through the HQMC SAPR Functional Systems Section. The SAPR Advocacy Specialist is the lead for reviewing continuing education requirements and approving continuing education for the fleet. During FY16, the SAPR Advocacy Specialist piloted a new Learning Management System (LMS) for continuing education. Implementation is expected during FY17.

Qualifications and Continued Education

SARCs organize, facilitate, and track continuing education; DSAID is the record of management for continuing education. SARCs can develop continuing education training, submitted through the SAPR Advocacy Specialist, who reviews for content and verifies that the training will meet the requirements for continuing education. Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B requires all SARCs and SAPR VAs to obtain 16 hours of continuing education annually to ensure that they meet the required DoD standard of 32 hours every two years to renew their credentials. SARCs continually review the number of continuing education hours their advocates have obtained to ensure they have completed or are on track to meet these requirements. SAPR VAs must submit a valid 40-hour Marine Corps VA training certificate signed by a Marine Corps SARC to receive access to the SAPR VA SharePoint Workspace. To receive access to DSAID, SARCs must additionally submit: Marine Corps SARC training certificate, date of background check, appointment letter,

proof of web-based DSAID training, and most current PII training certificate.

Procedures to Address Inappropriate Behavior and Revocation Process

Reports of sexual assault involving SAPR personnel trigger a Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR), which is routed through HQMC and the DoN SAPRO and to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). SARC and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked and access to SAPR SharePoint workspaces and DSAID (if applicable) immediately rescinded. The SARC or SAPR VA is notified that his or her ability to perform SAPR duties has been suspended. If the investigation substantiates the allegations and if there is a nexus between the misconduct and the duties of the SAPR VA, his or her certification will be revoked in writing by the Commander. The SARC or SAPR VA must then sign the revocation letter; the letter also includes the process to appeal the Commander's action. HQMC SAPR is provided a copy of the signed revocation letter from the SARC, which is forwarded to both DoD SAPRO and NOVA. HQMC SAPR annotates the revocation within its credentialing database and properly tracks all revocations. HQMC SAPR also maintains a copy of the report, along with the signed suspension/revocation letter.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

HQMC SAPR has provided best practices regarding training, including personnel having local background checks prior to attending the SAPR training while awaiting the adjudication of their National Agency Check with Inquiries (NACI). Credentialing cannot occur until the SARC has verified the acceptable results of the NACI are provided to leadership. Leadership screens all candidates, and uniformed candidates are subject to a review of their military records. Individuals are also screened on the National Sex Offender Registry.

HQMC SAPR sends a weekly D-SAACP Application Status Report to SARCs so they can monitor the status of certification applications, including those that have been approved. The report provides the SARCs with the most up-to-date status of each application, which includes the dates of submission, approval dates, expiration dates, and the applicant's experience level. In this way, SARCs can ensure that all SAPR VAs under their purview are credentialed prior to performing official victim support duties.

4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

HQMC SAPR provides best practices for the renewal of SAPR personnel. SAPR personnel are encouraged to renew the certification at a higher level to ensure that their experience is documented properly. Civilian personnel are encouraged to provide their renewal certification at a higher level to their human resources and respective

commanders to establish their level of expertise and experience.

The Marine Corps encourages its SAPR personnel to stay current in the field and engage with victims of sexual assault, both within their responsibilities as a SARC and/or SAPR VA and within the civilian community. For example, SARCs and SAPR VAs are encouraged to volunteer at their local civilian rape crisis and/or women centers to obtain additional sexual assault advocacy hours and experience. These hours and experience will count towards a higher level of certification.

In addition to enhancing our professional qualifications, volunteering within the civilian sector ensures that SAPR personnel are able to maintain a high standard of care and build important relationships with civilian advocacy services. Through these relationships, military victims of sexual assault can be easily referred to civilian services if desired.

Our SARCs and SAPR VAs are also encouraged to attend on-site sexual assault related trainings that focus on adult victims, advocacy, and prevention. It is also highly recommended that SAPR personnel participate in scenario-based training that enhances or teaches new skills.

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

To continue to successfully guide victims through a comprehensive response system and provide them with compassionate, multidisciplinary support, SARCs and SAPR VAs must be provided with up-to-date training. This includes providing annual training required for SARCs and VAs to satisfy DoDI 6495.02 and to ensure consistent implementation of the Marine Corps SAPR Program.

To ensure that Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs obtain the required continuing education to maintain and renew their certification, HQMC SAPR provides SAPR personnel with yearly opportunities to earn all of their required continuing education. In previous years, HQMC SAPR hosted a centralized annual training event for all of our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs via a three-day event that included both internal and external subject matter experts. In FY16, HQMC SAPR encouraged all SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs to attend the NOVA conference in August in Atlanta, GA, where they were able to earn the required continuing education. To complement this event, HQMC SAPR hosted two-hour train-the-trainer skill building sessions that focused on facilitation versus lecture, identifying common pitfalls when public speaking, and providing positive replacement behaviors for common public speaking errors. Those in attendance received continuing education for their participation.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

The Marine Corps works closely with the DoD Safe Helpline to ensure the installation-specific information posted on the DoD Safe Helpline website locator tool is up-to-date and comprehensive. To this end, in FY16 the Marine Corps released a SAPR Dashboard,

an online portal where SARCs verify and update contact information for all first responders in their area of responsibility on a monthly basis. These first responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, chaplains, legal assistance personnel, medical resources, and military police.

HQMC SAPR employs a SAPR Advocacy Specialist who conducts unannounced audits of 24/7 Installation Sexual Assault Support Lines and 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline contact information. SARCs are required to contact the programs listed on the Helpline to ensure accurate information is marketed. Additionally during HQMC Inspector General (IG) inspections, inspectors ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurately marketed.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

The Marine Corps remains committed to ensuring that our Service members are cognizant of all of the SAPR resources available to them. This includes all official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) clearly and prominently identifying the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and DoD Safe Helpline telephone numbers within three clicks of the homepage. In addition, all printed SAPR VA posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line phone number and the DoD Safe Helpline number/logo. Annual SAPR training also provides all Marines with information regarding SAPR services, including who can maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has extended its outreach efforts to publicize its SAPR resources beyond these communications required by policy. For example, the Marine Corps continued its social media campaign, with monthly posts related to sexual assault on the official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vine, and YouTube. Four of our FY16 posts were specifically designed to inform victims of sexual assault about supportive services and provided links to the DoD Safe Helpline website. In addition, another two posts in FY16 provided those who experienced retaliation as a result of reporting a sexual assault with a link to the Marine Corps Inspector General website. The United States Office of Marine Corps Communications tracks metrics for all social media posts to include how many click-throughs there are to the supportive services linked in each post.

In early FY16, HQMC SAPR began publicizing information about SAPR services and topics on the new Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Forward website, which is the official website of Marine Corps Community Services. MCCS Forward is a dynamic, digital news publication that focuses on topics and services universally important to Marines and family members. HQMC SAPR has developed the following articles for publication on MCCS Forward, all of which point to the SAPR page for further information:

- Marine Corps Recipient of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award
- How 24/7 Support Lines Make a Difference
- Wear Denim to Combat Sexual Assault Myths
- SAAPM Is Right Around the Corner!
- The SAAPM Poster Contest is on!
- Marines: Always Faithful, On and Off the Battlefield

- CMC and SMMC Message: Prevent and Stop Retaliation
- Raising Awareness One Event at a Time: SAAPM Wrap-Up
- Marines Step Up and Take a Stand Against Sexual Assault
- Who will be the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Award Winner?
- Marine Corps Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Wins DoD Award

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also features special articles about SAPR resources. For example, we have published articles about procedural changes to the SAPR Program (MARADMIN 607/15), the SARC Dashboard, outreach efforts to men who are sexually assaulted, and resources for those who may have experienced retaliation.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), *Improve Reporting for Male Victims*, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, *Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members* (March 2015), p. 20)

The Marine Corps is committed to receiving input from victims of sexual assault into the development of SAPR policy and initiatives. HQMC SAPR uses the results of external surveys and focus groups that seek the input of Marine victims of sexual assault, including Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). Direct victim feedback from these surveys helps the Marine Corps focus its target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which programs are helpful and effective. The results from these surveys also reveal areas that need to be improved upon and inform future development of SAPR policy and programs.

SecDef Memo, dated 3 Dec 2014, directed the Services to enhance first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR and the 2015 Commandant's Planning Guidance emphasizes the importance of developing NCOs as the primary leaders of first-term Marines. As a result, HQMC SAPR hosted two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits with the goal of enhancing first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR. The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol with specific reference to differences between males and females with regard to sexual assault. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing policy, future trainings, and prevention materials.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

In FY16, the Marine Corps continued its efforts to improve response to male victims of sexual assault. HQMC SAPR created a communications plan, informed by research, intended to outreach to males. Part of that outreach involved a social media campaign in FY16 designed to raise awareness regarding males who are sexually assaulted as well as connect males to the appropriate resources. At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps has facilitated a research-based and comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault that considers all affected Marine populations, including male victims.

During FY16, HQMC SAPR made a concerted effort to outreach to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services. FY16 data suggest that our efforts to reach out to male victims is having an effect—the number of reports made by male victims increased by 17.7% between FY15 and FY16.

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS), discussed in Section 1.12, is used to monitor perceived potential barriers to reporting for both male and female Marines. These trends are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot to SAPR personnel and commanders, who are provided with talking points about barriers to reporting and feature articles on outreach to male victims. Barriers to reporting specific to male victims have also been incorporated into HQMC SAPR training. In an effort to provide further education and improve response to male victims, many critical thinking case scenarios are intentionally gender neutral to challenge Marines to focus on responding and supporting a person regardless of his or her gender.

An upcoming study, *Evaluating Best Practices for Interacting with Male Marines Who Experienced a Sexual Assault*, will (a) identify best practices that SAPR professionals use when interacting with male victims of sexual assault and (b) gain an understanding of expert SAPR Professionals' observations of male Marines' perceived barriers and facilitators to filing a formal report of sexual assault. In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Research Section began planning and conducting interviews with SARCs and VAs across five Marine Corps installations to conduct this study. This study will be completed and analyzed in FY17. Pending approval of findings, HQMC SAPR will develop and implement tools that reflect the best practices for working with male victims.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

The Marine Corps recognizes that some of the content presented in SAPR training courses has the potential to be distressing for some individuals, including all victims of sexual assault, not just those who have filed reports. As a result, all personnel conducting SAPR training are required to inform those in the class that they have the ability to leave the course and return only when ready. Personnel also provide resources for supportive services at the beginning of each course and introduce themselves as SAPR VAs who are available at any time to provide confidential help and assistance.

SAPR VAs are trained that it is important to prepare for the possibility of someone experiencing emotional distress as a result of SAPR training. As a result, they are provided with strategic solutions, including having another SAPR VA available and standing in the back of the training space so that, if a person needs to leave the training, support and (if necessary) an offer of SAPR services can be provided immediately. If

extra personnel are not available to help at the training, SAPR VAs are encouraged to pay close attention for anyone exiting the training and not returning. The SAPR VA can then follow up with support and offer SAPR services immediately after the brief. SARCs can also offer to complete the training with a victim in a one-on-one setting at a slower pace.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to SARCs by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

In support of continued efforts to operationalize the SAPR Program execution with the larger Joint Force, HQMC SAPR participated in the review of the Joint Base Common Output Level Standards (COLS) as part of the Case Management Working Group hosted by DoD. Review and assessment of the SAPR program within Joint Environments is continuous. At the enterprise level, the Marine Corps collaborates with Sister Service representatives on a regular basis and discusses impact of policy and training on joint environments as part of the ongoing dialogue with members of the SARC Advisory Committee (SAC). Fleet-level oversight is provided by the Marine Forces (MARFOR)-level SARC established at Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM). During FY16, HQMC SAPR participated in working groups facilitated by the DoD that were focused on joint-base collaborations and the effective execution of the SAPR Program. The Marine Corps, while not the lead on any joint base, collaborates with the joint base Commander to ensure that victims receive comprehensive care regardless of Service affiliation. This is accomplished by the Marine Corps participation in the joint base CMGs. The development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) at joint bases establishes the roles and responsibilities of each Service.

The Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) SAPR Program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 161 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The MARFORRES Support Line is staffed on a rotating basis by the MARFORRES SARC, the four Major Subordinate Command (MSC) SARCs, and two civilian SAPR VAs located at MARFORRES Headquarters in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line as well as the DoD Safe Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. All Marine Corps Reserve Sites are required to have at least one credentialed and appointed uniformed SAPR VA assigned to the site to respond in-person to victims of sexual violence as well as to provide required annual training. Many of the Reserve Sites have multiple credentialed uniformed SAPR VAs, totaling more than 300 assigned throughout MARFORRES.

In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40-hour SAPR VA Training,

MARFORRES SAPR VAs are instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES SAPR VAs are trained to seek services near and far with the support of their SARCs. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with written agreements.

The sites have MOUs with other SAPR military services and agreements with rape crisis centers in their localities that establish relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line, contacting their unit's SAPR VA directly, calling the DoD SAFE Helpline, or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local SAPR VA to provide immediate in-person response. SAPR VAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within two hours of notification.

Given the structure of MARFORRES, there are recurring challenges that impact the SAPR Program. The dispersed nature of the commands and their subordinate units demands flexibility to overcome obstacles to providing services. To ensure the SAPR VAs are prepared to provide services in the MARFORRES environment, the initial SAPR VA training is provided quarterly for the new SAPR VAs at Headquarters in New Orleans. This involves funding, coordination, and preparation for the attendees' travel. SARCs and Commanders have gone to great lengths to ensure that most, if not all, SAPR VAs are active duty in order to avoid any potential gap in coverage. MSC SARCs also remain available by telephone 24/7 and by traveling to locations throughout MARFORRES as needed, to both support the SAPR Programs and to provide individual victim support.

As the SMEs, each MARFORRES SARC travels throughout the country to complete required inspections and ensure the SAPR Programs within each command are fully functional. The time spent traveling to the sites takes each SARC out of the office for extended periods of time. However, it gives each SARC an opportunity to make a connection with leadership at the various sites that they may not have made otherwise and address any program issues that arise. SARCs remain accessible via their cell phones and computers while they are away, and they coordinate coverage with other MSC SARCs to ensure the Marines and Sailors always have timely access to SAPR services.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), para 4o)

During FY16, revisions to SAPR training and education curriculum has been in full development. These curricula include a description of expedited transfers to educate each Marine at his or her level of responsibility. At each level, the education is focused on the basic policy and how the process occurs. As we progress through the ranks, the focus shifts to how to support victims who elect a transfer and correcting myths about the process (e.g., a victim just trying to get out of a deployment).

Throughout various fleet engagements with Staff Sergeants, First Sergeants, and Master Gunnery Sergeants, expedited transfers was a key topic. Discussions focused on how the

fleet and leadership viewed the process, the benefits of the transfers, and the policy challenges those Marines face. During the NCO Summits, the NCOs described what they knew of the expedited transfer policy, and HQMC SAPR took the opportunity to educate them on any misconceptions. These interactions with the fleet are shaping how the HQMC SAPR Implementation Section educates and informs Marines of this important policy. The Commanders Course has a case scenario focused on the expedited transfer process in the read-ahead materials and has a section dedicated to the process during the facilitated training. In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip pocket guides and critical thinking case scenarios that include expedited transfer requests in an effort to educate the fleet on the policy. These products will be released to Marines in FY17.

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

No victims experienced hindered medical care in FY16.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

The Marine Corps SAPR Program fully supports the ability for confined Service members to make an Unrestricted Report at each confinement facility's location and provides SAPR advocacy services when requested.

To ensure Marine Corps Confinement Facilities are in compliance with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements, a dedicated office was established under HQMC Plans, Policy, and Operations. The Marine Corps PREA Manager coordinates the dissemination of guidance and protocols and provides oversight for all Marine Corps confinement facilities. A telephonic reporting procedure has been verified through the local SARC by correctional staff at each Marine Corps confinement facility.

The DoDI 6495.02 SAPR Program Procedure does provide the use of the DOD SAFE Helpline and the reporting options are Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting. Service members in a "confined status" may not give a Restricted Report under PREA but may use the option to report anonymously. The anonymous method of reporting provided by the DOD Safe Helpline will result in an Unrestricted Report when initiated from a confinement facility, and will not afford the reporting party to remain anonymous as required by PREA. As a result, the Marine Corps has identified a substitute procedure for anonymous reporting through the local installations IG Office. The reporting individual may remain anonymous and investigation procedures are initiated as required by PREA. To further institute the DoD Safe Helpline as an alternate 24/7 anonymous reporting method, the DoD Safe Helpline has established a system to forward anonymous reports to

the local installation's IG office where the allegation has been reported.

Installation SARCs and SAPR VAs are available to address any issues and concerns with prisoners in the event a prisoner opts to file an Unrestricted Report. Installation programs work closely with the Military Confinement Facilities to ensure prisoners are informed about SAPR and how to access SAPR personnel or the DoD Safe Helpline.

In an effort to support access to SAPR information, Marine Corps Military Confinement Facilities have worked within the confines of their requirements to enable prisoners to access the DoD Safe Helpline and maintain audio privacy. The phone system is programmed to recognize the DoD Safe Helpline number. When that number is called, the call is not recorded; the system does record the fact that the number was dialed.

Prisoners may face challenges accessing the DoD Safe Helpline as a result of the rules and regulations of the Military Confinement Facility. Prisoners may only be authorized to use the phone during personal time in the facility's daily schedule. If the prisoner chooses to call in an incident and wants to make an anonymous report, he or she would need to wait until the arranged times. Additionally, some prisoners may believe that their phone calls are being recorded or that they must have funds in their account to make the call. Every effort is made to offset this misperception by SAPR information pamphlets, briefs, and posted information.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to support Marines who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. Our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can access support immediately via 24/7 Support Lines; receive assistance via credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs; and obtain world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via qualified professionals. Marines can report incidents and access supportive services at any time, including years after an incident occurred. If a victim chooses to file an Unrestricted Report, care does not stop when a Commander disposes of the case. SARCs, SAPR VAs, medical professionals, and counselors continue to support the victim as long as the victim desires services, even if the ensuing investigation determines there is insufficient evidence to proceed to trial, and even if a court-martial returns a not guilty verdict. The investigative and legal outcomes of a case in no way affect the duration or quality of care that the Marine Corps provides to victims of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps constantly develops and improves its victim services, with the goal of delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. To successfully deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options, the Marine Corps employs comprehensive training with a goal to remove barriers to reporting while making Marines aware of available supportive services. The message in these training packages is infused with our core values of honor, courage, and commitment. In FY16, the Marine Corps paved the way to implement the following initiatives in the near future, which will help us reach those objectives:

- **SAPR Education Continuum.** The Marine Corps is committed to improving the quality of its education efforts and employs a holistic approach commensurate with

the audience's knowledge and responsibilities. HQMC SAPR is developing curricula for the enlisted schools and officer academies that will be implemented by Training and Education Command (TECOM). Among other things, the continuum will address:

- Barriers to reporting for all victims.
 - Barriers to reporting specific to male victims.
 - Immediate and long-term effects of trauma after a sexual assault.
 - Hormone and biological response (flight, fight, freeze).
 - Each Marine's role in supporting victims who come forward.
 - Maintaining healthy and respectful relationships.
- **Annual Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR intends to revise the annual required SAPR training provided to Marines. In order to best leverage available resources, this effort will be contracted.
 - **SAPR VA Training Revision.** To maintain Marine Corps SAPR personnel at the highest level of effectiveness, the initial training in SAPR victim advocacy is slated for revision and implementation in FY17.
 - **SARC Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR began revising SARC training in FY16, working with MARFOR SARCs to ensure feedback from the fleet is incorporated in the development process. Implementation is expected in FY17.
 - **The Basic School (TBS) SAPR Training.** Training developed in FY16 for implementation in FY17 will mark the first time TBS will have specific SAPR training customized to junior officers. Training objectives include understanding the SAPR Program, the leadership role in the program, and effective use of prevention techniques. Development of this training was a joint effort between HQMC SAPR and Training Command.

These future efforts are all designed to enhance and strengthen Marine Corps victim care capabilities. Our customized outreach efforts aim to address myths and misconceptions that may prevent Marines from reporting a sexual assault.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

To assess Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) progress and initiatives, the Marine Corps uses both internal and external surveys, focus groups, and other research across all aspects of our SAPR Program. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program. In addition, the Marine Corps employs information from surveys and reports to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives.

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps continued to advance its goal of providing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation. Subsequently, data collected via the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and data calls to the fleet are subject to regular quality assurance checks and audits throughout the fiscal year to ensure that measures of program assessment use the most complete and accurate data possible. Program evaluation is also supported by evidence-based research standards.

DSAID Quarterly Report

The Department of the Navy (DoN) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) conducts a quarterly data call of sexual assault incident data from DSAID. The data call focuses on prevention and highlights several data points from previous years. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR works with DoN SAPRO to provide data specific to Unrestricted/Restricted Reporting, male and female reporting times, and penetrative and non-penetrative (or contact) crimes.

Installation Prevention Project (IPP)

The HQMC SAPR Program’s internal evaluation is supported by evidence-based research standards. We also support Department of Defense (DoD) level surveys and assessment initiatives, such as the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), which takes a multiyear look (three to five years) at selected units aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune to identify and understand successful sexual assault intervention policies and installation and community risk factors. HQMC SAPR provided guidance to shape the project, keeping it consistent with best practices in research and ensuring that the project could be implemented in the Marine Corps.

Inspections

HQMC SAPR continued assisting the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) with inspections as part of its oversight activities. The IGMC conducts an average of 25

inspections annually, translating to an average of 2 IGMC inspections per month. SAPR SMEs devote 44% of their time assessing program effectiveness using a Functional Area Checklist (FAC).

Surveys

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) provides a snapshot of the SAPR climate and relates Marine *perceptions* about topics like publicity of SAPR information, unit reporting climate, barriers to reporting a sexual assault, and bystander intervention. This survey provides direct and indirect insights into the progress in several prevention efforts, including leadership involvement, peer-to-peer mentorship, accountability, organizational support, deterrence, and harm reduction. The HQMC SAPR Research Section examines this data in light of results from the biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected in Spring 2017.

Installation 24/7 Support Line Audits

HQMC SAPR continued to assess and monitor performance of SAPR Program victim care services, including conducting audits of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines. HQMC SAPR also supported the DoD Safe Helpline audits of its first responder database.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In FY16, the Marine Corps performed the following SAPR Program assessment and oversight activities:

- The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) received weekly reports, which include the number of reports received year-to-date in the operational force and supporting establishment (top-line numbers). The CMC also received detailed reports via the Gouge Sheet and Tone of the Force that include such data points as total reports (Unrestricted/Restricted), reports converted to Unrestricted in the same FY and from previous FYs, prior-to-Service reports, offense types (e.g., sexual assault, rape, abusive sexual contact, attempts to commit offenses), and investigations initiated and completed in the current FY (case disposition information is updated quarterly).
- HQMC SAPR provided ad hoc assessments and data analyses in the form of briefing products and presentations as requested by leadership and the Fleet. For example, leadership asked if the decrease in sexual assault reports in FY16 from FY15 could be related to the total force reduction. Detailed analysis revealed no correlation between the two.
- SAPR Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) continued to assess program effectiveness using the published FAC. The FAC is mapped to policy and provides a standard by which to measure the command on its program implementation. The inspector grades the command using the FAC, provides a holistic analysis of the command's overall implementation of its program, and engages in hands-on training and on-

site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. The intent is to train, teach, find it, and fix it, ensuring that each command inspected benefited from the visit. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

Final reports are provided to IGMC and also maintained by Marine and Family Programs Division (MF) Internal Controls. The top two findings in FY16 were:

- No Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (21% of findings overall).
- Commands not meeting the requirements for minimum number of appointed uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) (13% of findings overall).

In addition to hands-on training and collaboration during the inspection, IGMC Augment Inspectors leave notes on best practices and recommendations with the command point of contact to facilitate program improvement. For the way ahead, HQMC SAPR will provide additional guidance and training for the development of functional SOPs, emphasizing the requirement to adapt the template based on the command location and structure. HQMC SAPR will also conduct a 360-degree review of the FAC, in concert with MF Internal Controls, to assess applicability of each inspectable item.

- HQMC SAPR audits Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines monthly to confirm that they are operating as intended and that they meet performance standards set by DoN. Results of the audits are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot. These audits were conducted each month of FY16, with the following end result: 96% of calls were handled properly, while 4% of calls were not handled properly. These results meet and exceed the Department of Navy standards. Calls not returned within the required 15-minute timeframe accounted for the majority of the audit failures. In addition, HQMC SAPR performs a monthly audit of installation websites for SAPR-related Support Line and after-hour phone numbers; in FY16, the Marine Corps passed this audit with a 100% success rate.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

The Marine Corps undertook extensive efforts to ensure the integrity of data recorded in DSAID for FY16 sexual assault reports. DSAID Program Managers use the DoD's Quality Assurance (QA) tool, which assesses a case-level report from DSAID for missing data and data values that do not match certain logical algorithms (identifying potential errors). This tool is used at least once per month and distributed to the fleet for action. DSAID Program Managers internally keep track of data quality by SARC over time, which is used to alert Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs when a SARC in their area of responsibility may be struggling with data entry/quality. DSAID Program Managers also offer assistance and additional training to SARCs as needed based on data quality (or SARC request). Unannounced data audits are also conducted approximately once per month, focusing on specific data points (such as missing victim type, or missing investigative agency data)

and distributing results to SARCs for action.

DSAID Program Managers receive interface reports from DOD (about monthly) that details the interface results for DSAID and Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) databases (most notably NCIS's Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center [CLEOC]). Interface failures are identified and researched in coordination with NCIS Headquarters data analysts to determine the cause of the interface failure. PMs also keep a running list of NCIS investigations and the corresponding DSAID case numbers of "I/titled" or "info only" NCIS case numbers for which no data will interface with DSAID (these are cases without a titled victim).

SARCs are offered two opportunities per month to receive DSAID and data management training from HQMC SAPR data SMEs (optional webinars and simultaneous conference calls) that cover topics such as DSAID best practices, responding to data calls, completing data audit tasks, and addressing data quality in practice.

NCIS HQ data analysts send DSAID PMs a weekly report of all sexual assault investigations initiated in the past week that have Marine Corps equities. PMs then ensure there is a one-to-one match for each (a DSAID case for every investigation or a reason why a DSAID case is inappropriate). These weekly reports are processed by DSAID PMs and missing cases are sent securely to the responsible SARC for entry into DSAID or accountability of why no entry is appropriate; SARCs have 48 hours to comply.

DSAID PMs, Legal Officers, and NCIS analysts meet in person every one to two months to discuss complex cases with data reconciliation issues. These meetings also ensure that there are clear, open lines of communication between the three entities to facilitate expedient data quality reconciliation and problem solving throughout the FY.

HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), which is responsible for the reporting of disposition data in DSAID, uses a comprehensive reporting form for commands, a continuous reporting and review process, and a numerous internal data validation procedures to ensure the integrity of disposition data reported in DSAID. In FY16, the Marine Corps received official approval for its Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR), NAVMC 1752, which commands use to report disposition details to NCIS and the Marine Corps Legal officers at JAD. Commands are required to report sexual assault dispositions within two business days of the final disposition. Each SADR is reviewed by a SJA and signed by an O-6 level or higher Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SAIDA). JAD reviews each SADR for completeness and enters the disposition information into DSAID within days of receiving the SADR to minimize accountability issues and facilitate speedy resolution of any issues identified during the data entry. JAD also requests missing SADRs from commands when NCIS reports that an investigation is complete, but the command has not yet submitted a SADR. Finally, JAD completes quarterly reviews and validations of the disposition data it has reported, in addition to the data validation tasks received from DOD SAPRO.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs

to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

The Marine Corps also leverages surveys conducted by DoD, such as the WGRA, to understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in the Corps in general. The information in these surveys also applies to Marines in basic and career-specific military training. Results from the 2016 WGRA will be available in May 2017.

The single-gender training model, commissioned officer oversight, and command focus are tools used to prevent episodes of sexual misconduct during initial training. Additionally, there are at least three other opportunities where probative questioning revolving around all types of abuse exists. This direct interaction by the appropriately trained staff provides a constant and current assessment of misconduct issues while reinforcing the importance the command places on the well-being and security of Marine recruits.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

In FY16, HQMC SAPR evaluated existing SARC and SAPR VA training and identified areas in need of revision. HQMC SAPR additionally solicited program feedback, to include training effectiveness, from SAPR professionals at the two-hour Train-the-Trainer session held in FY16 (see also Section 5.1). Revisions to the initial victim advocacy training provided to SAPR VAs began in FY16 with expected completion and implementation during FY17. Refer to Section 4.15 for details on the training revisions.

The HQMC SAPR QA Specialist conducted QA site visits in FY16 to ensure that SARCs were meeting all necessary requirements and that SARCs and SAPR VAs were receiving consistent training. These engagements allowed for assessment of audience reaction to the training. Commanders received an assessment of their SARC's facilitation skills. Additionally during FY16, we invited SARCs from the fleet to work at HQMC SAPR for short periods of time and provide their subject matter expertise in areas of improvements for trainings.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

The climate assessment assists unit commanders in evaluating their unit's equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness areas. Preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault are inherent to the commander's responsibilities as it affects readiness and welfare of unit members.

Commanders in units of 50 personnel or more conduct a climate assessment within 90 days of assuming of command, and annually thereafter. Commanding Generals use appropriate tracking processes to ensure compliance of such climate assessments. HQMC Equal Opportunity & Diversity Management via the Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) community provides the report format. Reports are forwarded to the respective MARFOR Commander for consolidation. MARFOR Commanders submit consolidated

reports to HQMC Equal Opportunity & Diversity Management every FY.

Installation SARC's discuss the resource brief with the commander, emphasizing the importance of conducting a climate survey and sharing that information with their command SARC. Installation SARC's work closely with the EOA who has access to climate surveys and results. Organization climate surveys are tracked widely. The results are provided by command in reference to the SAPR Program. Any systemic issues regarding prevention and response to sexual assault allegations are addressed.

Installation SARC's efforts to assess compliance of climate assessments purpose include but are not limited to the following.

- Seek, receive, and review climate surveys for Installation Commands; review recommendations and support implementation at the unit level.
- Ensure Commanding Officer policy statements are completed and posted with 60 days of assuming command.
- Create and implement standardized SAPR VA and Commanding General's Readiness Inspections (CGRI) Binders for each unit.
- Hold quarterly CGRIs for all units under area of responsibility and unit SAPR VA meetings.
- Monitor completion of required annual training, Take a Stand, Step Up, etc.
- Track command and SAPR VA participation in Case Management Group (CMG) for active cases.
- Ensure policy statements, SARC, SAPR VA, and reporting options posters and resource list are posted in high-traffic pedestrian areas.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

Marine Corps policy directs that whenever a Marine's performance deteriorates or has an adverse effect on others in the unit, commanding officers and subordinate leaders determine the cause of performance deterioration. When a command suspects a physical or mental condition interferes with the Marine's effective performance of duty, the Marine should be referred to an appropriate medical authority. Service policy directs that commanders comply with Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6490.04 when referring a Marine to receive mental health evaluations. Some conditions may warrant that the Marines be provided a reasonable opportunity to correct any performance deficiencies prior to the initiation of administrative separation processing. Commanding Officers, with advice of appropriate medical providers, are directed to make determinations if a Marine warrants a reasonable opportunity to correct deficiencies before separation processing begins. If a commanding officer determines that a Marine's condition is within their control and that Marine displays rehabilitative potential, Service policy directs that the Marine is counseled in accordance with paragraph 6105 of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1900.16, Chapter 6, and afforded a reasonable opportunity to correct

any deficiencies. If examination by a medical officer confirms that the Marine is suffering from a physical or mental condition apparently beyond the individual's control, and indicates that the condition is not a disability, separation processing may be initiated per paragraphs 6303 or 6304 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, as applicable.

As a matter of policy, the Marine Corps processes Marines diagnosed with and separated for select Non-Disability Mental Conditions (NDMC), including Marines who have reported a sexual assault, under the basis of "Condition Not a Disability," per paragraph 6203.2 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6. On 26 November 2013, a substantial revision of MCO 1900.16 was published. The revision standardized the notification procedures for "Condition Not a Disability" separations and included in the Marine's acknowledgment of rights that such conditions do not qualify as a naval service disability. On 7 August 2015, the Marine Corps further updated Service policy in paragraph 6203.2c of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, for "Condition Not a Disability" separations, providing additional guidance on the correction of performance deficiencies.

Service policy limits separation of Marines on the basis of Personality Disorder (PD) to situations in which a psychiatrist or PhD-level psychologist has made a written diagnosis that a Marine's ability to function effectively in a military environment is significantly impaired, the diagnosis has been corroborated by a peer psychiatrist or PhD-level psychologist, and the diagnosis has been reviewed by a medical flag officer. The Marine Corps policy does not limit these higher level reviews to only those who have served in a combat zone and is more stringent than required by DoDI 1332.14. Counseling guidelines for PD separations mirror that of Marines separated for "Condition Not a Disability." At this time, the Marine Corps is awaiting procedural guidance from the DoN and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) regarding the evaluation and processing of administrative separations as the result of NDMC to better align Department and Service policy with the requirements set forth in DoDI 1332.14.

In all cases where the basis (or bases) of separation requires counseling under paragraph 6105 of MCO 1900.16, separation processing may not be initiated until the Marine is counseled concerning deficiencies and afforded a reasonable opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling and personnel records. No certain amount of time can be used to define "reasonable opportunity" as this must be determined by commanding officers, with the advice of medical providers, on a case-by-case basis. Rehabilitation efforts must include written notification, specific recommendations for corrective action, comprehensive explanation of consequences of failure to successfully take corrective action, reasonable opportunity for the Marine to undertake the recommended corrective action, and acknowledgment of this counseling. In all "Condition Not a Disability" and PD separation cases, Marines must be informed in writing that the individual's condition does not qualify as a naval service disability.

The Marine Corps takes an additional step, not required in DoD or DoN regulation, to ensure that separation authorities consider all relevant medical information prior to making an administrative separation decision. Paragraph 6110 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, requires a complete separation health physical evaluation to be completed and provided to the separation authority for due consideration of all medical conditions that may have affected the Marine's performance.

The Marine Corps ensures compliance with Service policy through the Service-level Inspector General and Marine Corps Administrative Analysis Team (MCAAT) inspections. These inspection elements are responsible for analyzing the effectiveness of internal audit procedures, regulatory compliance, systems management, internal controls, and other associated requirements. Inspection results are forwarded to appropriate authorities and inspection elements to correct deficiencies, develop educational workshops, seminars, lessons-learned reports, curriculum training, and doctrine development that may be required to ensure Service compliance.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

HQMC SAPR employs a variety of tools, including surveys and focus groups, to support the prevention of sexual assault in our Corps. The Marine Corps uses measures of performance and effectiveness to identify potential areas of improvement. To best identify these areas, HQMC SAPR contracted RAND to conduct a study in FY17 to assess measures of performance and effectiveness as well as overall progress in the SAPR Program. HQMC SAPR has a multiple-stage, data-driven approach to determining the efficacy of SAPR policies and training programs. In order to make an accurate evaluation of training products, results of focus groups and pre-post training assessments must be both observable and measurable. Attitudes and behavior are closely monitored to determine if training has the desired impact.

Using findings from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the US Military (RMWS), the Marine Corps made great strides in improving outreach to male victims and developing a retaliation prevention and response strategy. Following the release of the DoD Retaliation Prevention Strategy, the Marine Corps developed and published MARADMIN 285/16 on Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process on 6 June 2016. The DoD also formed an inter-Service Retaliation Working Group, with participants from the IGMCMC, the Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Victims Legal Counsel (VLC) and HQMC SAPR. One of the early products of the working group was a Retaliation Prevention Strategy Implementation Plan.

The DEOCS, conducted monthly, provides information on Marine perceptions of high-risk behaviors, barriers to reporting, and retaliation. These results are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot. DEOCS data also informed the creation of the Join the Conversation Professional Military Education (PME), designed to help increase Marines' recognition of high-risk behavior and situations that could potentially lead to a sexual assault.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Research Section requested funds for a study to examine measures of effectiveness for implementation into the Marine Corps. The objectives of the study are to (a) identify measures of effectiveness and performance that have been used to assess SAPR programs and practices and (b) propose which measures the Marine Corps SAPR Program should implement to more accurately determine the impact

of the program's efforts beyond decreases in prevalence.

As a result of this submission, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) Operations Analysis Directorate (OAD) contracted RAND to conduct the study. In FY17, the effort will take place. The expected completion date is late FY17. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help SAPR ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors.

The FY17 RAND study to identify measures of effectiveness and performance will help identify progress in overall SAPR programs, beyond prevalence rates. The intent is to ensure that prevention methods and programs are effective and provide a feedback mechanism to improve programs and enhance our own strategies. We will incorporate measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings, assess the delivery of these trainings, and then determine if SAPR programs/trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the SAPR Program.

HQMC SAPR will continue to support the efforts of DOD SAPRO, including continued participation in the IPP, a multiyear project aimed to advance our knowledge and understanding of successful sexual assault intervention policies, as well as to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault. The results will also help develop actions that leaders can take to mitigate sexual violence.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In an effort to maintain transparency and widely disseminate sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian personnel, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) developed an internal communication strategy that includes SAPR fleet engagements, a monthly snapshot of SAPR status and reported incidents (the SAPR Monthly Snapshot), and a social media campaign. These communications encompass a range of topics, including male victims, designed to raise awareness of the issue of sexual assault, increase acknowledgement of the issue, and spur behavior change to combat this issue. Many of these products feature elements designed to reach out to male victims.

DoD Safe Helpline and 24/7 Installation Sexual Assault Support Line

The Marine Corps continues to disseminate sexual assault information via traditional communications channels. All official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) and printed SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line phone number as well as the DoD Safe Helpline number and logo. SAPR VAs are required to hang these posters around their area of responsibility, so Marines know who to contact if they experience a sexual assault or need more information about sexual assault. Marine Corps commands and detachments located on a non-Marine Corps military installation display that Sister Service's 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and the DoD Safe Helpline on the command/detachment website, posters, and any other appropriate printed material. In addition, the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and DoD Safe Helpline telephone numbers are clearly and prominently identified within three clicks of each Marine Corps and installation homepage.

Training and Education

During the SAPR VA course, SAPR VAs receive a resource list and Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) provide relevant materials (posters, public service announcements, etc.) throughout the year. The resource list includes services both on the installation and off the installation that address male sexual assault. Installation SARCs also provide additional training on male sexual violence. Information packets specifically designed for male victims are available on some installation websites. When providing training, SAPR trainers reiterate that sexual assault happens to both male and females. Information on male sexual assault is covered at the annual SAPR training, "Take a Stand" Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and "Step Up" Bystander Intervention Training for junior Marines. Statistics on male sexual assault are shared at all SAPR resource briefs with Command Teams and emphasis is placed on the need to understand male sexual violence and the need to reduce the stigma of male reporting.

Local Efforts to Post and Disseminate Information

Our SARCs work diligently to ensure information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response is widely disseminated. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Iwakuni Armed Forces Network (AFN) has a commercial that emphasizes sexual assault occurs to male and females. MCAS Miramar shows a public service announcement in the base theater and ensures equal information and pictures of male and females are marketed throughout the installation.

The primary venue for most outreach efforts is training events. SAPR VAs ensure that they use gender neutral language during training and reinforce the fact that males can be victims of sexual assault. Scenarios are presented orally and attendees are encouraged to recognize the legitimacy of sexual assault as a community issue with males often times as victims. Installation SARCs encourage SAPR VAs who are providing classes to use more male examples when discussing sexual assault.

Some installations host monthly SAPR information booths at the local Marine Corps Exchange, featuring pamphlets on male sexual assault victims. Educational materials such as Pocket Sliders on Male Sexual Assault are offered during routine SAPR training at MCAS Beaufort Corporal's Course training. Focused materials are also placed in bathrooms and other high traffic areas throughout the command and added to the welcome aboard packages.

Additional efforts to disseminate information on male victims include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Monthly Case Management Group (CMG) statistics and annual statistics reports
- Monthly meetings with Command Officer
- Routine dissemination of HQMC SAPR Monthly Snapshot publications
- SAPR Resource and Command Team briefs
- Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings

Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16) data suggest that our efforts to reach out to male victims is having an effect—the number of reports made by male victims increased between FY15 and FY16.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

While survey results indicate that Marines as a whole have a positive perception of command climate, retaliation remains an area of concern. Retaliatory behavior is unacceptable, and the Marine Corps has a zero tolerance policy. We recognize the detrimental impact retaliation has on our victims and on unit readiness. A public service announcement from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, NCO Summits, Staff Sergeant Guided Discussions, public service announcements published to social media, MARADMIN 285/16 (Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process), and case management group oversight are among a few of the initiatives HQMC SAPR is using to address retaliation. Information about these initiatives is disseminated to local SAPR programs via the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.

The Marine Corps is committed to both eliminating retaliation in its ranks and supporting those Service members, bystanders, witnesses, and first responders who may experience retaliatory behavior. The DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, published in April 2016, outlined five issues to address in this effort: 1) standardizing the definition, 2) closing the gap in knowledge, 3) building strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability (response process), 4) providing comprehensive support to reporters (response process), and 5) creating a culture intolerant of retaliation.

Actively working to address the aforementioned issues, on 13 May 2016, the Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division (JAD) published a Military Justice Practice Advisory that discussed types of retaliation, avenues for reporting, and considerations when reporting. This advisory providing specific guidance for judge advocate and other legal practitioners.

On 6 June 2016, the Marine Corps published MARADMIN 285/16 on Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process. This was published with the other MARADMINs and is available on the Marine Corps homepage at <http://www.marines.mil/News/Messages/Messages-Display/Article/897999/methods-to-report-retaliation-and-resolution-process/>. This message was a collaborative effort of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), HQMC JAD, HQMC SAPR, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). The message defines retaliation, to include restriction, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. It also provides guidance on the various avenues available for reporting or seeking assistance on retaliation. The message includes a list of additional resources, references, and points of contact for matters relating to retaliation. This message widely disseminated information on ways to report allegations of retaliation because all MARADMINs are readily accessible to Marines through the internet, applications on personal electronic devices, and unit read boards that are posted in common areas.

Creating a successful reporting process relies on disseminating clear definitions of retaliation. The IGMC has been instrumental in developing DoD-wide definitions, processes, tracking mechanisms, and educational materials in the area of retaliation. The IGMC has overall responsibility in the Marine Corps to ensure that Inspector General (IG) personnel (and the lawyers advising them), who receive complaints of retaliation, are appropriately trained to offer assistance. In order to ensure up-to-date training was disseminated on the latest DoD developments, the IGMC conducted training on retaliation as it relates to reporting a crime with a focus on sexual assault. Attendees consisted of all Marine Corps Inspector General personnel, SAPR personnel, and attorneys, totaling 192 Marines and civilians. The training lasted approximately one hour and was given multiple times to ensure that all IG personnel were able to attend.

As part of this training IGMC reinforced the importance of understanding retaliatory behavior as it relates to reporting a sexual assault and ensuring that we “get this right” so that our Marines do not lose faith in the system. The main part of the training focused on how Command Inspectors General are able to recognize and process complaints that allege retaliatory behavior as a result of someone reporting a sexual assault. SAPR protocols and best practices were reviewed during the training. This training will continue in the future as part of the IGMC training modules given across the Marine Corps at a variety of recurring training venues. Additionally, IGMC is constantly updating the training modules to incorporate new legal retaliation requirements and detail how the IGMC is

processing retaliation complaints via the IG hotline.

SAPR personnel support the dissemination of information regarding methods to report retaliation primarily through briefs and trainings. SAPR VAs are provided with information about retaliation at their SAPR VA course. The resource list includes services both on the installation and off the installation and includes information about retaliation. Installation SARC's also provide commands with information at the command resource brief. Installation SARC's disseminate the monthly SAPR Snapshot to all commanders on the installation. The HQMC SAPR Snapshot addresses current issues such as retaliation and reprisal. There are many avenues to report retaliation. SARC's work closely with IGMC and the Victims Legal Counsel (VLC) to provide information and referral for those who may have experienced retaliation. For example, Installation SARC's partner with VLC's to provide periods of instruction specifically on retaliation at all-hands training events and command briefings. To further support retaliation prevention initiatives, a retaliation information link will be created on installation websites in the upcoming Fiscal Year. Retaliation information has been included on all local SAPR posters and briefs.

Every SAPR brief covers retaliation and how to report it. Every victim of sexual violence is provided information on retaliation, what it is, and how to report. Every victim of sexual violence is asked at least once a month if he or she has experienced retaliation via the safety screening tool. At every CMG, Commanders are asked if victims, SAPR VAs, or SARC's have experienced retaliation. Additionally, new Commanders and Sergeants Majors receive a briefing from an Installation SARC which includes a discussion on retaliation and the appropriate authority for handling the various types of allegations.

The Marine Corps also used social media to disseminate information on retaliation. On 2 May 2016, a Public Service Announcement by the Commandant and Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps posted to the official Marine Corps social media pages of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. Focused on retaliation, the post reached over 110,000 people and connected interested viewers to the IGMC website.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners coordinated training for all examiners to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent certification.

In FY16, ten interservice DOD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) Training sessions were held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The first week of training consisted of 40 hours of classroom time delivered by SMEs who meet the Department of Justice National Training Standards for SAMFE. The second week consisted of hands-on clinical exams using live male and female models. Continuing competencies are required every three years for recertification.

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

- **Safety Assessments for SAPR Program**

- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

Through engaged leadership, the Marine Corps continues to enhance its ability to stop sexual assault from occurring, provide world-class victim care and advocacy, create a positive command climate in which victims feel safe, and hold offenders appropriately accountable. To ensure accurate execution of safety assessments and High-Risk Response Teams (HRRTs), the Marine Corps reviewed and revised Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B in FY16. The forthcoming revision to MCO 1752.5B in FY17 will clarify Marine Corps policy for safety assessments and codify guidance on the establishment of HRRTs.

Safety Assessments

The DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is the system of record for all program safety assessments. DSAID Program Managers include Safety Assessment notes as topics in the data audit rotation. This includes examining each case holistically to take into account the expected number of safety notes/completed assessments based on the age of the case. Content of the safety notes is reviewed to ensure that SARCs are complying with HRRT policy requirements. Additional training has been offered to SARCs on how and why safety notes are required in DSAID, which improved compliance with this practice after an identified deficiency in the process.

High-Risk Response Teams

HRRTs are chaired by the victim's immediate Commander and, at a minimum, include the alleged offender's immediate Commander; the victim's SARC and SAPR VA; the responsible Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) representative, the staff judge advocate, and the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representative assigned to the case; the victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider; and the personnel who conducted the safety screening. The HRRT makes its first report to the CMG chair and CMG co-chair within 24 hours of activation. The HRRT also reviews the risk factors and takes immediate action to mitigate risks.

Two HRRTs were established in FY16 at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The first HRRT lasted for three meetings and was dissolved after the victim received an expedited transfer to remove risk. The second HRRT lasted for four meetings and was dissolved after the victim was transferred to a different unit to remove risk.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments.

(SecDef Memo (6 May 13), Enhancing Commander Accountability, p. 2)

The Performance Evaluation System (PES) order addresses accountability in two distinct ways. First, the Performance Anchored Rating Scales (PARS) allow reporting officials to capture leadership metrics in accordance with developing subordinates and ensuring the well-being of subordinates. If commander's fail in addressing specific SAPR related tasks,

reporting officials may use the PARS to document poor performance. Second, reporting officials are required to place a directed comment in every commander's fitness report that discusses an individual's ability to foster a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports (April 2016), p. 10)

The Marine Corps is committed to providing high-quality and comprehensive care, in which victims can obtain support immediately from SARCs and SAPR VAs via 24/7 support lines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. As discussed above in Section 6.2, the Marine Corps is committed to eliminating retaliation in our ranks and creating a safe reporting environment free of retaliatory behavior.

By clarifying the definition of retaliation and the associated reporting process, we ensure commanders have the necessary knowledge and resources to support victims and promote a healthy command climate. At the Commanders Course, HQMC SAPR facilitated town hall discussions, addressing foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, and Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DOD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.

The primary method of tracking the success of our initiatives is through the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). HQMC SAPR closely monitors survey results to determine if Marines' perceptions about retaliation change from month-to-month. The results from the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA) (expected in May 2017) may also provide insight into the efficacy of our retaliation prevention efforts in 2016.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group (CMG) Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed. (SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), *Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation*, p. 2 / DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 9)

The Marine Corps adheres to the retaliation and resolution process outlined in MARADMIN 285/16 within the CMG and in conjunction with the IG's office. At every CMG Meeting, the Chair asks the group members if the victim, victim's family members, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARC and SAPR VAs, responders, or other parties to the incident have experienced any incidents of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. If any allegations are reported, the CMG chair will ensure action is taken

through the proper authority (e.g., MCIO, IGMC, and Military Equal Opportunity).

HQMC SAPR released a memorandum of record on 15 September 2016, announced via MARADMIN 478/15, formalizing the requirement to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations to the appropriate investigative authorities. The forthcoming revision to MCO 1752.5B and Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy will further instruct that all retaliation allegations must remain on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or until the allegation has been appropriately addressed.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes 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. (SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps continued to advance a climate of dignity and respect and to prevent retaliation associated with reporting by augmenting all supervisory training to address their role in unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Programs. This includes training for all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. All Marines participate in SAPR annual training designated for their specific rank and grade. Additionally, Marines attend specialized training prior to deployment, at the Professional Military Education (PME) schools, and prior to filling a command position. The upcoming revision to Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B will clarify and outline these training requirements.

HQMC SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer Summits

Secretary of Defense Memo, dated 3 Dec 2014, directed the Services to enhance first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR and the 2015 Commandant's Planning Guidance emphasizes the importance of developing NCOs as the primary leaders of first-term Marines. As a result, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR hosted two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits with the goal of enhancing first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR:

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), and III MEF attended a Summit aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton.
- From 3-5 May 2016, 65 NCOs from II MEF, MARFORRES, Marine Forces Southern Command, and Marine Forces Central Command attended the Summit aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future trainings and prevention materials.

"Take A Stand" Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers

Our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive training called "Take A Stand," which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership.

Originally released in October 2012, "Take A Stand" was revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. In addition to a video and PowerPoint based session that will serve as a basic refresher on SAPR concepts, the new "Take A Stand" curriculum will also comprise a 45-minute skill-building session focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. For each training session, instructors will select three role-playing exercises from a total of eight available, each of which focuses on one the following themes:

- Bystander intervention as a leader
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention
- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The risk of certain behavior is being incorporated throughout these role-playing exercises. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing, and participants learn that sexual assaults against men exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Training for DOD Civilians who Supervise Uniformed Personnel

The Marine Corps requires and provides civilian sexual assault training annually using a program titled "Sexual Assault Prevention: One Team, One Fight," developed by the Department of the Navy (DoN). This training has several tracks for specific audiences, one of which is for civilian employees who supervise Marines. This training was developed in response to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) 2012 requirement to ensure that SAPR training be provided to members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees. This training is approximately one hour in length and consists of a 30-minute video component and 30-minute guided group discussion targeted specifically to applicable audiences. The video includes documentary-style interviews with leaders and Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), as well as three fictional scenarios. The scenarios are short video vignettes that portray different sexual assaults and missed opportunities for bystander intervention specifically relevant to both military personnel and civilian employees. The training also covers the following information:

- Definition of sexual assault.
- Explanation that sexual assault is a criminal offense.
- Explanation of consent.
- Difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Reporting options for Service members and civilian employees, including advantages and limitations of each option.
- Resources for Service members and civilian employees.

- Prevention strategies, including bystander intervention.
- The impact of sexual assault on victims, commands, and mission accomplishment.

8. NDAAs Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAAs requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAAs, Sec 541)

Complete. This was implemented on 9 March 2015 via Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15, which required observation of the following provision:

Elevated Review of Disposition Decisions by Deputy Director, Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Military Justice and Community Development (MJCD): In any case involving rape or sexual assault in violation of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125, UCMJ, or attempts to commit any of these offenses in violation of Article 80, UCMJ, which has been reviewed by the next superior commander (after the Staff Judge Advocate [SJA] pursuant to Article 34 recommended a sex-related offenses not be referred and the convening authority did not refer) and a sex-related offense is not referred to a court-martial, the detailed trial counsel may request that Deputy Director, JAD MJCD, review the case file and determine whether to seek Secretary of the Navy review of the case file. The detailed Trial Counsel shall forward this request through the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC). If the Deputy Director, JAD MJCD determines the case has prosecutorial merit, Deputy Director,

JAD MJCD, shall forward the case file to the Secretary of the Navy for review.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Complete. Since Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14), the Marine Corps has submitted the information required by FY15 NDAA, Section 542, to the Department of Defense by entering all required disposition data for each incident of sexual assault into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Service-specific case-level data is evaluated and analyzed by Defense of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). Using this Service-level data, DoD SAPRO produces a series of reports, matrices, metrics, and nonmetrics that form the quantitative basis for the Marine Corps report each FY.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and
(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.
(c) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.
(d) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:
(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

Complete. The Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) is an entity of the Department of the Navy. Refer to the response in the Department of the Navy FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. **(FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. **(FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)**

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

Unrestricted Reports

| MARINE CORPS FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>A. FY16 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. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. 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> | | FY16 Totals |
| # FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report) | | 553 |
| # Service Member Victims | | 436 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject | | 117 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | | 553 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | | 225 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | | 117 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | | 13 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | | 89 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 109 |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | | 553 |
| # On military installation | | 298 |
| # Off military installation | | 202 |
| # Unidentified location | | 53 |
| # Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation | | 553 |
| # Victims in investigations initiated during FY16 | | 522 |
| # Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 119 |
| # Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 403 |
| # Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming | | 3 |
| # Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement | | 28 |
| # Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ | | 5 |
| # Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | | 0 |
| # Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service | | 13 |
| # Victims - Other | | 10 |
| # All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report) | | 373 |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year) | | 68 |
| # Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16 | | 305 |
| B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16 | | FY16 Totals |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | | 553 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | | 201 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | | 74 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | | 58 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | | 147 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | | 68 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 5 |
| Time of sexual assault | | 553 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | | 195 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | | 117 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | | 170 |
| # Unknown | | 60 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 11 |
| Day of sexual assault | | 553 |
| # Sunday | | 81 |
| # Monday | | 62 |
| # Tuesday | | 69 |
| # Wednesday | | 50 |
| # Thursday | | 65 |
| # Friday | | 86 |
| # Saturday | | 132 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 8 |
| | | FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases |
| | | 436 |
| | | 161 |
| | | 56 |
| | | 35 |
| | | 114 |
| | | 67 |
| | | 3 |
| | | 150 |
| | | 95 |
| | | 135 |
| | | 51 |
| | | 5 |
| | | 436 |
| | | 66 |
| | | 46 |
| | | 55 |
| | | 40 |
| | | 59 |
| | | 64 |
| | | 100 |
| | | 6 |

| C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown on Male | Unknown on Female | Multiple Mixed Gender Assault | Relevant Data Not Available | FY16 Totals | | |
| | 289 | 72 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 128 | 553 | | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 155 | 61 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 225 | | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 113 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 117 | | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | | |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 14 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 33 | 0 | 19 | 89 | | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 109 | | |
| FY16 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 FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120) | Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Offense Code Data Not Available | FY16 Totals |
| D1. | 117 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 18 | 155 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 74 | 553 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 49 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 11 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 225 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 34 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 117 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 19 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 89 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 9 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 109 |
| D2. | TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 83 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 13 | 133 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 62 | 436 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 71 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 7 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 28 | 285 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 12 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 151 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D3. Time of sexual assault | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 117 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 18 | 155 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 74 | 553 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 44 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 195 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 21 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 117 |
| # Unknown | 41 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 7 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 170 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 60 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| D4. Day of sexual assault | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # Sunday | 117 | 0 | 174 | 0 | 18 | 155 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 75 | 553 |
| # Monday | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 81 |
| # Tuesday | 12 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 62 |
| # Wednesday | 11 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 69 |
| # Thursday | 11 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 50 |
| # Friday | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 65 |
| # Saturday | 18 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 86 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 31 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 132 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals |
|--|--------------------|
| E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below. | |
| # Investigations Initiated during FY16 | 518 |
| # Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 357 |
| # Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 161 |
| # Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16 | 560 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 3 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 2 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 1 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 349 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 326 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 23 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 15 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 99 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | 6 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 5 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 1 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 3 |
| # Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available | 84 |
| E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 523 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 14 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 31 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 573 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 4 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 2 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 376 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 347 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 29 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 1 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 21 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 105 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 66 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 540 |
| # Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 6 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 6 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 413 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 389 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 24 |
| # Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 2 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 2 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service | 119 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 | |
|---|----------|
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 7 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 7 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 1 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 1 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 3 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 3 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 7 |
| # Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 6 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 6 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service | 1 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") | |
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

| Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16 | Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | |
| F1. Gender of Victims | 130 | 0 | 167 | 3 | 22 | 166 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 43 | 547 |
| # Male | 117 | 0 | 33 | 3 | 5 | 58 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 136 |
| # Female | 113 | 0 | 134 | 0 | 17 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 411 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F2. Age of Victims | 130 | 0 | 167 | 3 | 22 | 166 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 43 | 547 |
| # 0-15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| # 16-19 | 44 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 12 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 176 |
| # 20-24 | 57 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 9 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 253 |
| # 25-34 | 12 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 63 |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| # Unknown | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 36 |
| F3. Victim Type | 130 | 0 | 167 | 3 | 22 | 166 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 43 | 547 |
| # Service Member | 87 | 0 | 136 | 3 | 18 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 427 |
| # DoD Civilian | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| # US Civilian | 37 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 98 |
| # Foreign National | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F4. Grade of Service Member Victims | 87 | 0 | 136 | 3 | 18 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 427 |
| # E1-E4 | 81 | 0 | 128 | 3 | 15 | 127 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 34 | 398 |
| # E5-E9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # O1-O3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 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 |
| F5. Service of Service Member Victims | 87 | 0 | 136 | 3 | 18 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 427 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Navy | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| # Marines | 81 | 0 | 133 | 3 | 17 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 33 | 403 |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F6. Status of Service Member Victims | 87 | 0 | 136 | 3 | 18 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 427 |
| # Active Duty | 84 | 0 | 134 | 3 | 18 | 134 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 34 | 418 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years) | Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | |
| G1. Gender of Subjects | 141 | 0 | 156 | 2 | 22 | 157 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 26 | 521 |
| # Male | 121 | 0 | 122 | 2 | 22 | 131 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 425 |
| # Female | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| # Unknown | 19 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 74 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| G2. Age of Subjects | 141 | 0 | 156 | 2 | 22 | 157 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 26 | 521 |
| # 0-15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # 16-19 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 46 |
| # 20-24 | 66 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 14 | 62 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 229 |
| # 25-34 | 28 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 98 |
| # 35-49 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 29 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 107 |
| G3. Subject Type | 141 | 0 | 156 | 2 | 22 | 157 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 26 | 521 |
| # Service Member | 102 | 0 | 110 | 1 | 20 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 382 |
| # 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| # Foreign National | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 29 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 114 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects | 102 | 0 | 110 | 1 | 20 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 382 |
| # E1-E4 | 71 | 0 | 79 | 1 | 14 | 81 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 262 |
| # E5-E9 | 27 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 104 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # O1-O3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| # O4-O10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G5. Service of Service Member Subjects | 102 | 0 | 110 | 1 | 20 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 382 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # Navy | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| # Marines | 92 | 0 | 101 | 1 | 19 | 113 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 350 |
| # Air Force | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # Coast Guard | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G6. Status of Service Member Subjects | 102 | 0 | 110 | 1 | 20 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 382 |
| # Active Duty | 99 | 0 | 106 | 1 | 20 | 122 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 370 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals | H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS | FY16 Totals |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below. | 3 | | |
| # Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ | 1 | | |
| # Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service | 1 | | |
| # Subjects - Other | 1 | | |
| # Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77. | 580 | # Victims in investigations completed in FY16 | 547 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 228 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 296 |
| # Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization | 13 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 2 | | |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 3 | | |
| # Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 8 | | |
| # Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 57 | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | 39 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 14 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 21 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ | 17 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 8 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 6 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 1 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 102 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action | 21 | # Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 13 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute | 64 | # Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 40 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 1 | # Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command | 16 | # Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 13 |
| # Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action | 0 | # Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Subjects disposition data not yet available | 300 | # Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available | 335 |
| # Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016 | 108 | | |
| # FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 108 | # FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 86 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred | 35 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject | 27 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 2 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 6 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject | 5 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 5 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject | 6 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | 13 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 12 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 18 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 11 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 12 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 12 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 17 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 11 |
| * Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports. | | | |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16 | FY16 Totals |
|--|--------------------|
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion | 114 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16 | 4 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16 | 110 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed | 35 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer | 9 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment | 6 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal | 0 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial | 8 |
| # Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | 12 |
| # 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 | 7 |
| # Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial | 0 |
| # Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial | 7 |
| # Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge | 68 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | 15 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial | 53 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | 1 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | 52 |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | 38 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 48 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 27 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal) | 30 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 10 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 7 |
| # Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction | 15 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | 13 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | 2 |
| # 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 | 16 |
| J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16 | FY16 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16 | 3 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16 | 2 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16 | 1 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | 0 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment | 1 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | 0 |
| # Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge | 1 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge | 0 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge | 1 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge | 0 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge | 0 |
| K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | FY16 Totals |
| # Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16 | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense | 8 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | 5 |
| # 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 FY16 | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense | 7 |

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

| L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense) . 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. | | FY16 Totals |
|---|--|--------------------|
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16 | | 20 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16 | | 3 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16 | | 17 |
| # Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed | | 4 |
| # 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 | | 4 |
| # 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 | | 4 |
| # 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 | | 4 |
| # Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense | | 9 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | | 1 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial | | 8 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | | 8 |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | | 8 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | | 8 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | | 4 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal) | | 4 |
| # 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 | | 3 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 0 |
| M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge) . 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. | | FY16 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16 | | 41 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 3 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16 | | 38 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | | 0 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense | | 38 |
| # Subjects with unknown punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with no punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with pending punishment | | 0 |
| # Subjects with Punishment | | 38 |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | | 27 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | | 33 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | | 26 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | | 17 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | | 4 |
| # 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 | | 4 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge | | 4 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge | | 1 |
| # Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 0 |
| N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense) . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | | FY16 Totals |
| # Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense | | 16 |
| # Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge | | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving General administrative discharge | | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge | | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge | | 6 |
| # Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16 | | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense | | 26 |

Restricted Reports

| MARINE CORPS FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | FY16 Totals |
| # TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports | 373 |
| # Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports | 363 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 4 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 6 |
| # Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16* | 68 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 60 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 6 |
| # Total Victim reports remaining Restricted | 305 |
| # Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 303 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 2 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories | 305 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 118 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 125 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 2 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 60 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS | FY16 Totals |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 305 |
| # On military installation | 87 |
| # Off military installation | 163 |
| # Unidentified location | 55 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 305 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 54 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 17 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 20 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 46 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 80 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 88 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 305 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 59 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 32 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 105 |
| # Unknown | 109 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 305 |
| # Sunday | 38 |
| # Monday | 26 |
| # Tuesday | 25 |
| # Wednesday | 25 |
| # Thursday | 14 |
| # Friday | 37 |
| # Saturday | 58 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 82 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims | 303 |
| # Army Victims | 0 |
| # Navy Victims | 5 |
| # Marines Victims | 298 |
| # Air Force Victims | 0 |
| # Coast Guard Victims | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Restricted Reports (continued)

| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | | FY16 Totals |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Gender of Victims | | 305 |
| # Male | | 79 |
| # Female | | 226 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| Age of Victims at the Time of Incident | | 305 |
| # 0-15 | | 78 |
| # 16-19 | | 79 |
| # 20-24 | | 111 |
| # 25-34 | | 20 |
| # 35-49 | | 2 |
| # 50-64 | | 0 |
| # 65 and older | | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 15 |
| Grade of Service Member Victims | | 303 |
| # E1-E4 | | 268 |
| # E5-E9 | | 26 |
| # WO1-WO5 | | 1 |
| # O1-O3 | | 8 |
| # O4-O10 | | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| Status of Service Member Victims | | 303 |
| # Active Duty | | 296 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | | 7 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| Victim Type | | 305 |
| # Service Member | | 303 |
| # DoD Civilian | | |
| # DoD Contractor | | |
| # Other US Government Civilian | | |
| # Non-Service Member | | 2 |
| # Foreign National | | |
| # Foreign Military | | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE | | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service | | 127 |
| # Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | | 97 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | | 22 |
| # Service Member Choosing Not to Specify | | 8 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) | | FY16 Totals |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 24.75 |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 38.99 |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 1 |
| G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 | | FY16 Totals |
| Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16 | | 12 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | | 12 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| * The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A. | | |

| MARINE CORPS FY16 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> | | | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | | FY16 Totals | |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | | | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | | 2936 | |
| # Medical | | 243 | |
| # Mental Health | | 498 | |
| # Legal | | 487 | |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | 292 | |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | | 980 | |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | 244 | |
| # Other | | 192 | |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | | 72 | |
| # Medical | | 9 | |
| # Mental Health | | 17 | |
| # Legal | | 2 | |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | 2 | |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | 16 | |
| # Victim Advocate | | 16 | |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | |
| # Other | | 10 | |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | | 69 | |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | | 1 | |
| # Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service | | 49 | |
| B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | | FY16 TOTALS | |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY16 | | 141 | |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY16 | | 2 | |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | | 1 | |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault | | 1 | |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | | 0 | |
| * In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim. | | | |
| | | FY16 TOTALS | |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | | 13 | Total Number Denied |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | | 1 | Reasons for Disapproval (Total) |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | | 86 | Moved Alleged Offender Instead |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | | 8 | Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS | | <i>Pending administrative separation</i> | |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | | FY16 TOTALS | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | | 1557 | <i>Active Reservist transferred to Individual Ready Reserve</i> |
| # Medical | | 153 | <i>PCA approved in lieu of PCS</i> |
| # Mental Health | | 259 | <i>Modified existing orders</i> |
| # Legal | | 165 | <i>CO determined adequate safety and support measures in place</i> |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | 209 | <i>Command took other action to improve victim's safety</i> |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | | 482 | |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | 152 | |
| # Other | | 137 | |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | | 53 | |
| # Medical | | 8 | |
| # Mental Health | | 12 | |
| # Legal | | 2 | |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | | 3 | |
| # Rape Crisis Center | | 14 | |
| # Victim Advocate | | 9 | |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | | | |
| # Other | | 5 | |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | | 20 | |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | | 0 | |

| CIVILIAN DATA | |
|---|--------------------|
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER | FY16 Totals |
| D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories: | 87 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 16 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 21 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 50 |
| D2. Gender of Non-Service Members | 87 |
| # Male | 3 |
| # Female | 74 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 10 |
| D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident | 87 |
| # 0-15 | 3 |
| # 16-19 | 7 |
| # 20-24 | 17 |
| # 25-34 | 8 |
| # 35-49 | 6 |
| # 50-64 | 1 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 45 |
| D4. Non-Service Member Type | 87 |
| # DoD Civilian | 5 |
| # DoD Contractor | 2 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 66 |
| # Foreign National | 4 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 10 |
| D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 198 |
| # Medical | 28 |
| # Mental Health | 29 |
| # Legal | 35 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 25 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 38 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 30 |
| # Other | 13 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 35 |
| # Medical | 3 |
| # Mental Health | 5 |
| # Legal | 2 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 1 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 12 |
| # Victim Advocate | 9 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 3 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 19 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS | FY16 Totals |
| E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report | 14 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 2 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 12 |
| # Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories: | 12 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 3 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 9 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims | 12 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 12 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident | 12 |
| # 0-15 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 1 |
| # 20-24 | 7 |
| # 25-34 | 4 |
| # 35-49 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E4. VICTIM Type | 12 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member | 12 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources | 48 |
| # Medical | 7 |
| # Mental Health | 10 |
| # Legal | 9 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 7 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 5 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 8 |
| # Other | 2 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 7 |
| # Medical | 1 |
| # Mental Health | 1 |
| # Legal | 1 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 1 |
| # Victim Advocate | 2 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 1 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 6 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault. | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| A. FY16 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 FY16. 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. | FY16 Totals | |
| # FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report) | | 2 |
| # Service Member Victims | | 2 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject | | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | | 2 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | | 1 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | | 0 |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | | 2 |
| # On military installation | | 2 |
| # Off military installation | | 0 |
| # Unidentified location | | 0 |
| # Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation | | 2 |
| # Victims in investigations initiated during FY16 | | 2 |
| # Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 0 |
| # Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016 | | 2 |
| # Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming | | 0 |
| # Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement | | 0 |
| # Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ | | 0 |
| # Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | | 0 |
| # Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service | | 0 |
| # Victims - Other | | 0 |
| # All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report) | | 1 |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year) | | 1 |
| # Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16 | | 0 |
| B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16 | FY16 Totals | FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | 2 | 2 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 0 | 0 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 1 | 1 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 0 | 0 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 0 | 0 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 1 | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |
| Time of sexual assault | 2 | 2 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 0 | 0 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 2 | 2 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault | 2 | 2 |
| # Sunday | 0 | 0 |
| # Monday | 1 | 1 |
| # Tuesday | 1 | 1 |
| # Wednesday | 0 | 0 |
| # Thursday | 0 | 0 |
| # Friday | 0 | 0 |
| # Saturday | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 |

| 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 | FY16 Totals | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------|
| | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| # Undisclosed Subject on Service Member | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| FY16 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 FY16 | 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 | FY16 Totals |
| D1. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Undisclosed Subject on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D2. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Reports | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # 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 FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D3. Time of sexual assault | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D4. Day of sexual assault | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Sunday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Monday | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Tuesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Wednesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Thursday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Friday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Saturday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| FY16 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 FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120) | Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Offense Code Data Not Available | FY16 Totals |
| | TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UAE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uganda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|---|-------------|
| E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below. | |
| # Investigations Initiated during FY16 | 2 |
| # Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 2 |
| # Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #) | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16 | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 1 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 1 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations | 0 |
| Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations | 1 |
| Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service. | |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 2 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 1 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 1 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 1 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 2 |
| # Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 2 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 2 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| | |
|---|----------|
| E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest | |
| Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. | |
| Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID. | |
| # Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number) | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Subject Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service | 0 |
| # Victim Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

| Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest | Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | FY16 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 | |
| F1. Gender of Victims | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Female | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F2. Age of Victims | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 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 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 25-34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F3. Victim Type | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Service Member | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 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 |
| F4. Grade of Service Member Victims | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # E1-E4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # E5-E9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F5. Service of Service Member Victims | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F6. Status of Service Member Victims | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Active Duty | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years) | Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Penetrating Offenses | | | | | Contact Offenses | | | | | | FY16 Totals |
| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12) | Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120) | Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Offense Code Data Not Available | | |
| G1. Gender of Subjects | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| # Male | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| # Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G2. Age of Subjects | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| # 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # 25-34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| G3. Subject Type | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| # Service Member | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Recruiters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # US Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Foreign National | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # E1-E4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # E5-E9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # O1-O3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G5. Service of Service Member Subjects | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Air Force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| G6. Status of Service Member Subjects | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Active Duty | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals | H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below. | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service | 0 | | |
| # Subjects - Other | 0 | | |
| # Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77. | 2 | # Victims in investigations completed in FY16 | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 1 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16 | 2 |
| # Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization | 0 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 1 | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | 1 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 1 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 0 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action | 0 | # Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute | 0 | # Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 | # Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command | 0 | # Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action | 0 | # Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Subjects disposition data not yet available | 1 | # Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available | 1 |
| # Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016 | 0 | | |
| # FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 0 | # FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial 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 | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 0 |
| * Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports. | | | |

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

| MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16* | 1 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Total Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| # Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories | 0 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 0 |
| # On military installation | 0 |
| # Off military installation | 0 |
| # Unidentified location | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 0 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 0 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 0 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 0 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 0 |
| # Sunday | 0 |
| # Monday | 0 |
| # Tuesday | 0 |
| # Wednesday | 0 |
| # Thursday | 0 |
| # Friday | 0 |
| # Saturday | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims | 0 |
| # Army Victims | 0 |
| # Navy Victims | 0 |
| # Marines Victims | 0 |
| # Air Force Victims | 0 |
| # Coast Guard Victims | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
|---|--------------------|
| Gender of Victims | 0 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Age of Victims at the Time of Incident | 0 |
| # 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 |
| Grade of Service Member Victims | 0 |
| # E1-E4 | 0 |
| # E5-E9 | 0 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 0 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Status of Service Member Victims | 0 |
| # Active Duty | 0 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| Victim Type | 0 |
| # Service Member | 0 |
| # 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 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service | 0 |
| # Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | 0 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | 0 |
| # Service Member Choosing Not to Specify | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSEAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 1 |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 0 |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | 1 |
| G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16 | 0 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | FY16 Totals |
| TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 0 |
| Bahrain | 0 |
| Djibouti | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 |
| Kuwait | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 |
| Oman | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 |
| Qatar | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 |
| Syria | 0 |
| UAE | 0 |
| Uganda | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 |

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

| MARINE CORPS CAI FY16 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> | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY16 Totals |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 21 |
| # Medical | 1 |
| # Mental Health | 2 |
| # Legal | 1 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 1 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 13 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 1 |
| # Other | 2 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| # Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service | 0 |
| B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY16 | 1 |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY16 | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | 0 |
| <i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i> | |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied | 0 |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

| CIVILIAN DATA | |
|---|--------------------|
| D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories: | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| D2. Gender of Non-Service Members | 1 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 1 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident | 1 |
| # 0-15 | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 0 |
| # 20-24 | 0 |
| # 25-34 | 0 |
| # 35-49 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 1 |
| D4. Non-Service Member Type | 1 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 |
| # Foreign National | 1 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |
| E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY16 Totals |
| E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16 | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories: | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims | 0 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident | 0 |
| # 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 |
| E4. VICTIM Type | 0 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Relevant Data Not Available | 0 |
| E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam | 0 |

| PT 16: Service Member Sexual Assault Anonymous Report: MIMICR COBPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Action | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject ID (Investigation For) | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault? | Subject Moral Waiver/Account? | Subject Referral Type | Offense Description/Completion | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge | Most Serious Offense Charged | Offense Category or Article 15 Disposition | Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if Applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Significant Sex Offense | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 18 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 32 hearing officer. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred under Article 120 hearing was held. The Convening Authority recommended that the charges be dismissed. The SJA, victim legal counsel, and the Article 32 hearing officer recommended that the charges be dismissed. The Convening Authority determined that the charges be dismissed. |
| 19 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her buttocks at an on-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was already in the process of being administratively separated from the Marine Corps as a result of a separate report sexual assault. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was given a formal counseling and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 20 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (October-December) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while in her barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 21 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | 02 (October-December) | Offense is Unknown | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that a group of unknown Marine subjects touched her genital and buttocks on the clothing while in a public area. The group consisted of a group of unknown Marine subjects. The group consisted of a group of unknown Marine subjects. The group consisted of a group of unknown Marine subjects. The group consisted of a group of unknown Marine subjects. |
| 22 | Rape (Art. 120) | Unknown | N/A | Foreign National | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject had vaginal intercourse with her while she was in the barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 23 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Offense is Unknown | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her on two occasions at an on-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 24 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Other Adverse Administrative Action | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her buttocks at an on-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was already in the process of being administratively separated from the Marine Corps as a result of a separate report sexual assault. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was given a formal counseling and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 25 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by grabbing her breast over her clothing during a jog. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 26 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined to Barracks (Article 15); Failure of Pay and Allowances; Fine; No Distribution; No Distribution to Work; No Pay Grade Reduced To E-1; Hard Labor; No. |
| 27 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (October-December) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room on two occasions. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 28 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Australia | N/A | Foreign National | Religious Victim Female | Marine Corps | O-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was already in the process of being administratively separated from the Marine Corps as a result of a separate report sexual assault. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was given a formal counseling and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 29 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject touched her arm and leg while in her barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 30 | Rape (Art. 120) | VT | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | A Civilian Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base location by penetrating her vagina and mouth with his penis. NCS investigated. The case was referred to civilian for prosecution. While awaiting administrative separation for the report sexual assault, Subject absented himself without authority for months. Upon return to the military, Subject was administratively separated in lieu of trial by court-martial for an unauthorized absence. Subject received other than honorable characterization of service. |
| 31 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her inner thigh. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Convening Authority referred the Subject for a non-sexual related offense. |
| 32 | Rape (Art. 120) | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 32 hearing officer. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. | |
| 33 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject touched her genital and her buttocks while fully clothed. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred a Finding Agreement with the Subject. The Subject accepted NCP for non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the service. |
| 34 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 32 hearing officer. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Convening Authority referred the Subject for a non-sexual related offense. |
| 35 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | Convicted | Rape (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment. | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution. | Rape (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHOC) | None | Both Victim and Subject | None | Minors: Victim reported that Subject raped her by sexually penetrating her mouth, vagina, and anus without her consent. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Convening Authority referred the Subject for a non-sexual related offense. |

| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Admission | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Birth Date | Case Disposition | FF36 Services/Member General Assault Synopsis Report: MIA/INC CORPS | | | | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reasons/Charge Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, If Applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Must Be/Not as Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
|-----|--|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Subject First Investigation For 2015 Annual? | Subject Moral Award Assessment? | Subject Referral Type | Case Disposition Completed | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | General Article (Art. 15A) | Convicted | General Article (Art. 15A) | None | None | None | Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 2 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had sexual contact with her after being taken to the NCS conducted an investigation. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Convoying Authority recommended the recommendations of the Art. 15 Officer. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 37 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | OK (April-June) | A Civilian foreign authority is processing the Subject's Member | | | | | | | | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at his residence in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Convoying Authority recommended the recommendations of the Art. 15 Officer. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 38 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | OK (October-December) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | General | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject engaged in sexual contact with her in barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority administratively discharged the Subject. | | |
| 39 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Convicted | Assault (Art. 120) | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Courts-Martial discharge: NCS - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 12 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks while intoxicated. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 40 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | OK (January-March) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 41 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | OK (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually harassing her and grabbing her breast and buttocks over her clothing in the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 42 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | OK (July-September) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 43 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Multiple Victims Female | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | OK (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 44 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | Assault (Art. 120) | | | | Under Other than Reasonable Conditions (SODTC) | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 45 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Acquitted | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 46 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Non-justice punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 47 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | OK (April-June) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her while on duty. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 48 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | OK (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Other | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her breasts while on duty. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 49 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her while on duty. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 50 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | OK (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 51 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | OK (October-December) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | All victims and subjects charged parties to the crime | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 52 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | United Arab Emirates | Navy | E-5 | Female | Marine Corps | W-3 | Male | No | OK (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Convicted | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |
| 53 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | OK (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the United States. The victim was interviewed and interviewed the Convoying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convoying Authority referred the charges to a SCS. The Subject was found guilty at a SCS for non-sexual assault offense. | | |

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

| FF 16 Survivors/Member Sexual Assault Response Program - Incident Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Action | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For | Incident Location | Victim Attention | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Code | Subject Gender | Subject Fingerprinting For Sex Assault? | Subject Sexual Misconduct Acknowledged? | Subject Referral 150? | Disputed/Dispositive Complaint | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge | Most Serious Other Offense Charge | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable | Most Serious Offense Conviction | Administrative Discharge Type | Must Signify an Act Offense? | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 54 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-6 | Female | Marine Corps | O-6 | Male | No | No | | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Discretion or reduction (operator) (Art. 15) | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: No. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 0. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Rebuttal: No. Reduction in rank: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. Sexual and non-sexual related charges were referred to GCM. At the time the Victim declined to testify at court-martial. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority withdrew the sexual related charge. For an agreed PTA, the Subject admitted a preference in the form of further processing in exchange to plead guilty to non-sexual related offense.</p> | |
| 55 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed for other reasons prior to Courts-Martial | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 preliminary hearing was conducted. The Victim declined to testify at court-martial. The Victim declined to participate in prosecution of the Subject after consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC. The Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> | |
| 56 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | Charges of Indiscretion in Lieu of Court-Martial referred by Art. 15 | | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at the Subject's off base residence. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> | |
| 57 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-6 | Female | Marine Corps | E-8 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Lettering (Art. 121) | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Two victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at multiple on-base locations. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. Prior to the GCM, both the Victim refused to participate further in the proceedings. The sexual offense charge was dismissed due to lack of evidence and Victim, desires to participate in the proceedings. The Subject was convicted of a non-sexual related offense.</p> | |
| 58 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | None | | Victim (single victim) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks on base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS initiated an investigation. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation and agreed to a SPCM. NCS could not identify the Subject and issued the Subject a SPCM. The Subject is outside DoD's legal authority to prosecute her.</p> | |
| 59 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Unknown | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed for other reasons prior to Courts-Martial referred by Art. 15 punishment | | | None | | Subject (a single subject) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by using force against her and touching her. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. Prior to the GCM, the Victim refused to participate further in the proceedings. The sexual offense charge was dismissed due to lack of evidence and Victim, desires to participate in the proceedings. The Subject was convicted of a non-sexual related offense.</p> | |
| 60 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Unknown | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC)</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by placing his hand on her vagina after she returned to her quarters. The Subject denied the assault. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation and voted to retain the Marine.</p> | |
| 61 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | None | | Unknown | <p>Notes: Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC)</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with the Victim and used force on Subject when she did not want to. NCS and local authorities conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> | |
| 62 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Courts-Martial discharge: NCS - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confinement: 12. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Rebuttal: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject made sexual contact with her by touching her breasts and the outside of her thighs, and touched her breasts over the Subject's uniform. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. The Subject admitted a preference in the form of further processing in exchange to plead guilty to non-sexual related offense. After consultation with the SA and EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the PTA.</p> | |
| 63 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Failure to identify after regulation (Art. 15) | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her by forcing her to the ground in a training building on base and penetrating her vagina with his penis. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Convening Authority accepted a plea agreement where Subject agreed to plead guilty to the sexual assault charges. Subject agreed to plead guilty to the sexual assault charges. Subject was convicted of non-sexual related offense.</p> | |
| 64 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Miscellaneous Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Subject's 32 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her breast and vagina outside her quarters. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. The Subject admitted a preference in the form of further processing in exchange to plead guilty to non-sexual related offense. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the PTA.</p> |
| 65 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Subject's 32 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | None | | Subject (single subject) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcing her to have sexual intercourse with her in a rooming house on base. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. The Subject admitted a preference in the form of further processing in exchange to plead guilty to non-sexual related offense. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the PTA.</p> |
| 66 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Multiple Services | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 80) | | Convicted | Attempt to Commit Crime (Art. 80) | Under Other than Involuntary Conditions (DODTC) | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject attempted to kill her and assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for assault and attempted to commit a crime. An Article 32 preliminary hearing was conducted. The Victim declined to testify at court-martial. The Victim declined to participate in prosecution of the Subject after consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC. The Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> | |
| 67 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> |
| 68 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | A Civilian/Foreign authority Proceeding Service Member | | | | | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by placing his penis into her vagina. She was asleep at an off-base location. Both parties had consumed alcohol. Local police conducted an investigation. Charges were filed and the Subject was charged by local authorities. The Subject was offered a plea deal and plead guilty to failure, a misdemeanor non-sexual offense. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation. After consultation with the SA and EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> |
| 69 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: No. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Rebuttal: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. The Subject admitted a preference in the form of further processing in exchange to plead guilty to non-sexual related offense. After consultation with the SA and EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the PTA.</p> | |
| 70 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Failure to identify after regulation (Art. 15) | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Rebuttal: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that the subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> | |
| 71 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | 03 (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | None | | Victim (single victim) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at her barracks on base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, SAC, EIC, and TC, the Convening Authority approved the charges to a SPCM. The Subject was recommended for administrative separation.</p> |

| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Referral Type | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charge | Most Serious Other Offense Charge | Court Case or Article 15 Offense | Reason Charge Dismissed at Art 12 Hearing, If Applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Must Be Reported as Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
|-----|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 04 (Daily Separation) | Course-Martial Charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by force and coercion. The Subject was arrested and investigated. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 73 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her and that the Subject refused her request for a transfer. The Subject was arrested and investigated. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 74 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her and that she performed oral sex on the Subject at an on-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. | |
| 75 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | No judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her and that she performed oral sex on the Subject at an on-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 76 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her on 2 occasions in the same night at her home. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 77 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Unknown | Air Force | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 78 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 79 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions in the same night at her home. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 80 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 81 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | NA | Foreign National | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 82 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 83 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Army | E-5 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her and was with her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 84 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her on multiple occasions in the same night at her home. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 85 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | NA | US Civilian | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 86 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by attempting to hold her hand and kiss her, and by touching her breasts in a public area. The Subject was arrested and investigated. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 87 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 88 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 89 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Course-Martial Charge Preferred | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 90 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | 04 (Daily Separation) | Offender is Unknown | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |
| 91 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Israel | NA | Foreign Military | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | No judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Acquitted | Annual (Art. 120) | Acquitted | None | No | None | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a public area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

| F714 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - Multiple Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Action | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|--|--|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Investigated For Case Assault? | Subject Sexual Assault Allegation? | Subject Referral Type | Character Disposition/Completion | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court/Civil or Article 15 Outcome | Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Significant Offense | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | | |
| 100 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault Contact (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | | |
| 101 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Other | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault Contact (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 111 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | Other | 04 (July-September) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134c) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | | Subject (in single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sex in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on the Subject for non-sexual assault offense. | |
| 112 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | | Victim (single victim) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 113 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Rape (Art. 120) | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 114 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | No | Other | 01 (October-December) | Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National | | | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 115 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Male | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 116 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Other | 04 (July-September) | Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 117 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Other | 03 (April-June) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | General | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 118 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Other | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for reasons prior to Art. 15 proceeding | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | None | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. |
| 119 | Approximate Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | W-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 120 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Alcohol/Drug Consuming | 01 (October-December) | Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 121 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | No | No | Other | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 122 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | Other | 03 (April-June) | Other Adverse Administrative Action | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 123 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Multiple Services | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | Mental | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for reasons prior to Courts-Martial | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. |
| 124 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DDTC) | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. |
| 125 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. |
| 126 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Unknown | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Other | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | | Yes | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 127 | Approximate Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 128 | Rape (Art. 120) | CA | N/A | US Civilian | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | No | No | Other | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | | | All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the case) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |
| 129 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | No | No | Other | 01 (October-December) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | General | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room while she was asleep. Alcohol was involved. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, victim legal counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense. | |

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

| FF 16 Survivors/Member Sexual Assault Response Request Incident Copy | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Action | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For | Incident Location | Victim Activation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior Conviction For Sex Assault? | Subject Sexual Misconduct Acknowledged? | Subject Refused YAF? | Charge/Disposition/Completion | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable | Most Serious Offenses Considered | Administrative Discharge Type | Must Report as Sex Offender? | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
| 100 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed for other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | | None | | Subject (single subject) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched the inside of her thighs and moved her vagina around for vaginab but did not penetrate her vagina. The Subject consumed alcohol. NCC conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) by letter.</p> |
| 101 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC) | | Victim (single victim) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in the barracks while he was intoxicated. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Art. 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. All charges were withdrawn and dismissed. After administrative discharge, the Subject was administratively discharged.</p> |
| 102 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by engaging in unsolicited intercourse at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> |
| 103 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 04 (July-September) | No judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10) | Article 10 Punishment Requested | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted them at separate locations. Alcohol was consumed at all parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority imposed AD and punished the Subject for violation of a non-sexual related offense.</p> |
| 104 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC) | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA, the regional trial counsel, and the trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for the reported offense due to victim's discretion. The Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense.</p> | |
| 105 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Multiple Victims Male & Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | Change of Registration Line of Duty | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted them in multiple locations. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority decided that there was insufficient evidence to meet the elements of Art. 120. The Convening Authority referred charges for non-Article 120 offenses to a general court-martial. The court-martial found the Subject admitted a request for separation in lieu of trial and was approved by the Convening Authority. The Subject was discharged from the Marine Corps with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.</p> |
| 106 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Male & Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10) | Convicted | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC) | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted them in multiple locations. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for non-Article 120 offenses to a general court-martial. The court-martial found the Subject guilty of a SCM for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 107 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | General | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) by letter. The Subject was administratively discharged.</p> |
| 108 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Other Adverse Administrative Action | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA, the Trial Counsel, and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) by letter. The Subject was administratively discharged.</p> |
| 109 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Administrative Discharge | | | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC) | | All Victim and subject parties to the crime | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) by letter. The Subject was administratively discharged.</p> | |
| 110 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.</p> |
| 111 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | AFGHANISTAN | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.</p> |
| 112 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 01 (October-December) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | Victim (single victim) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that after leaving a bar an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. Victim had consumed alcohol. A letterhead report was submitted to the Incident. Local law enforcement investigated with assistance from NCC. No charges were possible because Subject was not identified.</p> |
| 113 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Uncharacterized | | | | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 114 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member | | | | | | | Involved but not specified | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually performing oral sex on her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The incident was reported to the local law enforcement and who assumed primary investigation. The Subject was arrested and charged with rape. The Subject was found guilty of Foreign Oral Penetration and sentenced to 10 years. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 115 | Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA, the Trial Counsel, and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 116 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC) | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her at the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively discharged.</p> |
| 117 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | Uncharacterized | | | | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 118 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation for Art. 32 hearing officer | Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution | | | Subject (single subject) | <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |
| 119 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10) | | Both Victim and Subject | <p>Notes: The Victims reported that the Subject sexually assaulted them by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCC conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SA, the Trial Counsel, and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Article 120 to a Special Court-Martial. The Subject admitted a PTA to plead guilty of non-sexual assault offenses at a summary court-martial and was administratively separated for commission of a serious offense.</p> |

| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Attribution | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Attribution | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Pre-Investigation For Sex Assault? | Subject Sexual Misconduct Assessment? | Subject Referral Year | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reasons Charged Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Must Satisfy an Act Offense? | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note | |
|------|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Case Synopsis Note | |
| 146 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her vagina with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and TC, the Covering Authority issued an Administrative Separation in which the Subject was released. The Subject will be discharged with a General Characterization of service upon EAS due to her misconduct. | |
| 149 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Australia | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | Marine Corps | O-3 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Assault (Art. 120) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her vagina with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority notified the Subject of non-judicial punishment for non-sexual related offense. |
| 170 | Rape (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Navy | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | | | | Victim (single victim) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by her hands in her room. Assault was committed by the Victim. The Victim was taking medication at the time of the offense and had been a negative affect when sexual contact occurred. NCS conducted an investigation. During the investigation the Victim stated that she wanted the Subject to be charged with a lesser offense, adultery at a lower forum than court martial. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the TC, the Covering Authority imposed RUP against the Subject for violation of Article 134, adultery. |
| 171 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Unknown | Marine Corps | E-5 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating the Victim's hand on a gym, sleeping her backside, and attempting to kiss her at both on and off base locations. After consultation with the SA, NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated that she wanted the Subject to be charged further in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS and the TC, the Covering Authority issued an Administrative Separation in which the Subject was released. The Subject will be discharged with a General Characterization of service upon EAS due to her misconduct. |
| 172a | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | A Civilian Foreign authority is processing Service Member | | | | | | | | | Victim (single victim) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Assault was committed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related charge. |
| 172b | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | A Civilian Foreign authority is processing Service Member | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Assault was committed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related charge. |
| 172c | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | A Civilian Foreign authority is processing Service Member | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Assault was committed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related charge. |
| 173 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Assault was committed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Subject was administratively separated for an sexual related offense. |
| 174 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | | | | | | | Victim (single victim) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Charges were preferred in Article 32 preliminary hearing and considered. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the Victim and the views of the Victim. The Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the SA, NCS, and the TC. The Subject was administratively separated for an sexual related offense. Charges were preferred in Article 32 hearing, the Victim indicated that the view did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority accepted a PFA from the Subject. The Subject received RUP for a non-sexual related offense. The Subject was separated from the Marine Corps by administrative discharge. |
| 175 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Charges were preferred in Article 32 preliminary hearing and considered. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the Victim and the views of the Victim. The Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the SA, NCS, and the TC. The Subject was administratively separated for an sexual related offense. Charges were preferred in Article 32 hearing, the Victim indicated that the view did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority accepted a PFA from the Subject. The Subject received RUP for a non-sexual related offense. The Subject was separated from the Marine Corps by administrative discharge. |
| 176 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Charges were preferred in Article 32 preliminary hearing and considered. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the Victim and the views of the Victim. The Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the SA, NCS, and the TC. The Subject was administratively separated for an sexual related offense. Charges were preferred in Article 32 hearing, the Victim indicated that the view did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority accepted a PFA from the Subject. The Subject received RUP for a non-sexual related offense. The Subject was separated from the Marine Corps by administrative discharge. |
| 177 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her and forced her to perform oral sex on her multiple times over a period of 3 months. NCS conducted an investigation. During the investigation the Victim indicated that she wanted the Subject to be charged further in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for non-sexual related offense. |
| 178 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Administrative Discharge | | | | | | | | | Subject (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Assault was committed by the Victim. NCS conducted an investigation but instructed the Victim to a report with law enforcement in a civil court. After consultation with the SA and the TC, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related charge. |
| 179 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Administrative Discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Uncharacterized | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Assault was committed by the Victim. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation for conviction of a serious offense. Victim was convicted throughout the justice process and agreed with the action taken. |
| 180 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Convicted | | | | | | | Yes | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by performing oral sex on her while she was intoxicated. Assault was committed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Art 32 was held. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The subject was found guilty at a CCM. |
| 181 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | | | | | | | Assault (Art. 120) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating and prying her breast in the barracks. Assault was committed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Art 32 was held. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The Subject was found guilty at a CCM. |
| 182 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | O-4 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Other | | | | | | | General | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her. Assault was committed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred, Art. 32 was held. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the Victim and the views of the Victim. The Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the SA, NCS, and the TC. The Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault related offense. The Subject was found guilty at a CCM. The Subject received RUP for a non-sexual related offense. |
| 183 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 03 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Other | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Assault was committed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The Subject was found guilty at a CCM. |
| 184 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | Other | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually penetrating her. Assault was committed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Covering Authority processed the Subject for Administrative Separation on the basis of Entry Level Performance and Conduct. |

| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior Convictions for Sex Offense? | Subject Moral Waiver/Account? | Subject Referral Type | Quarter/Disposition/Completion | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reason Charges Dropped or Article 15 Hearing if Applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Action | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Restrictive Sex Offense | Alcohol Used |
| 201 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | Multiple Services | 01 (October-December) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her chest area at the off-base location. Accused was convicted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, ETC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. |
| 202 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 10) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | General | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room on the subject's duty station. The Subject was charged with sexual assault. The investigation was conducted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim declined to participate further. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the victim legal counsel, the Convening Authority charged the Subject with violation of Article 15 and 10 of UCP. The Subject was subsequently found guilty of sexual assault. |
| 203 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-6 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | | 04 (July-September) | Subject is a Detainee or Foreign National | | | | | | | All Victim and Subject (multiple parties to the crime) | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her superior while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 204 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | | 02 (April-June) | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her superior while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 205 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | | A Civilian/Foreign authority/Preserving Service Member | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject submitted and reported her to an off-base residence. Both parties concerned advised local authorities and requested Subject's custody and rape. The Convening Authority reviewed the Subject with an Other than Investigative Conditions (OITIC) and considered the views of the Victim. Subject was convicted of aggravated sexual assault in civilian court. |
| 206 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | Unknown | Male | No | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. After pursuing an investigation, NCIS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside OCP's legal authority because he is a civilian. |
| 207 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | Yes | No | | 01 (October-December) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her sexually while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 208 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 209 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | None | | Victim (single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at the subject's off-base residence. Both parties concerned advised local authorities and requested Subject's custody and rape. The Convening Authority reviewed the Subject with an Other than Investigative Conditions (OITIC) and considered the views of the Victim. Subject was convicted of aggravated sexual assault in civilian court. |
| 210 | | | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | | 02 (January-March) | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that a female friend had sex with her in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 211 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Multiple Victims Male | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 10) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | General | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her buttocks and licked the victim's breasts. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim provided information in further court-martial proceedings. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and TC, the Convening Authority referred the Subject guilty to NCP for a non-sexual related offense. |
| 212 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120C) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | Under Other than Investigative Conditions (OITIC) | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject was sexually assaulted by her superior while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 213 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Unknown | Navy | Multiple Victims Female | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-7 | Male | No | No | Alcohol/Drug Counseling | 02 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Disruptive toward a superior (unclassified) (Art. 85) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | None | | All Victim and Subject (multiple parties to the crime) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her buttocks and licked the victim's breasts. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim provided information in further court-martial proceedings. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, ETC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred NCP for the Subject for non-sexual related offense. |
| 214 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | | 02 (April-June) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | | Yes | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her chest area at the off-base location. Accused was convicted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, ETC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. |
| 215 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Unknown | Female | No | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Subject is a Detainee or Foreign National | | | | | | | Subject (in single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 216 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Other Adverse Administrative Action | | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject kissed her mouth and sexually touched her breasts while she was in an off-base hotel room. Victim did not report the sexual assault to either her command or the subject's command until her return to the States in 2006. Civilian law enforcement conducted an investigation, but did not prosecute the case due to the victim's decision not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action, stating a willingness to participate in investigation and prosecution and requesting a waiver to allow her to return to her command. Local authorities had been previously contacted by victim's command but no reasonable investigative steps were taken. When the victim was reported, the Subject had ended their military service and was in civilian. Accordingly, civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute an investigation or prosecute the offender. Civilian action was precluded because the Subject was a civilian. |
| 217 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | | Yes | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her chest area at the off-base location. Accused was convicted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, ETC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. |
| 218 | | | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | | 04 (July-September) | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her chest area at the off-base location. Accused was convicted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, ETC, and TC, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. |
| 219 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 02 (April-June) | Court-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her breast and digitally touching her vagina. Accused was convicted by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred under Article 12 of UCP. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. |

| Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject To Investigation For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject's Prior Investigation For Sex Assault? | Subject's Moral Waiver Acceptance? | Subject's Suberral Type | Quarter/Department Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reason Charges Dismissed or Art 15? | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Administrative Actions | | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Must Register as Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | | |
| 216 Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | C3 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her breast and digitally penetrating her vagina. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 Officer recommended the awarding of charges to RCM. Charges were referred to a CSM and the Subject admitted a PFA to the Convening Authority. After consultation with the SJA, NC, and TC, the Convening Authority agreed to the PFA and the subject pled guilty to non-sexual related offenses. | | |
| 220 Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | C2 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while at a party at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the sexual assault allegations due to insufficient evidence. The subject received a nonjudicial punishment for adultery. | |
| 221 Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | C2 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: This victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by having non-consensual intercourse with her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120, UCMR. The convening hearing was conducted in the case files. The victim signed a Victim Preference Statement and advised by paragraph 10(a) of the case. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, subject pled guilty to non-sexual related offenses. The Convening Authority dismissed all charges in this case without prejudice. | | |
| 222 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Male | Marine Corps | W-2 | Male | No | No | CM (July-September) | Other Adverse Administrative Action | | | | | | | | | Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject touched them in their genital area without consent. No alcohol was consumed. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SJA and TC, the Convening Authority issued a formal counseling for sexual assault offense. | |
| 222 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | C1 (October-December) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | General | | Subject (as victim and subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at the gym while alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCIS conducted an investigation. During the investigation, NCIS discovered that the reported offense did not meet the elements of sexual assault. The Command took over the investigation into allegations of sexual harassment. Victim signed a Victim Preference Letter that stated she believed the best action was to take the matter to the court of military. The Investigating Officer concluded that sexual harassment did occur. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation from the Marine Corps for substantial sexual harassment. | |
| 224 Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-5 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | | | C3 (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Unknown | Notes: Victim report that an unknown subject sexually assaulted her while on base. Last line of reference investigated. Victim's name was released to the public, but no suspect was identified. Command action was precluded because the subject is unknown. | |
| 225 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | Marine Corps | E-2 | Male | No | No | C2 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Assault (Art. 120) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | Under Other than Honorables Conditions (UOHC) | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her when the Subject placed the Victim in a hoodie and the Subject took off the pants while making contact with the Victim's leg. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim indicated that he agreed to be treated as a traitor. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the regional trial counsel and the trial counsel, the Convening Authority proceeded with conducting an RUP for violation of Article 120. Punishments were imposed. Following the RUP, the Subject was approved to be processed for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense. | |
| 226 Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Unknown | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | C3 (April-June) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | | None | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly penetrating her vagina with his penis at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and TC, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported sexual related offense due to insufficient evidence and proceeded to RUP the Subject for non-sexual related offenses. | |
| 227 Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | C1 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | Acquitted | | | | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for sexual assault, adultery, and related conduct. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 Officer recommended that all charges be referred to a general court-martial. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the victim had signed and the regional trial counsel and the Article 15 Officer's report. The Convening Authority referred all charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. | |

| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault? | Subject Moral Waiver Assessment? | Subject Referral Type | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Other Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Reason Charges Dismissed or Art 22 Hearing, if Applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Restrictive Sex Offender | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
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| 246 | Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 85) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | Uncharacterized | | Unknown | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her social activities opened an investigation that later closed as an unfounded case. The victim reported a consensual relationship during subsequent questioning. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim did not request a request from NCS for interview. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA and the lead counsel, the Convening Authority decided to proceed. Subject for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense. Inappropriate relationship due to insufficient evidence of a sexual assault. Subject will be administratively separated based on the best available information. |
| 247A | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | Assault (Art. 120) | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | | | | All victims and subjects (multiple parties in the case) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by the subject's off base residence. Incident was reported by both parties. Lead case investigation conducted and investigation. Subject accepted a plea deal and pleaded guilty to rape. Subject received 180 days in jail. For cooperation with the military prosecutors in this case against his accomplice, the Subject pleaded guilty to a non-sexual assault offense and was administratively separated. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim before separating the subject from active duty. |
| 247B | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | Convicted | | Rape (Art. 120) | | Yes | | All victims and subjects (multiple parties in the case) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in an off-base residence. Alcohol was consumed in this incident. Lead case investigation conducted an investigation but declines to charge the subject due to insufficient evidence. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim before separating the subject from active duty. The Subject was found guilty of rape and was administratively separated. |
| 248 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Offense is Unknown | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject raped her in a barracks room on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown. |
| 249 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-5 | Female | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | | 01 (October-December) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Convicted | | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Yes | | All subjects (multiple victims) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject inserted his finger into her vagina while she was asleep. Alcohol was consumed by all parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charge was preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority reviewed Art. 120 to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of a GCM. |
| 250 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-2 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 03 (April-June) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | General | | | Both Victim and Subject | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by the subject's off base residence. Incident was reported by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA and the lead counsel, the Convening Authority decided to proceed. Subject for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense. Inappropriate relationship due to insufficient evidence of a sexual assault. Subject will be administratively separated based on the best available information. |
| 251 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | | 04 (July-September) | A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing Service Member | | | | | | | | Subject (a single subject) | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by the subject's off base residence. Incident was reported by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject was charged with one sexual related offense, but this was later brought to non-sexual related offense. The Subject was found guilty of the charged. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation. The Subject requested a board that recommended separation. The Convening Authority reviewed the case and recommended separation. |
| 252 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial | | | | | | Victim (single victim) | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by digitally penetrating her vagina at an off base dorm. SIA social police initiated an investigation but declined to prosecute. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 15 charge was preferred and an Article 22 hearing was held. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. The charge was referred to a GCM. Prior to the start of the trial new evidence came forward. After consultation with the SIA, the regional trial counsel and trial counsel, the Convening Authority withdrew the charge and dismissed the case. In insufficient evidence. |
| 253 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | General | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her over and under her clothing at an off base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. Charge was preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps. |

| E-17A Service Member Sexual Assault Suspicion Report: MARRINE CORPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| No. | Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For | Incident Location | Victim Affiliation | Victim Pay Grade | Victim Gender | Subject Affiliation | Subject Pay Grade | Subject Gender | Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault? | Subject Moral Waiver Assessment? | Subject Referral Type | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case of Article 15 Outcome | Reason Charges Dismissed at ETC Hearing, applicable | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Administrative Discharge Type | Most Significant Sex Offense | Alcohol Use | Case Synopsis Note |
| 214 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Unknown | | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her prior to recent training at an off base location. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convincing Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown. |
| 215 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at various locations on and off base. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation but closed their case as unfounded. NCS conducted an investigation for the Victim. Subject to further participation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the T.C. the Convincing Authority conducted an NRP report the Subject for non-sexual related offense. Administrative Waiver was obtained. The Convincing Authority took no further action on the sexual assault offense. |
| 216 | Rape (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that she was raped a recruiter and posing the victim. Victim stated she was only seeking counseling services and did not want to participate in the investigation. Victim signed a declaration statement and refused to be interviewed or give details of the incident. |
| 217 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-5 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOHC) | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject harassed them in an inappropriate sexual manner at work on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and the T.C. the Convincing Authority administratively reported the Subject for sexual harassment. |
| 218 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Other administrative action for non-sexual assault offense | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her thigh at a social gathering. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim declined to participate further in the investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convincing Authority issued the Subject an administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense. |
| 219 | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Northern Mariana Islands | Marine Corps | E-3 | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | Convicted | | Assault (Art. 120) | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOHC) | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her on her arm and grabbing her breasts while at the hotel room off base. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the victim. Charges for violations of Art. 120, 124, and 126 were preferred in SOHC. After consulting with the SJA, the Convincing Authority signed a PFA. Following the PFA charges, the Victim agreed with the charge. The Subject was found guilty of violating Article 120 and 124 at SOHC. Subject was administratively reported for other non-sexual related offense. |
| 220 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | JAPAN | Marine Corps | Multiple Victims | Multiple Victims Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Maximal Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | | | Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted them on separate occasions by sexually touching their buttocks, breasts and head both on and under their clothes and on one of the Victims. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred for the Article 32 Officer's recommendation, charges were returned in a SOHC. The Subject submitted a SCLT. One of the Victims agreed with the SJA but the other had separated from the Marine Corps and could not be reached. After consultation with the SJA and the T.C. the Convincing Authority granted the SJA and reported the Subject. |
| 221 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | N/A | Foreign National | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (April-June) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | | Convicted | | Rape (Art. 120) | | | Yes | Courts-Martial discharge: SO - Discharge/Discharge Conviction Type: Less Than Life, Confinement (Months): 1, Confinement (Days): 180, Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes, Fine: No, Restriction: No, Reduction in rank: Yes, Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1, Hard Labor: No. Notes: The Victim reported that Subject raped her at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation and Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. The Convincing Authority considered the recommendations of the Art. 32 officer and returned the charges to a SOCM. The Subject admitted a PFA to the Convincing Authority. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and the T.C. the Convincing Authority agreed to the PFA and the Subject was found guilty to rape. |
| 222 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-7 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | | | 04 (July-September) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that a victim Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Victim reported 21 days after the incident. NCS initiated an investigation. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. NCS action was precluded because the identity of the Subject is unknown. |
| 223 | Rape (Art. 120) | | N/A | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | Multiple Referrals | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | Adultery (Art. 134-C) | | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | | None | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to put her hand down her pants, which she stopped, and that they subsequently had protected intercourse. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the victim. The victim stated she was uncomfortable with the investigation. The victim declined to participate. After reviewing the investigation and considering the views of the victim, the recommendations of the trial counsel, and the advice of the SJA, the Convincing Authority preferred NRP on the Subject for Adultery. |
| 224 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Air Force | US Civilian | Female | Marine Corps | E-3 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | | Acquitted | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SJA, and the T.C. the Convincing Authority returned the charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. | |
| 225 | Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | | Marine Corps | E-4 | Female | Unknown | | Unknown | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Offender is Unknown | | | | | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and the T.C. the Convincing Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown. |
| 226 | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | Marine Corps | E-6 | Male | No | No | 04 (July-September) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense | Failure to obey regulations (Art. 15) | | Charges dismissed for other reasons prior to Courts-Martial imposed by Art. 15 punishment | | | General | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her genital area under the clothing. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. Charges returned for non-sexual related offense. PFA was submitted by the Subject. After consultation with the SJA and the T.C. the Convincing Authority agreed to the PFA and found the Subject guilty of a non-sexual related offense at NRP. The Subject was separated from the Marine Corps. |
| 227 | Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80) | UNITED STATES | Marine Corps | E-1 | Female | Marine Corps | E-1 | Male | No | No | 01 (October-December) | Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | | Assault (Art. 120) | Article 15 Punishment Imposed | | Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOHC) | | | | Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by the hand and face and attempted to force her into a sexual act. The Subject attempted to kiss her a second time by grabbing her hand and attempting to force her into a sexual act. The Subject attempted to force her into a sexual act in the barracks on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and the T.C. the Convincing Authority reported NRP on the Subject for non-sexual related offense. The Subject was administratively reported for non-sexual related offense. |
| 228 | Rape (Art. 120) | UNITED STATES | Navy | E-4 | Female | Marine Corps | E-4 | Male | No | No | 02 (January-March) | Courts-Martial Charge Preferred | Rape (Art. 120) | | | Acquitted | | | | | | Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS was consulted by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convincing Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SJA, trial counsel, and the victim legal counsel, the Convincing Authority returned sexual related charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. |