

ENCLOSURE 3:
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

JAN 20 2011

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY


MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL &
READINESS)

FROM: Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

SUBJECT: Data Call for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Sexual Assaults

As requested, the Air Force FY10 Sexual Assault Report is attached. The Air Force FY10 Program Review and proposed plan of actions for FY11 are contained in Attachment 1. Attachments 2, 3 and 4 are the Air Force FY10 Statistical Report, the Air Force FY10 Case Synopsis and the Air Force FY10 Data Statistics, respectively.

We will continue to work with the OSD Sexual Assault and Prevention Office to pursue effective means of prevention and response. My point of contact is Ms. Charlene Bradley, SAF/MRM, and she can be reached at 703-614-4753, charlene.bradley@pentagon.af.mil. The Air Force Program Manager and point of contact for this report is Mr Carl Buchanan, AF/A1SF, and he can be reached 571-256-1925, carl.buchanan@pentagon.af.mil.


SHEILA M. EARLE
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachments:

1. AF FY10 Program Review
2. AF FY10 Statistical Report
3. AF FY10 Case Synopsis
4. AF FY10 Data Statistics

Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review: Air Force

Executive Summary

During fiscal year (FY) 2010, the Air Force (AF) maintained a robust sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) capability through the continued placement of full-time civilian and military Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) at installations. Each SARC has completed a mandatory 40-hour training course conducted at Air University before assuming the role and working with victims. AF SARCs serve as the installation's single point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services and case management; they also are responsible as a key advisor for commanders in assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements, implementing prevention programs, and establishing and maintaining a positive and proactive network in the surrounding community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers. The successes of the program relied heavily upon the 2,000-plus volunteer Victim Advocates (VA), consisting of AF active duty members and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees, to effectively work in-person issues with victims after their initial reports. Similarly, strong partnerships with other first-responder agencies and collaboration with key community providers at the installation level led to effective responses for victims of sexual assault. FY10 proceeded with execution of an enhanced, more holistic primary prevention based approach, which provides an overarching perspective to preventing sexual assaults before they occur. Linked to this approach are key components that include consistent message campaigns, community empowerment, risk reduction, risk management awareness through education, deterrence through effective investigative and legal processes, and synchronized response activities. The AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Personnel hosted the 2nd Annual Leader Summit that featured in-person attendance by the Secretary of the AF and Assistant Vice Chief of Staff of the AF to emphasize institutional efforts. The outcome of the Summit provided clear emphasis for program direction and support throughout the AF. Directly supporting a research-based prevention program, the AF acquired the guidance and advice from many national experts in multiple forums or support arrangements. Significant accomplishments in FY10 include an off-site review for the guiding strategic roadmap using a balanced scorecard approach, continued with two major study initiatives, executed the first-year funding cycle of the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) cycle that provided a foundation for permanent program funding streams, and initiated training throughout the AF for bystander intervention modules for men, women, and leaders. In FY10, the AF received 585 reports of sexual assaults; 325 were unrestricted reports (includes 23 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 283 were restricted reports (23 converted to unrestricted, leaving 260 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 39 unrestricted (13%) and a decrease of 3 restricted (1%) reports from the number of reports received in FY09. These totals included 18 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 14 of which were unrestricted reports (an increase of 2 from FY 09) and 4 were restricted reports (6 total restricted reports of which 2 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent a decrease of 9 from FY09, of which none had converted to unrestricted reports.

1. Program Overview

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

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

The AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) is executed from AF Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-60, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, 28 March 2008; and, AF Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, 29 September 2008 (Incorporating Change 1, 30 September 2009).

The definitions used in the SAPR guiding directives and policy mirror those listed in Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*; and, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*.

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault.

The AF SAPR Program is a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the integrated efforts from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel (AF/A1); AF Judge Advocate (AF/JA); AF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); AF Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC); AF Surgeon General (AF/SG); and, AF Security Forces (AF/A7S) to deliver capabilities for installation-level Commanders to effectively execute AF policy. The synergistic approach between the functions reinforce the AF's commitment to eliminate sexual assaults through awareness and prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability.

Within the AF, SAF/MRM provides oversight between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program.

The AF SAPR Program Manager is part of the AF Directorate of Services (AF/A1S) and the AF/A1 portfolio; and, provides guidance/direction for the SAPR Program to major command representatives for assigned installations. The SAPR Program management office consists of a civilian program manager, a program deputy (Lieutenant Colonel), and designated individual who serves as the Chief, SAPR Plans and Resources (Captain).

AF SAPR Program management is assisted by the AF Personnel Center (AFPC), SAPR

Operations branch, led by a GS13 with one military officer assigned. The role for SAPR Operations is to provide a reach-back capability and contact point for all field and major command activities. Additionally, AF SAPR Operations maintains rosters of all SARCs, prepares attendees for the AF SARC Course, and hosts the AF SAPR web page.

At the major command (MAJCOM) level, a MAJCOM Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is responsible for administering the SAPR program within that MAJCOM and provides functional oversight and guidance for installation SARCs to ensure compliance with DoD and AF policy, and other applicable authority. They also provide professional supervision and assistance for the installation SARC on matters such as policy interpretation, execution of duties, and other matters as warranted. When determined by the MAJCOM SARC, this assistance may require discussions with the installation SARC or VAs regarding restricted reporting communications from victims in order to assist the SARC in the performance of his or her duties.

The installation Wing Commander (WG/CC), or equivalent, implements local sexual assault prevention and response programs ensuring that an immediate, trained response capability exists to support victims of sexual assault. The installation Wing Vice Commander is the designated responsible official to act for the WG/CC and supervises the installation SARC. Supervision cannot be further delegated. At each AF installation, a SARC implements and manages the installation level sexual assault prevention and response program, serving as the installation's single point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services and case management. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. The SARC assists unit commanders as necessary to ensure victims of sexual assault receive the appropriate responsive care. The SARC is a key advisor for commanders in assisting them to meet annual SAPR training requirements; implementing prevention programs; and establishing and maintaining a positive and proactive network in the surrounding community to include collaboration with off-installation service providers.

Both MAJCOM (GS13) and installation SARCs (GS12 or military officer in the grade of Captain or higher) are fulltime positions. Each level is also authorized an administrative assistant. At unique locations, such as AF training bases with a large transient population, the installation is authorized two fulltime SARCs (1 civilian and 1 military). SARCs must complete a mandatory 40-hour SARC course at Air University before they are allowed to handle confidential reports. The AF currently has 175 fulltime positions authorized.

SARCs who are military officers are also dedicated deployment assets and fulfill requirements through 179-day deployments. The AF has primary responsibility at seven main operating locations within the Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility (AOR); each maintains a fulltime capability by utilizing the deployed military officer SARC. Operations for SAPR are mirrored in the deployed environment as those for normal installations, as much as practicable.

AF SARCs are assisted in the care for victims by volunteer VAs. The VA responsibilities include providing crisis intervention, referral and ongoing non-clinical support, including

providing information on available options and resources to assist the victim in making informed decisions about their case. VAs are not assigned to victims in their own unit of assignment as standard practice. The VA ensures victims continue to receive the necessary care and support until the victim states or SARC determines that support is no longer needed. The AF utilizes volunteer AF military and DoD civilians to fill this critical function; after extensive recruiting, screening, and selection, the volunteer VAs are a crucial element in community involvement. VAs must receive a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. Currently, there are more than 2,000 trained and available VAs.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department’s adopted “The Spectrum of Prevention,” and its 6 components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY10 to prevent sexual assault

2.1.1. Identify efforts by your Service to promote prevention-related policy

Each year, the AF begins a strategic campaign approach with installation senior leaders, major command functional representatives, and key Air Staff leadership at the AF SAPR Leader Summit; in FY10, this was conducted in November 2009 in Washington, DC. During this Summit, attendees also had the opportunity to provide additional inputs to support the DoD SAPRO “Hurts one. Affects all” campaign message in a strategic planning session. The key concepts of this message reflect the continuing reminder of the impact sexual assault has on a victim, and the impact sexual assault has on military readiness/unit operations.

Also each year, the AF SAPR Program Office conducts an off-site strategic review of the balanced scorecard and strategic roadmap for the SAPR Program. For FY10, the 75ABW/CV, Vice-Commander at Hill AFB, Utah, hosted the review. The adaptation of the balanced scorecard provides a flexible, overarching strategy to SAPR Program and focuses efforts on key themes, perspectives, objectives, and measures.

Both an organizational mission and vision are crucial to mapping a course promoting a prevention-based approach:

AIR FORCE SAPR MISSION

Prevent and respond to sexual assault through a balance of focused education, compassionate advocacy, and justice in order to promote respect and dignity throughout the AF

AIR FORCE SAPR VISION

Cultivate an AF without sexual assault which will be the benchmark for society and model for the world

In support of these, key themes provide linkage to multiple levels of the prevention spectrum:

LEAD CULTURAL CHANGE

Sexual assault remains one of America’s most under-reported crimes for many reasons. Included in these are individual perceptions of stigma, difficulty sharing details of an extremely personal nature, as well as, organizational, investigative, judicial, and supporting activity responses. Cultural change must occur in order to encourage victims of sexual assault to report. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which they occur is

primary to this cultural shift. Equally important, is developing an environment where sexual assaults are not tolerated and all Airmen strive to eliminate behaviors and actions that lead to sexual assault.

ENHANCE COLLABORATION

A strategic approach that engages the population in different forums provides the highest probability for success. There is no single entity that can provide the awareness, response and prevention necessary to support changing an institutional culture. Instead, stakeholders must establish positive relationships that work towards eliminating behaviors that may lead to sexual assault. Through effective collaboration, with both internal functional agencies and external community services, the AF can achieve synergistic solutions to eradicating sexual assault from the AF.

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Combating sexual assault requires long-term commitment and extensively coordinated efforts. At the core of actionable processes, the business practices must be sustainable over time with sufficient flexibility for modification based on current conditions. Plans for executing the SAPR program require continual senior leader support and emphasis to ensure program viability and continued operations. Additionally, the program must provide measurable methods to determine program effectiveness.

2.1.2. Identify the ways your Service is changing organizational prevention-based practices

Anchoring the focus of the AF SAPR Program strategic approach for a prevention-based practice are four perspectives with associated objectives:

PERSPECTIVE 1: COMMANDERS, AIRMEN, FAMILIES, AND VICTIMS

Deliver mission sustaining, customer-driven support, and services that enable our AF members and dependents to live and work in safe environments

The AF SAPR program provides awareness, response, accountability, and prevention to worldwide populations of members who have an affiliation with AF installations. Fundamental to this philosophy is that all members understand the realities of sexual assault, to include awareness of how and where these crimes are committed and situational factors that mitigate risk to Airmen. In order to provide this broad-reaching perspective, information provided must be valid, reliable, and applicable for the target populations. The information must be based on facts and obtained through peer-reviewed quality scientific studies, such as a prevalence and incidence study and an evaluation that measures the effectiveness of training and education. The results from these studies will provide insight for future policy decisions and subsequent implementation. A key element for establishing benchmark criteria to eliminate sexual assault from within the ranks of Airmen is providing a starting point for developing long-term prevention measures and incorporating social-ecological models that enhance community empowerment.

OBJECTIVES

- Expand awareness of SAPR through effective educational processes
 - Ensure populations are aware of basic concepts of the SAPR Program, to include

- reporting options and services available
 - Conduct training that informs populations of AF expectations, the nature of the crime, and possible responses or services
 - Increase situational awareness of the at-risk members and roles of others who may eliminate sexual assault through intervention
- Develop trust in the SAPR program for those who seek assistance
 - Bolster program credibility by building and maintaining trust through the actions of SAPR program personnel
 - Create confidence in the SAPR reporting system for victims of sexual assault by applicable confidentiality and support
 - Use the wingman construct to create safe places to work and live
- Improve victim-centered response efforts
 - Ensure those who respond to a request for services receive appropriate training and resources to provide effective care
 - Use collaboration, cooperation, and communication to tailor individual services and support as part of response efforts
- Improve institutional prevention efforts
 - Lead cultural change that creates an environment that will not tolerate events that lead to sexual assault
 - Empower the community to proactively intervene when necessary
 - Utilize social marketing tools to target specific populations with personalized messages about SAPR resources and services
- Deliver reliable information for supported populations and leaders
 - Use factual, research based information to deliver consistent messages that can be understood and is meaningful for all
 - Synchronize messages based on target populations through the use of best-practice marketing methods to reach those populations

PERSPECTIVE 2: STEWARDSHIP

Advance stewardship of taxpayer and Airmen resources by ensuring financial sustainability and future vision

For the AF SAPR program to deliver world-class service and response to the Total Force, we need to develop a rigorous Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution process that links resources to mission areas and develops dynamic capabilities. Deliberate planning is essential to accessing viable options in our resource constrained environment to support current and future year initiatives. Prioritization of requirements must consider a solution set that complements the first responder communities, AF Reserve, and Air National Guard as well as the active force in home station sustainment and deployment operations. Fiscal Year 2010 was the first year the SAPR Program was identified within the Program Objective Memorandum (POM). Keen budget execution will be key to successfully defending current funding and articulating the need for additional resources and emerging requirements to the AF Corporate Structure. Finally, a thoughtful review process must determine if our initiatives sustain our mission and move us closer to obtaining the SAPR vision, as well as identifying areas that require adjustments for future year planning.

OBJECTIVES

- Balance funding
 - Secure funding to support current and future program strategies and objectives
 - Optimize resources to achieve 100% execution of spending plans
- Expand and sustain adequate funding
 - Leverage partnerships to protect funding through consistency of use and availability
 - Develop base level action plans to build strong justification and effective planning for proportional share of available funds
 - Ensure service delivery consistency with budget discipline, fiscal responsibility, and funding across MAJCOMs

PERSPECTIVE 3: BUSINESS PROCESSES

Embrace innovative, efficient and effective operational methodologies and practices that ensure mission success

To provide a model and benchmark SAPR program, the AF must synchronize management of internal and external information that relates to sexual assault and implications for the force, such as new or emerging policies, studies, or research data. Consistent messaging will aid in all levels of the AF understanding the SAPR Program, especially the impact to each victim and the mission impairment commanders' experience when one of their members is either a victim or offender. Feedback is a vital but often overlooked mechanism essential to ensure field level execution meets the requirement and expectations of a force-wide program. Beyond the requirements of AFD 36-60 and AFI 36-6001, comprehensive yet non-restrictive guides must be provided to enable consistent and standard implementation, enhance care and support to victims, and support other functional facets of the program. Consistent messages and actions of functional agencies must continue working towards presenting a program that does not carry stigma for victims who report. Compliance evaluations are essential and mandatory.

OBJECTIVES

- Improve knowledge management
 - Distribute accurate and comprehensive understanding of requirements, victim needs, resources, and definitions of issues
 - Catalog research, best practices, and internal information to optimize cross-functional sharing of resources
- Improve communication
 - Enhance communication processes to provide consistent messages, respect for viewpoints, and to encourage and capture ideas
 - Ensure internal and external communication is intelligible, logical, fact based, and shared throughout partnerships
- Improve program delivery
 - Consistent implementation at all levels by use of "how-to" guides and improve cross-talk/sharing of program best-practices
 - Maintain standardized requirements validated through mandatory compliance inspections
- Improve program evaluation
 - Expand internal review capacity to improve performance management for procedures

and standards

- Establish standard program review processes during critical personnel changeover times and periodic self-inspection criteria
- Improve data reporting procedures
 - Develop greater accessibility, efficiency, and improved timeliness of data reporting
 - Maximize institutional data collection methods and data relevance through effective program planning and personnel training

PERSPECTIVE 4: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Maximize institutional workforce capability while capitalizing on information technologies and individual or group initiative

Establishing the AF SAPR Program as a benchmark for society and model for the world will require a robust organization with the ability to deliver support and services to a diverse AF population around the globe. Essential to our capacity development efforts are external corporate-level partnerships with nationally recognized experts in the field of sexual assault, as well as those at the installation-level with local rape crisis and community support organizations. The multi-disciplinary approach to combating the complex issue of sexual assault demands that SARCs and the first responder communities develop complementing competencies through increased collaboration. Equally important to balanced and sustained funding, is a trained cadre of SAPR professionals equipped and resourced at levels sufficient to meet the demands of a 24/7/365 day response capability. Our capability will be maximized through leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment to increase availability of information, streamline data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to the SARCs and functional communities.

OBJECTIVES

- Expand partnerships
 - Cultivate relationships with external community advocacy services to broaden support and resource service availability
 - Establish communication with Federal and State agencies to synchronize efforts and provide synergistic approaches
- Enhance information technology innovation
 - Leverage current technologies for efficient program administration at the installation, MAJCOM, AFPC, and Air Staff levels
 - Use emerging technologies to capture important program information, enhance record keeping, and track victim cases
- Enhance cross-functional readiness
 - Establish effective coordination and working processes with DoD SAPRO, other military services, and functional communities
 - Enhance role understanding and program services for all SAPR related functional communities
 - Develop consistent program execution across the Total Force
- Increase manpower availability and stability
 - Develop position workload standards for supported population size and environment
 - Establish standardized position criteria for military officers assigned as installation

SARCs

- o Standardize civilian SARC work environments with appropriate support and resources to minimize personnel turnover rates

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks (i.e., Name prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service level)

The following subject matter experts were used either for specific projects or in multiple venues as consultants and/or targeted population presentations through different contractual agreements:

Ms Gail Stern, M.Ed, has been a sexual assault prevention educator since 1991, and is the co-author of the non-stranger rape prevention program, SEX SIGNALS. She serves as Director of Education of Catharsis Productions, and has served as a consultant to the US AF, the US Army, the US Marine Corps, the US Navy, and the US Naval Academy. She is currently pursuing her doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on the use of humor in sexual assault prevention education.

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., is an associate professor of psychology at the University of Massachusetts where he conducts and supervises research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. In particular, he has studied the motives and characteristics of "undetected" rapists – men who rape but who are never prosecuted. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. He has conducted workshops in more than forty states across the U.S., and consults with universities, the USAF and the USA, the Department of Defense, and other institutions regarding sexual assault prevention and policies.

Dr. Dean Kilpatrick, Ph.D., is Professor and Director, National Crime Victims Center at the Medical University of South Carolina who studies the scope of violent crime and its psychological impact on victims and is the co-author of the influential "Rape in America" study.

Dr. Mary Koss, Ph.D., is Professor in the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health specializing in sexual violence and has testified before the U.S. Senate and participated in congressional briefings on this topic.

Ms Anne Munch, Esq., is an attorney from Colorado with 23 years of experience as a prosecutor, educator and consultant in the area of sexual assault and domestic violence. She has been working with the AF since 2003 when she first assisted the AF Academy. Since then, Anne has been an integral part of the USAF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and was on the development team for our Bystander Intervention Programs. In addition, Anne works with civilian organizations around the country training attorneys, investigators and victim advocates. She works with all branches of the military and regularly speaks and presents to US military organizations. In 2009, Anne served as a Highly Qualified Expert for the US Army. She is highly regarded as an expert in the area of sexual assault in the US and abroad.

Dr Pat McGann, Ph.D., is Director, Strategy and Planning, Men Can Stop Rape, Inc. (MCSR). Dr. McGann led the partnership with DoD SAPRO to design the media campaigns "Our Strength Is for Defending....Preventing Sexual Assault is Our Duty" and the subsequent "Hurts one.

Affects all.”, which covers all branches of the military and provides mixed media to communicate sexual assault prevention and response messages. He was co-author of a report for DoD on the need for additional responses to sexual assault. Many of his publications address the politics of masculinity in the composition classroom and in written language.

Dr. Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D., is the author of the Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy, holds a Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Texas Woman’s University. Dr. Edwards is the Executive Director of Green Dot, a center dedicated to effective intervention and prevention of power-based personal violence. With a specialty in primary prevention, she provides training and consultation in the areas of power-based personal violence, organizational capacity building, program implementation, strategic planning and community mobilization. Dr. Edwards is currently working with government entities, state coalitions, military, non-profits, community organizations, high schools and colleges from around the globe.

Dr. Jennifer Sayre, Ph.D., is the Director of Training and Development for Green Dot, et cetera. A graduate of Dartmouth College she attained her Masters’ and doctorate degrees in Clinical Psychology from the University of Virginia. Dr. Sayre completed her internship at Duke University Medical Center and a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Virginia. She has 15 years of clinical experience with an emphasis on trauma and recovery from violence. She was also a professor at James Madison and Washington & Lee Universities. With an emphasis in primary prevention, Dr. Sayre provides training and consultation to universities, non-profit organizations, and military installations across the globe as a member of the Green Dot team.

Dr. Alan Berkowitz, Ph.D., is an independent consultant who helps institutions of higher education, military organizations, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. Currently he is working with the Army, Navy, Marines and AF as a subject matter expert to help them design effective bystander intervention programs. Alan is well-known for his scholarship and innovative programming on sexual assault prevention, the social norms approach, drug prevention, gender issues and social justice, and is the recipient of five national awards for his work in these areas. In addition, Alan was the Founder and Editor of The Report on Social Norms. His work is featured on his website, www.alanberkowitz.com

2.1.4. List the prevention education and training initiatives and programs your Service offers for responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims

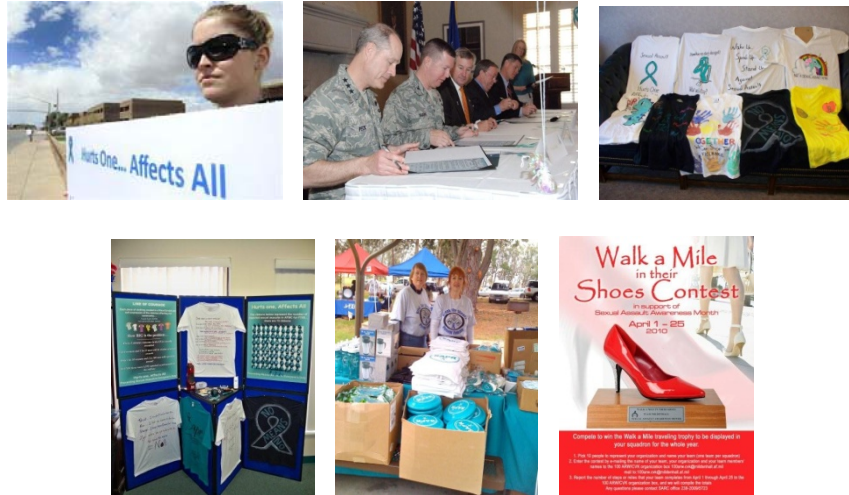
In addition to specific first responder training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, all first responders receive the appropriate AF bystander intervention training (leaders, men, or women modules) in lieu of the annual training requirement, currently waived by DoD SAPRO.

Senior leadership for the first responder functional communities were also participants in the annual November 2009 AF SAPR Leader Summit, and received informational briefs and education on specific bystander intervention, risk reduction, and the overarching efforts to transition to a primary prevention-based approach—the majority of efforts concentrated on the actions that occur prior to sexual assault.

2.1.5. Identify your Service’s efforts to promote community education in the area

of prevention (i.e., Communications, social marketing, and media initiatives)

Throughout the AF, installations engaged in a variety of events to formally launch the annual campaign messaging during the annual Sexual Assault Awareness Month venues and provide members with additional information about sexual assault. Examples of these events included senior leader proclamation signings, 5K runs, “Clothesline” projects, and informational displays and presentations.



2.1.6. Describe the ways that your Service is strengthening Service member knowledge and skills (i.e., Bystander intervention)

The AF launched bystander intervention training January, 2010, with an inaugural message by the AF/A1. Bystander intervention is a strategy that motivates and mobilizes people who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to act. Using an interactive and dynamic model, the 90-minute courses will provide basic education about bystander intervention strategies. The format includes discussion, exercises, and scenario supported learning—the experience is fast-paced and interactive. The AF is conducting bystander intervention training in lieu of the annual training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, under waiver from DoD SAPRO. There are three separate modules; one for men, women, and leaders; the leaders module is designed specifically for squadron, group, and wing level leadership. Each AF member will attend the appropriate session once until the AF resumes with the DoD annual training requirement. The waiver will expire June 2012.

Additionally, individual commands and installations utilized multiple experts in delivering targeted, specific educational sessions for assigned populations. Examples of these included “Sex Signals” by Catharsis Productions, “Unnamed Conspirator” and Leader Bystander Intervention module delivery by Anne Munch Consulting, Inc., and the Green Dot Program by Dr Dorothy Edwards and Dr Jennifer Sayre.

The AF also recruited, screened, and selected an additional 400 facilitators for bystander intervention to assist SARCs at installations, and subsequently trained during 3-day train-the-trainer courses. Local installation volunteers, with a background and in-depth understanding of sexual issues, provide an added opportunity for community members to become involved to become part of the solution in eradicating sexual assault.

2.1.7. Other (Please explain)

Elements of a generalized focus on preventing sexual assault before it occurs are contained within the inter-relationship between:

- Top-down messaging, that is consistent and applicable at all levels of the institution while resonating with the target populations
- Community empowerment, achieved through bystander intervention by providing the skills/strategies, answers “How can I be part of the solution?”
- Risk reduction includes education for those actions and choices individuals may make to ensure their own safety/increase situational awareness
- Risk management includes leadership responsibility, actions, and processes to ensure safe environments
- Accountability through effective investigations, knowledgeable Judge Advocate advice, and strong leadership to hold offenders responsible
- Continual program improvement through useful feedback processes, evolutionary methodologies, and guidance from recognized experts
- Program resourcing that institutionally provides manpower authorizations and operating budgets for members to deliver the program force-wide

Beginning in FY10, the AF SAPR Program was included in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) to provide a permanent funding stream throughout the Future Year’s Defense Program (FYDP), 2010-2015. Projections for FY 11 are shown below, which includes the additional manpower authorizations for AFOSI dedicated investigators.

FY11 SAPR PROGRAM RESOURCES

FY11 SAPR Endstrength	
Total Manpower Authorizations (Mil & Civ)	199
Total Manpower Costs	\$21.2M

MAJCOM FY11 O&M Funding (in Thousands)			
AFSOC	\$122	ACC	\$736
AFMC	\$366	USAFE	\$478
AFDW	\$117	AFSPC	\$389
AETC	\$758	USAFA	\$81
AMC	\$613	ANG	\$3,756
AFGSC	\$325	AFRC	\$379
AFISRA	\$45	PACAF	\$523

HAF/First Responder FY11 O&M Funding (in Thousands)			
SAF/MR	\$26	AFOSI	\$1,306
A1SF	\$2,210	SF	\$301
AFMOA (SG)	\$301	HC	\$301
AFLOA (JA)	\$301	AFPC	\$122

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

Gallup, Inc., under contract, conducted a prevalence and incidence survey July-August 2010 to provide a baseline of statistical occurrence of sexual assault and analysis for the probability of occurrence within the AF. The results from the study will provide a baseline for occurrence of

sexual assault, quantify under-reporting, and enable leaders to implement effective policies. The team responsible for conducting the study includes several nationally recognized subject matter experts in conducting large-scale research for sexual assault, in conjunction with internal AF expertise from AF/JA for the question set design. The primary definition elements upon which the questions were written were derived from Articles 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and written in “layperson” language for ease of understanding. The survey was designed to elicit responses from randomly selected military populations with a 20-25 item measure and provide analysis for occurrence of unwanted sexual contact, climate in which it occurs and/or is reported (command support), and environment (geographical location). Estimated completion for a final report is December 2010 (FY11).

2.3. Describe any plans in place for Service actions in FY11 related to the prevention of sexual assault

Throughout FY11, the AF will continue delivering bystander intervention training to installation populations; and, continue training additional facilitators to assist SARCs in providing the sessions.

Additionally, the AF has contracted with SAGE Consulting, Inc., in Washington, DC, to finalize a risk reduction educational module that will serve as another foundational block for at-risk populations; SAGE will also begin initial development of a risk management guide in January 2011 for senior commanders, designed with input from those serving as senior commanders, and developed and finalized by subject matter expert(s).

Other efforts identified elsewhere in this narrative document.

3. Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) and/or encourage the reporting of sexual assault by Service members (i.e., Local command initiatives that demonstrate the commanders role in creating a climate of confidence)

As noted in section 2.1.5, a multitude of various activities at installations included senior leadership whose public involvement continued to provide an emphasis of taking care of those members who are victimized. As part of local base practices, public marketing of reporting options took place in venues ranging from base-wide presentations, Commander calls, and special unit visits. Many SARCs also partnered with other base agencies to set up informational booths at installation events, handed out brochures of available services and marketing material at base entry gates, and collaborated with other first responder communities to enhance reporting, such as clarity between sexual assault occurring in social settings and those which occurred in domestic violence settings.



3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service developed and implemented

during FY10 within the context of:
3.2.1. Joint environments
No significant challenges. While different than traditional joint environments, minor issues arose achieving full operational capability (FOC) with joint basing environments; yet, resolved through reinforcement of purpose for maintaining SAPR as a Commander's authority while ensuring compliance with DoD issued Supplemental Command Authorities template.
3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest
No significant challenges. Increased emphasis on contracts and contractors supporting missions in the AOR clarified support available for all entities assigned to operational areas. The AF position has remained constant to provide initial SARC services to whoever has a connection to an installation; the level of support provided for other services is incumbent on entitlements and status. Clarity in contracts allows contractors to utilize AF provided capability instead of handling with internal private business processes in combat areas of interest.
3.2.3. Tracking victim services
No challenges noted. As listed in the Statistical Report attached to this narrative, AF SARCs provided a total of 1,357 referrals for unrestricted and restricted reports, and non-military victims. Referrals were categorized for medical, counseling, and legal services for both military and civilian facilities.
3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment
No new challenges—utilization of the restricted reporting process remains consistent with FY09. Per existing policy, restricted reporting is for active duty military, members of the reserve components when in active service, and victims of sexual assault related to domestic incidents (reporting option provided through the AF Family Advocacy Program); military spouses who are victims of sexual assault that did not occur in a domestic violence circumstance remain excluded from policy for restricted reporting. The AF recognizes that the number of restricted reports and the lower number (in comparison to FY09) of restricted reports being converted to unrestricted could indicate that some victims may lack confidence in the unrestricted reporting process. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.
3.2.5. Other (Please explain)
This section not used.
3.3. Describe efforts, polices, and/or programmatic changes taken to improve Service member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes
In 2009, the SECAF approved the funding/hiring of 24 additional AFOSI agents to act as expert sexual assault investigators and subject matter experts (SMEs). These positions were funded in early in CY10, with 11 of these agents to be hired in FY10, with the remaining hired in FY11. As of the end of FY10, AFOSI had 7 agents in-place with an additional 6 agents awaiting completion of the AFPC's hiring process. These investigators, placed at locations with histories of high sexual offense caseloads, will be utilized primarily to conduct sexual offense investigations and serve as local sexual offense SMEs. In most instances, these investigators will be lead or assisting agent for all sexual offense investigations in a detachment and/or must assist with investigating sexual assault investigations.
Additional information contained in section 4.3.5., Judge Advocates, para. 14., for efforts designed to improve knowledge of victimization and working with victims throughout legal

proceedings.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma associated with reporting sexual assault

Continued emphasis with leaders at all levels within the AF and the institutional approach to using bystander intervention by enhancing the wingman construct serve as positive reinforcement and encouragement for victims of sexual assault, and creating a trust-based system. The continued level of those filing restricted reports can be generalized as members are aware of the reporting options and continually encouraged to seek assistance through multiple venues of social marketing. Unrestricted reporting remains consistent with prior reporting years.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY10 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault

AFOSI:

Policy with regard to the hiring of 24 sexual offense investigative agents was codified outlining the roles/responsibilities and performance expectations of these agents. Among these were mandatory involvement in sex offense investigations (either as lead or support agent); meeting or exceeding AFOSI sexual offense investigative timeliness standards; and outlining AFOSI headquarters' oversight of sexual offense investigative performance/efficiency.

The AFOSI region aligned with USAF Space Command initiated hosting an annual Sexual Assault Conference whereby they bring together representatives from Staff Judge Advocate Offices, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, as well as AFOSI probationary and agents newly assigned to the region, to provide cross-disciplinary training for those involved in managing sexual assault at AF installations. The weeklong conference is designed to explore the different roles and aspects of addressing a sexual assault from the initial allegation, to the investigative process, and concludes with the judicial proceedings. The result of this conference has been an improved understanding between the different professions and how their efforts can complement and enhance the entire process.

Additional information contained in section 4.3.5., Judge Advocates, for an AF Space Command event.

AFOSI and 12th AF held their 3rd annual Major Crimes Investigations Workshop at Davis-Monthan AF Base, Arizona, in Mar 2010. This workshop brought together 25 AFOSI agents and 25 Staff Judge Advocates who engage in a variety of hands-on exercises and attend lectures designed to improve their inter-agency working relationships in major criminal cases, including the handling of sexual assaults.

The AF SAPR Program provided AFOSI with \$300K in funds to acquire recording equipment for AFOSI field offices. The recording equipment will help AFOSI record interviews of suspects in criminal investigations, including sexual assault interviews. It is expected that recording suspect interviews will greatly aid AF commanders and prosecutors better assess and adjudicate sexual assault cases.

AF/SG:

All personnel in Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) are required to take the newly updated sexual assault Computer Based Training (CBT) as outlined in paragraph 2.1.4. within the next year and annually after that. This training provides updated training and information on how to handle any patient who requires restrictive and nonrestrictive reporting. It will be included in the annual training for all medics.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training; and if the training was received prior to deployment

4.2.1. SARCS (include Deployable)

4.2.1.1. List the number of new personnel trained

All AF SARCs must complete the mandatory 40-hour Air University (AU) SARC course prior to serving in the role of SARC. In FY10, 61 civilian and military members attended the SARC Course. Of these 61, 10 civilians and 13 military officers were trained as primary SARCs, 13 civilians and 25 military officers were trained as alternate SARCs.

The SARC course curriculum was developed from the requirements listed in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6 and is structured into 6 major areas with 24 blocks of instruction:

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR COURSE

- AREA 0: Orientation/Administration
 - (Block 0) Commander's Welcome and Course Orientation
 - Course Overview and Objectives
 - Course Requirements/Administrative Processing
 - Faculty/Student Introductions
- AREA 1: Introduction to Sexual Assault Prevention & Response
 - (Block 1) The Realities of Sexual Assault
 - Impact of Trauma
 - Complexities of Who To Tell
 - Complication of Dealing With the Event
 - Incidence & Prevalence
 - Social Context
 - Victims: Women & Men
 - AF and National Statistics
 - Safety Planning
 - Retaliation or Reprisal Action Against the Victim
 - Intimidation
 - Offenders
 - Relationship Between Abuse and Offending
 - Cycle of Violence
 - Offender Stereotypes
 - Relationship to Victim
 - Research Implications on Undetected Rapists ("Frank" Video)
 - Characteristics of Sex Offenders
 - Hyper-Masculinity

- Empathy
 - Offender Dynamics
 - Use of Force
 - Recidivism
 - (Block 2) The AF Response & Policy
 - Background & Actions
 - Campaign Plan
 - Definitions
 - Responsibilities
 - Training
 - Reporting
 - Prevention & Response Efforts
 - Operational Policy & Issues
 - Use of Information
 - Collection & Preservation of Evidence
 - Keeping Victims Informed
 - Victim Collateral Misconduct
 - Confidentiality Violations/Disciplinary Procedures
 - Sexual Assault Case Disposition Authority
 - Review of Administrative Separation of Victims
 - Collaboration with Civilian & Military Authorities
 - Commander's Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault
 - (Block 3) Understanding Reporting & Confidentiality
 - Basis for Confidentiality
 - Unrestricted Reporting
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Eligibility
- AREA 2: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Background & Theory
 - (Block 4) Overview of Sexual Assault Trauma/Victimology
 - Trauma Effects/Health Consequences
 - Mental Health
 - Physical Health
 - Trauma Injuries
 - Types of Assault
 - Victim Emotions
 - Trauma Meanings
 - Biological System Responses
 - Mental Processing of Trauma
 - Myths and Facts
 - Secondary Victimization
 - Culture/Religious Differences
 - Symptoms and Recovery
 - (Block 5) Understanding Sexual Assault Complex Trauma
 - Continuum of Severity
 - Military Sexual Trauma

- Factors for Making Complex Trauma Worse
 - Interpersonal Trauma
 - Scaffolding Effect
 - Confusing Behaviors
- (Block 6) Phenomenology of Sexual Assault
 - Capturing Core Subjective Features
 - Shaping Responses and Behaviors
 - Common Rape Victim Themes
 - Listening to Victims
- (Block 7) Demonstration/Role-plays—Reinforce Samples of Behavior
- (Block 8) Helping Skills
 - Working With Victims
 - Critical Advocacy Skills
 - Basic Interpersonal and Assessment Skills
 - Appropriate Relationship/Rapport Building
 - Sensitivity Training to Prevent Re-victimization
- (Block 9) Self Care
- AREA 3: Collateral Resources & Partnerships for Handling Sexual Assault Cases
 - (Block 10) Understanding AFPC Roles & Responsibilities
 - Operational Oversight
 - Resource Management
 - Active Duty Military Assignments
 - Inspections
 - Knowledge Now
 - Deployments
 - (Block 11) Healthcare Management of Sexual Assault and Medical Resources
 - Medical Policy Issues
 - Implementation
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Documentation
 - (Block 12) Understanding Family Advocacy Program Procedures & Role (Domestic Violence)
 - Domestic Violence Definition
 - Myths & Facts
 - Domestic Violence as a Crime & Cycle
 - Power & Control Issues
 - Impact of Those Exposed/Watching
 - Nonviolent Relationships
 - Safety Assessment & Planning
 - (Block 13) Collaboration/Knowledge of Resources/Referrals
 - Creating a Culture of Understanding
 - Types of Relationships: Cooperation, Coordination, Collaboration, & Partnership
 - Community Models
 - Base Interface with Community
 - Military and Civilian Resources and Referrals

- Typical Local Providers/Services MOUs/MOAs
 - Develop Working Protocols for Case Management
 - (Block 14) Overview of Criminal Investigative Process
 - AFOSI Investigative Involvement
 - Restricted Reporting
 - Investigative Process/Methodologies
 - Partnering with Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program
 - (Block 15) Understanding Legal Procedures & Military Judicial & Evidentiary Requirements
 - US Military Justice System
 - Jurisdiction
 - Disciplinary Process
 - Victim Witness Assistance Program
 - Legal Processes & Proceedings/Adverse Administrative Actions
 - Separation of Victim and Offender
 - Military Protective Orders
 - Knowledge of the Military
 - Command
 - Mission
- AREA 4: Program Execution at the Installation Level
 - (Block 16) Overview of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Responsibilities
 - Working with Commanders and Other Leaders
 - Establishing Presence on Installation
 - (Block 17) Utilizing Victim Advocates
 - Supervising Victim Advocates
 - Victim Advocate Rights and Responsibilities
 - Recruiting and Screening Victim Advocates
 - Training Victim Advocates
 - Recent Victims
 - Recognizing Personal Biases
 - Reporting to SARC
 - Initial and Refresher Training
 - (Block 18) Case Management
 - Managing Referrals
 - Victim Contact
 - Coordinating with Collateral Agencies
 - Scheduling and Planning Monthly Case Management Meetings
 - Closing Cases
 - (Block 19) Program Administration
 - Supervising Administrative Assistants
 - Operating Budgets
 - Data Collection
 - Required Reports
 - Proper Documentation
 - Record Keeping Rules for Protected Disclosures
 - Inspections

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Block 20) Conducting Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual and Refresher ▪ First Responder Updates ▪ Prevention & Risk Reduction ▪ Unit Requests ▪ Pre-Deployment ▪ Newcomer/First Duty Station ○ (Block 21) Role-plays and Reinforce Samples of Behavior ● AREA 5: Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program—“Putting It All Together” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Block 22) Panel Presentation with Current Sexual Assault Response Coordinators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Question & Answer Forum ○ (Block 23) Case Study Demonstration (AETC Leader Video Clip)/Question and Answer Session ○ Course Evaluation and Graduation
<p>4.2.1.2. Provide the types of training received (i.e., initial, refresher)</p>
<p>For the 61 members attending the AU SARC course, this was initial training.</p> <p>Existing SARCs were offered refresher training in July 2010 during the annual SARC training workshop; the workshop was a 4-day event with plenary sessions in maximizing bystander intervention training, team-based primary prevention, investigations, senior leadership perspective, and policy updates; breakout sessions were offered in leveraging technology, supervising VAs/administrative assistants, inspection-ready programs, medical protocols, communicating across generation gaps, managing budgets, assertive speaking, media landscape, and legal updates. There 172 total registrants.</p>
<p>4.2.1.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment</p>
<p>All members filling a deployable SARC UTC received the mandatory AU SARC Course prior to deployment. In addition, all deployable SARCs also attended a 3-day pre-deployment, contingency course hosted at AU; the focus of this course is to prepare SARCs for the unique operating conditions and environments at primary AF operating locations in the combat areas of interest.</p>
<p>4.2.2. VAs (include Deployable)</p>
<p>VAs must receive a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. In FY10, there were 2,049 VAs available. The mandatory course of instruction is compliant with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6, and includes the appropriate blocks of instruction from the AU SARC course.</p>
<p>4.2.2.1. List the number of new personnel trained</p>
<p>In FY10, 3,119 members received initial and/or refresher training—this number is higher than the available number of VAs since some attendees cannot actually serve as VAs due to potential conflict of their current role and covered communications; yet, take the course to expand individual knowledge of sexual assault. Initial and refresher training for AF VAs is identical; VAs also receive additional localized training and/or information specific to operating locale.</p>
<p>4.2.2.2. Provide the types of training received</p>
<p>AF VA training includes 17 blocks of instruction and allows for flexibility at the installation level for scheduling training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Block 1: Realities of Sexual Assault

- Block 2: The AF Response
- Block 3: SARC Responsibilities
- Block 4: Victim Advocate Responsibilities and Supervision
- Block 5: Victim Advocate Recruitment, Selection, and Training
- Block 6: SAPR Medical Procedures
- Block 7: SAPR Medical Procedures (Part II): Forensic Exams
- Block 8: SARC Overview/Presentation
- Block 9: Legal Issues
- Block 10: The Family Advocacy Program
- Block 11: Reporting and Confidentiality
- Block 12: Overview of Trauma/Complex Trauma
- Block 13: Phenomenology of Sexual Assault
- Block 14: Self-Care
- Block 15: Helping Skills
- Block 16: Data Collection and Record Keeping
- Block 17: Prevention and Risk Reduction Education

4.2.2.3. Indicate if training occurred prior to deployment

All VAs who participated in AOR support were either already trained at the time of selection or received training prior to deployment, except in two known instances, in which the AFCENT emergency training policy was applied.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

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

Senior pre-command training is conducted at AU and in FY10, 122 Wing/Vice Wing Commanders, and 270 Group Commanders received SAPR training as part of these courses. Installation SARCs also provided SAPR-specific training to 3,342 Squadron Commanders and First Sergeants.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

AFOSI - Basic Special Investigations Course (BSIC): This is a seven-week course taught at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for new agents. Most of AFOSI's sex offense investigations training is taught in five blocks of instruction in the AFOSI BSIC. Over 30 hours of classroom and practical exercises training is given in these five blocks of instruction that specifically relate to conducting sex offense investigations. 169 agents were trained in FY10.

AFOSI Advanced General Crimes Investigations Courses (AGCIC): This is a two-week course taught at FLETC. The AGCIC encompasses a wide variety of topics relating to criminal investigations including: interviewing, photography, crime scene processing, and sexual assault investigations (victim sensitivity, handling reports with inconsistencies, etc.). The target audience for the AGCIC is agents in supervisory positions. Agents attending AGCIC have at least two years of field investigative experience before attending the course. 31 agents were trained during FY 10.

AFOSI Investigative Sexual Assault Response Training Refresher Course: This is an on-line web-based refresher training course brought on-line in FY08.

It is designed to fulfill the DoD requirement for periodic refresher training related to sexual

assaults. Topics covered in the self-paced course include: sexual assault response policies, victimology, understanding sex offenders, crime scene management, interview techniques, investigating difficult cases, recantation and false information, working with VAs and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). All AFOSI special agents are required to complete this course annually. Course completion is centrally tracked via the AFOSI Learning Management System (LMS). 1,962 AFOSI agents completed this course in FY10.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

- Security Forces Formal Technical Training:
 - Currently, the SF apprentice course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Dispatch law enforcement patrols; Prepare SF documents; Conduct preliminary investigations of incidents or complaints; Victim witness assistance program (VWAP); Rape; Assault; Secure and Process crime scenes. 4,957 students were trained in SF Apprentice Course in FY10
 - The Basic Officer Course (BOC) instructs these areas that support SAPR: Crisis intervention and VWAP; Intervention interviews. 102 SF officers completed the BOC in FY10.
- SF First Responder Distance Learning: A Security Forces (SF) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) computer-based training (CBT) module has been developed for all SF that augments annual SAPO training provided by each installation. This CBT has been available to the field since January 2010, via the SF Center of Training Excellence website. SF personnel will annotate training completion on AF FM 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, in their electronic Air Force Training Record. In April 2010, HAF/A7S, Brig Gen McMillian mandated all Security Forces complete the SAPR for First Responder training annually
- Investigators trained in SAPR:
 - The Military Police Investigators (MPI) course instructs these areas that support SAPR: Interviews/Interrogations, Crime scenes, evidence collection, report writing. 79 SF airmen completed MPI in FY10
- Both SF formal training and CBT programs meet the requirements outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures

4.3.4. Medical personnel

For FY 2010, there are 6,026 medical personnel who received first responder training as an annual requirement.

Beginning 1 Jan 2011 standardized training for Healthcare Personnel called the “SAPR Course” will be located on *Med Learn*, <https://afms.csd.disa.mil>. All Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel will complete this SAPR first responder training prior to 31 Dec 2011 and annually thereafter. This training is what Healthcare personnel are required to receive IAW AF Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, Chapters 2 and 3* which implements policy from DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures* (E.6.3.3.1). By definition, Healthcare Personnel and First Responders are those personnel assigned to the MTF.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps Educational Efforts: Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 (DoDI) specifies training requirements for JAGs in two areas: (1) training

requirements for all JAGs; and (2) additional requirements for trial counsel. From 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010, judge advocates and paralegals received training in a number of different venues. The main training effort was conducted through The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) at Maxwell AF Base, Alabama. During this time period, TJAGS conducted training on both sets of requirements identified in the DoDI, as specified for each course below:

- 1.** The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course (JASOC), held three times every fiscal year, is designed to introduce new judge advocates to the career and The Judge Advocate General's Corps. One hundred and sixty-five judge advocates received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 2.** The Trial and Defense Advocacy Course (TDAC) provides judge advocates with the opportunity to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot exercises. Experts are brought from both within and outside the DoD to teach how to overcome the challenges of a sexual assault case, including such topics as addressing the voluntarily-intoxicated victim and crossing-examining an accused. The two week course culminates in a moot court regarding sexual assault. Seventy-six judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 3.** The Military Justice Administration Course (MJAC) provides training in the management of the base legal office military justice system to those judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be either the chief of military justice or the noncommissioned officer in charge of military justice. Seventy-three judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 4.** The Staff Judge Advocate Course (SJAC) course provides both a refresher course in military law and a study of AF leadership principles for judge advocates recently, or about to be, assigned to staff judge advocate positions. Fifty-three new SJAs received training covering tasks for judge advocates and, although their duties do not include serving as trial counsel, this training also addressed DoDI-specified topics related to sexual assault cases.
- 5.** The Defense Orientation Course (DOC) is taught twice annually, and is designed to introduce new Area Defense Counsels (ADC) and new defense paralegals (DP) to the practical aspects of day-to-day defense counsel duties. The course was first taught at the school in 2007. The course focuses on advising clients in common defense scenarios, defending clients at courts-martial and working with commanders and the legal office. The course hosted ninety-four ADCs and DPs.
- 6.** The Law Office Management Course (LOMC) provides base law office Superintendents and noncommissioned officers in charge with information on recent developments having an impact on management of the legal services function of a legal office. Fifty-one senior paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel to assist them in supporting sexual assault cases.
- 7.** The Reserve Forces Judge Advocate Course (RFJAC) provides experienced Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates with sufficient update information on recent developments

in military law to ensure their ability to function effectively, both in their normal reserve duties and in the event of their emergency call to active duty. Ninety-two judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

8. The Annual Survey of the Law (ASOL) provides experienced Air Reserve Component (ARC) judge advocates and paralegals with the most up-to-date information on recent developments in military law issues. Two hundred and eighty-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

9. The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) team provides valuable on-site advocacy training at our wing legal offices. The team is staffed by experienced Reserve JAG trial attorneys augmented by JAG School faculty members along with a sitting military judge. The team offers a two-day intensive advocacy training program using a sexual assault fact pattern to hone the trial skills of our young judge advocates. One hundred and forty nine judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

10. GATEWAY is a three-week course focusing on improving leadership skills of the JAG Corps' junior field grade officers. During the course, the students received instruction on societal attitudes towards sexual assault and seminars were devoted to prosecuting sexual assault cases. Sixty-three judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

11. The Trial Advocacy Conferences (TACs) were held in CONUS, Europe, and the Pacific during the time period. The TACs provided practicing trial and defense counsel updates on evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts and courtroom skills practice with immediate feedback. Students learned from experienced litigators, heard from military judges and senior leaders, and networked with other counsel. Students conducted exercises using a sexual assault case. Three hundred and five judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

12. In FY 2009 the JAG School hosted several webcasts that focused on military justice issues. Topics included Staff Judge Advocates preparing trial counsel for litigation, JA-AFOSI working relationships, witness preparation, computer forensics, and an Article 120, UCMJ update. The SJA webcast was viewed by 182 attorneys and paralegals. The JA-AFOSI webcast was viewed by 294 attorneys, paralegals, and OSI agents. The witness preparation webcast was viewed by 235 attorneys and paralegals. The computer forensics webcast was viewed by 210 attorneys and paralegals. The Article 120 class was viewed by 220 attorneys and paralegals.

13. The JAG School has several learning centers on CAPSIL that have a focus on SA training. These e-learning areas specifically focused on the requirements for SA training outlined in the DoDI.

14. In addition to formal training opportunities through TJAGS, training on sexual assault related topics was conducted in a number of additional venues.

a. KEYSTONE is the annual worldwide Judge Advocate General's leadership conference with over 700 civilian, active duty, Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates, attorneys, paralegals and support personnel from The Judge Advocate General's Corps in attendance. They received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel at the conference. In the plenary session, Ms Anne Munch presented a perspective on issues surrounding the prosecution of sexual assault cases. In addition, the Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division presented a practical exercise entitled *Trauma to Trial* to the plenary session. This exercise used videotaped segments to focus the audience on issues typically presented at key points in investigation and resolution of sexual assault cases. Finally, the KEYSTONE attendees participated in the inaugural presentation of the AF's Bystander Intervention Training (BIT). A team composed of fifteen AF Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Ms Munch facilitated the BIT Leader's Module to 32 groups of attendees. Bystander intervention is a strategy that motivates and mobilizes people who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to act. Using an interactive and dynamic model, the 90-minute courses will provide basic education about bystander intervention strategies. The format includes discussion, exercises, and scenario supported learning-the experience is fast-paced and interactive.

b. AF judge advocates attended the Army's regional conference for the East Coast Trial Counsel Assistance Program where the focus was the prosecution of special victim cases (Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Prosecution under Article 120). In addition, JAGs attended the Sexual Assault Training Institute (SATI) Annual Advocate Training in Salem, Oregon.

c. In a particularly innovative training, AFOSI Region 8 at Peterson AFB hosted a conference designed to improve investigator and legal process skills as applied to allegations of sexual assault. The event represents a unique collaboration between AFOSI and AF Space Command. Participants for the conference included AFOSI agents from the Region 8 staff and local Detachments; the HQ AFSPC/JA Chief of Military Justice, and JAGs, paralegals, and civilian Victim-Witness Assistance Program coordinators from several AFSPC and other commands' base legal offices (including USAFA/JA); the Senior Defense Counsel (SDC) assigned to Peterson AFB and several Area Defense Counsels; and, the HQ AFSPC SARC and installation SARCs from throughout AFSPC and other nearby bases.

In 2010, the conference was greatly expanded for the overall participation of AFOSI, JA, and SARCs. Several agents and JAs, prior AFSPC members who now are part of the AF Global Strike Command, were also included. The conference fostered stronger education, communication, and interagency cooperation in responding to sexual assault allegations. Topics included the psychological aspects and responses to sexual assault allegations, working with false allegations, interagency cooperation, and considerations of the legal and emotional needs of victims, witnesses, and subjects. The most unique outcome of this session was the process of breaking down barriers between functions and observing the great teamwork/partnerships forming. The number of interactive events, both classroom and practical exercises, allowed a stronger bond to form between these different functionals. As an example, AFOSI agents role-played as the subject and SARCs acted as victim and witnesses to enable the investigators to practice interview techniques that accounted for victim sensitivity while focusing on discovering the facts of the case. This later translated into practice courtroom sessions to allow attorneys to

further hone skills for successful prosecution of cases.

d. Training seminars that featured Ms Anne Munch, a nationally recognized expert in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases were conducted at Peterson AFB for personnel assigned to AF Space Command, Aviano AB, Spangdahlem AB, Yokota AB, and Kunsan AB in FY10. Attendees included judge advocates from those and surrounding bases, SARCs, investigators from the Office of Special Investigations and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. She also provided phone consults on cases; identifying expert witnesses, providing voir dire questions and other trial resources, providing ideas and advice on how to structure the prosecution of cases.

e. With the Army, the AF jointly funded and conducted the Military Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence Conference. The training was conducted by AEquitas, a nationally recognized project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) whose mission is to provide the nation's prosecutors with the support, information, training, mentorship, and resources necessary to objectively evaluate and constantly refine the prosecution of violence against women. The course is designed to challenge participants to reevaluate their approach to prosecuting sexual violence crimes. The Institute explores the complex issues faced by prosecutors in balancing offender accountability and the impact of criminal prosecution on victims. In addition to practical case evaluation and litigation skills, the curriculum addresses the development and improvement of culturally-competent and linguistically appropriate victim services by prosecutors; examines the benefits of developing a coordinated victim-centered community response; explains common injuries; examines and explains relevant medical evidence; examines, explains, and offers guidance on the effective use of medical experts; explores ethical issues confronted by prosecutors handling sexual assault and domestic violence prosecutions; and offers prosecutors the ability to redefine outcomes and the very nature of justice in sexual violence and domestic violence cases. Twenty-five AF judge advocates attended the training.

f. Combining funds provided by the Department of Justice with other funds, 32 AF attorneys and paralegals, responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program throughout the AF, attended the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Conference.

4.3.6. Chaplains

Chaplain Corps sexual assault training focuses on the context of cultural, spiritual and religious differences that affect individual responses to sexual assault; practical counseling practices that support and enable victims; creating worship environments that are sensitive to victims of sexual assault; understanding the relevance of rape myths when counseling and how to effectively build rapport with victims; understanding the violent nature of sexual assault as a crime; preparing families for the psychological and physical symptomology a victim experiences; and the role of pastoral counseling for victims and perpetrators from multiple cultural, religious, and theological perspectives.

During FY10, the AF Chaplain Corps provided functional-specific SAPR training to all uniformed Chaplain Corps personnel in accordance with DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6. This training is provided to chaplain assistants in order to better equip them to serve victims seeking care from a chaplain and to provide greater support to chaplains while performing their duties.

Initial training on requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02 was conducted by the AF Chaplain

Corps College at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

The Basic Chaplain Course (BCC) introduces new chaplains to the unique aspects of ministry within the AF Community. The BCC teaches unique AF subjects to include working in an interfaith environment, ministry in a readiness environment, counseling skills and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Fifty-seven chaplains received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

The Chaplain Assistant Apprentice Course (CAAC) introduces new chaplain assistants to the unique roles of serving in the AF Chaplain Corps. CAAC training includes crisis intervention counseling skills, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training, combined training with chaplains, one week of readiness field training at the deployment training site at Fort Jackson and the role of Chaplain Corps personnel in the AF SAPR program. Sixty-eight chaplain assistants received training covering all of the DoDI-specified topics for chaplains.

Annual refresher training was accomplished using a standardized brief produced by the Chief of Chaplains Plans and Programs Division and the AF Chaplain Corps College. Refresher training was completed by 873 active duty chaplain and chaplain assistants and provided to 1,038 Air National Guard and AF Reserve Chaplain Corps personnel.

As a Chaplain Corps initiative, the AF Chaplain Corps College contracted Loyola University's Pastoral Counseling Department to develop and teach a 5-day Professional Continuing Education course on "Spiritual and Pastoral Care Response for Military Members Affected by Sexual Assault." The course was conducted at Loyola's Columbia, Maryland campus from 16-20 August 2010 and was attended by thirty-one chaplains and thirty-one chaplain assistants. Course content centered on three modules: Understanding Trauma (bio-psycho-social-spiritual model of Post Traumatic Stress (PTS), relationship of trauma to recovery & resiliency, traumatic grief & ambiguous loss in the spiritual crises of trauma), Providing Trauma-Based Pastoral Care (assessing spiritual & psychological wounds, using stabilization techniques for PTS, creating holding and healing environments, understanding the mentality of sex offenders) and Self-Care (identifying trauma impact on caregivers, practicing self-care models).

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

All first responders, to include SARCs and VAs are trained prior to deployment. Since FY08, deployed SARCs are required to complete notification via AFCENT to the AF SAPR Program Manager of initial reports of sexual assault in the deployed environment; the notification process provides immediate feedback to senior leadership of deployed environments while still protecting personal identifying information for restricted reports. See Section 4.2.

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

SARCs are deployed using a Unit Type Code (UTC); volunteer VAs are identified through multiple venues of media and preparation briefs, primarily prior to departure. For those geographically separated units (GSUs) that are supported by a primary operating installation, and no trained capability exists from in-place forces, AFCENT developed emergency training

<p>procedures for VAs in FY09 if the individuals are not already trained; these forward operating locations use the VAs as point of initial contact for victims and as a link to a SARC at a primary operating installation.</p>
<p>4.4.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe how this information is collected</p>
<p>Throughout all primary AF installations and responsible areas within the CENTCOM AOR, first responder functionals have ensured a redundant supply of SAFEs, or availability through military medical care provided by off-base agencies through Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) to ensure victim care is not hindered by unavailability.</p>
<p>4.4.3. For any lack of available SAFE kit cases reported in 4.4.2., describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation at those locations</p>
<p>This section not used.</p>
<p>4.4.4. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures your Service took to remedy the situation</p>
<p>HQ AFOSI has received no reports of any field units regarding the inability to obtain timely access to, or results from, appropriate laboratories.</p> <p>The AF continues to benefit from a 2004 initiative, championed by the VCSAF at the time, to (AF) fund 10 crime laboratory analysts at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory (USACIL) to expedite the processing of evidence in AF sexual assault investigations. In 2004, the processing time for DNA evidence in sexual offense cases at USACIL was approximately six months. Following the AF funding of the 10 analysts, and implementations of provisions of an MOA between the AF and the Army, the processing time has been reduced to about 30-40 days. This processing time for routine sexual offense evidence is, according to research conducted by AFOSI, the best for any criminal investigative agency in the nation.</p>
<p>4.5. Other (Please explain)</p>
<p>In addition to first-responder training provided by functional communities, installations provided the following training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SARC-provided first responder policy updates/program information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investigators: 590 ○ Security Forces: 5,792 ○ Medical: 3,406 ○ Judge Advocates: 464 ○ Chaplains: 586 • SARC-provided non-first responder additional training for members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First-term Airmen/Newcomer briefs: 59,169 ○ Commander Calls: 27,989 ○ On-base supporting organizations/groups: 99,699 ○ Off-base organizations/groups: 7,158 ○ Pre-deployment: 56,452 • Annual training (Oct-Dec 2009, pre-bystander intervention training): 99,687 • Bystander intervention training (in lieu of annual training requirement): 66,755

- Small group, not to exceed 25 per session
- Leader, men, and women module delivery
- Longer training session, under waiver until June 2012 to complete force-wide

5. Improve System Accountability

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

Per AFPD 36-60, the Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. Other formal processes also include AF IG inspections and AF SAPR Program Manager major command and installation oversight visits.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY10 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

During July-September 2010, SAF/MR sponsored oversight visits to 4 major commands/9 installations. The team consisted of the Assistant Deputy for Force Management Integration (SAF/MRM), SAF/MRM staff member reviewing the AF Resiliency Program (reviewing post-deployment processing/screening procedures), HQ/AFOSI Forensics/IOC Manager, the Associate Chief, Military Justice Division AF Legal Operations Agency (AF/JAJM), and the AF SAPR Program Manager (AF/A1S). The primary purpose of the trip was to provide Vice Wing Commanders, SARCs, first responders and other installation leadership the opportunity to share any concerns they encounter with the current policy and application of the program within their command.

Installations were chosen based on multiple criteria to provide the greatest perspective of issues, challenges, and successes installations were currently experiencing; the criteria included installations for accession sources, joint basing, large/diverse (civilian/military) populations, Continental United States and Overseas locations, operations/deployment tempo, and mission type.

General observations:

- Current AF military deployable SARCs are 38F (personnel/manpower/services). They serve either as Deputy SARCs at large training installations in the CONUS or as installation SARCs in the OCONUS. They are the resource for deployment to the AOR. Overseas installations experiencing high turnover rates as their military SARCs deploy. Review of resourcing issues is underway.
- Alcohol is a more significant issue for specific locales. Issues such as under-age drinking and instances of sexual assault become more prominent.
- More emphasis needed to ensure the location of SARC offices provide privacy and victim accessibility.
- Majority of installations have excellent MOAs and agreements with local hospitals for SAFE examinations (availability of SANES). In one or two overseas locations victims must be driven to “larger regional” hospitals and commanders expressed desire for local SANE nurse.

Review of resourcing is underway.

- Observed Case management meetings--effective, concise, in-depth; great senior leader support, involved first responder support.

5.2.2. IG inspections of the program

AF installation SAPR Programs are inspected per AFI 36-6001, Sexual assault Prevention and Response Program, Attachment 7, AFI 36-6001 Functional Inspection Guide, by command inspection teams through command scheduled inspection processes.

Generalized findings from command inspections are:

- Administrative errors in maintaining, documenting DD Form 2910
- Lack of appropriate graded and trained alternate SARC
- No private consultation area available in SARC office
- Failure to meet annual training requirements (unit level)
- Trained VAs not accurately tracked, special experience identifier code (SEI) not updated

All findings were resolved at the time of inspection or immediately post inspection. Inspected locations received either satisfactory or excellent ratings; there are no instances of marginal or failure SAPR programs based on the established policy and inspection criteria.

The inspection guide identifies critical aspects/execution requirements of the SAPR program that require mandatory compliance:

**AFI 36-6001
FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE**

Note: During the course of inspections or inspection preparations, information relating to restricted reports must be protected as to not reveal personal data of any victim. Inspectors will support the goals of this instruction as they relate to a victim’s right to privacy through restricted reporting. Any conflict arising from this guidance should be referred to the SJA and WG/CV for review, and possible elevation to the MAJCOM if necessary.

AFI 36-6001 FUNCTIONAL INSPECTION GUIDE, DD MMM YY

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	REFERENCE(S)	COMMENTS	RESULTS
1.	General			
1.1.	Does the SARC report to the WG/CV or equivalent, and implement and manage the installation level sexual assault prevention and response programs?	1.8.1. 2.3.1.		
2.	Program Execution			
2.1.	Does the SARC track the status of sexual assault cases in his or her designated area of responsibility and provide regular updates to the	2.3.2.1.		

	WG/CV?			
2.2.	Are military SARCs graded at captain or above and designated as deployable resources?	2.3.3.1.		
2.3.	Are civilian SARCs graded at GS-12 or NSPS equivalent and governed by the mandatory SARC Standard Civilian Position Description?	2.3.3.2.		
2.4.	Are appropriate and qualified personnel available to serve as Alternate SARCs in the event of the primary SARC's absence due to leave, TDY, illness, etc.?	2.3.4.		
2.5.	Does the SARC or the WG/CV if the SARC is unavailable, coordinate all appointments of Alternate SARCs with the MAJCOM?	2.3.4.3.		
2.6.	Does the SARC, upon notification, assign a VA to the victim as soon as possible?	2.3.5.2.		
2.7.	Does the SARC provide the WG/CV non-identifying personal information within 24 hours of a restricted report of sexual assault?	2.3.5.6.3.		
2.8.	Does the SARC work with appropriate installation agencies, if available, to ensure optimum support to victims of sexual assault?	2.3.5.9.		
2.9.	Does the appropriate unit commander or agency head concur in writing before a volunteer is selected as a VA, and does the volunteer acknowledge their understanding of their roles and responsibilities?	2.5.1.2.		
2.10.	Has the WG/CC or WG/CV established a Case Management Group with the SARC as the chair?	2.7.1.		
2.11.	For restricted cases, is the Case Management Group	2.7.1.2.		

	membership limited to the SARC, assigned VA, and Healthcare Personnel?			
2.12	Has the SARC been trained by the AF SARC course? (<i>Exception: Air National Guard SARCs will be trained by appropriate National Guard Bureau course that covers mandatory requirements in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6).</i>	2.8.1.		
2.13.	Does the SARC ensure that VAs complete mandatory AF VA training before being assigned to work with a victim, and has that successful training been documented with appropriate SEI code?	2.9.1. 2.9.2.		
2.14	Does the SARC ensure their supported population receives annual training?	2.10.1		
2.15	Do deploying personnel receive predeployment SAPR training prior to departure?	2.10.2 4.2.		
2.16	Does the SARC collect data on restricted reports and training completion, and submit to the MAJCOM SARC quarterly and annually by the suspense dates?	2.13.2.1. 2.13.3.		
2.17	Does the SARC generate an alpha-numeric RRCN, unique to each incident, to be used in lieu of personal-identifying information?	2.13.5.3.2		
2.18.	Does the SARC budget for expenses to include, but not limited to, prevention materials, office supplies, and travel expenses?	2.14.1		
2.19.	Does the SARC office include a private consultation area and lockable working space with lockable file cabinet(s)?	2.15.2.1. 2.15.2.2.		

3.	Reporting Options			
3.1.	Is the DD Form 2910 used to document the victim's understanding of reporting options and subsequent preference?	3.1.9.9.		
4.	Collection and Preservation of Evidence			
4.1.	Does the SARC or VA notify the victim prior to the expiration of the one-year storage anniversary that the evidence will be destroyed unless the victim makes an unrestricted report?	5.2.8.		
5.	Command Actions in Response to Sexual Assault			
5.1.	Is the authority to dispose of cases resulting from an allegation of sexual assault only being exercised by squadron commanders or higher, and is the group commander the minimum to sign the final report of disposition?	6.4.1.1.		
5.2.3. Other (Please explain)				
This section not used.				
5.3. Describe steps taken to address recommendations from the following external oversight bodies:				
5.3.1. Government Accountability Office				
Pending DoD guidance with updated DODD 6495.01 and DODI 6495.02.				
5.3.2. DoD/Military Service IG				
Pending DoD guidance with updated DODD 6495.01 and DODI 6495.02.				
5.3.3. Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services*				
Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update		
3d	Establish Consistent Terminology and Program Standards Program Responsibility: The Secretaries of the Military Departments set forth clear guidance to all commanders that their leadership of their commands' sexual assault prevention and response program is a non-delegable responsibility.	Completed. Command leadership key to success. AFI 36-6001, Jun 2005, "The installation Wing Vice commander is designated as the responsible official to act for the WG/CC and supervises the installation SARC – supervision will not be further delegated.		

4c	<p>Establish Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Advisory Groups The Secretaries of the Military Departments create committees at the Service level paralleling the DoD Sexual Assault Advisory Council, if they have not already done so.</p>	<p>Partial completion. Since 2004 the AF has maintained a “standing” Working Group at the Secretariat/Air Staff level with membership at the 0-5/0-6 level. Additionally, an Executive Steering Group comprised of 2-digit first responder leaders meets as necessary to address issues and review the program. Anticipating changes to the DoD SA Advisory Council format, we will formalize more formal AF Service level committees in early 2011</p>
6a2	<p>Modify Sexual Assault Program Personnel and Oversight Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Personnel: The Secretaries of the Military Departments establish Military Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARCs) who will train with SARCs on their specific roles and responsibilities in preparation for deployment. DSARCs should serve as back-up for the SARC when not deployed. Appropriate number of DSARCs should be a function of military population and mission.</p>	<p>Completed Jun 2005. AF SARCs are full-time GS-12 civilians and military Captains (0-3) or above; Military SARCs provide full-time deployment capability; full-time civilians do also deploy.</p>
6a4	<p>Modify Sexual Assault Program Personnel and Oversight Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Personnel: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that SARCs have direct access to senior commanders and every commander within their areas of responsibility.</p>	<p>Completed Jun 2005. AFI 36-6001, “The installation Wing Vice commander is designated as the responsible official to act for the WG/CC and supervises the installation SARC – supervision will not be further delegated.</p>
11	<p>Establish a Continuum of Total Force SAPR Training The Secretaries of the Military Departments establish developmental sexual assault prevention and response training and education curricula for Active Duty, Guard, Reserve, and DoD civilians. This training and education should encompass initial entry/accession programs, annual refresher training, professional military education, and specialized leadership training. Training should be tailored for specific leadership levels and local area requirements.</p>	<p>Partial completion. Since 2005, Air Education & Training Command has developed training modules working with education specialists and SMEs using career stream adult learning theory. They cover accessions, tech training, PME instructor, leader and pre-deployment. Some modules are developed and pending approval/release. Anticipate final completion in 2011.</p>
12a	<p>Leaders Must be Actively Involved The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure all commanders and senior enlisted leaders are actively involved in sexual assault prevention and response training and awareness programs.</p>	<p>Completed. The Secretary of the AF and Chief of Staff of the AF participate in an annual Leader SA Summit which involves 2 or 3 days of leader training. Attendees are Wing/Vice Wing installation Commanders. Additionally, MAJCOM and Wing Commanders host various activities to emphasize & support the SAPR program.</p>

12b	<p>Leaders Must be Actively Involved The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that each installation and operational commander assess the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.</p>	<p>Ongoing. Installation Commanders are responsible to provide as safe a living environment as possible. They do so working with various functional commanders within their command. For example, the Safety Officer, law enforcement, civil engineers, First Sergeants, Community Action Information Board (CAIB), etc. The AF will begin development of a specific Risk Reduction Training Course in 2011.</p>
17	<p>Develop and Establish Peer Education Programs The Secretaries of the Military Departments develop and establish peer education programs.</p>	<p>Partial implementation. The AF Academy has a peer education program that is working effectively in an academic/university, somewhat controlled, environment. The AF is assessing the feasibility of a peer program within the broader military community to ensure thorough discussion on unintended consequences before such a policy is implemented. At a minimum, do not anticipate implementation of a program before completion of the ongoing AF-wide Bystander Intervention Training.</p>
18a	<p>Ensure Effective Recruiter Selection and Oversight Commanders of recruiting organizations ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct.</p>	<p>Ongoing. Commanders of recruiting organizations ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that SAPR program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct. The AF Recruiting Screening Team (RST) reviews application packages including EPRs, AMJAM reports, credit checks, current commander recommendation and Mental Health Provider records review. Each also completes an interview process. Oversight is provided by announced and unannounced visits by officials in the recruiting squadron/chain of command.</p>
18b	<p>Ensure Effective Recruiter Selection and Oversight Commanders of recruiting organizations and Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) ensure that sexual assault prevention and response awareness campaign materials are available and posted in locations visible to potential and actual recruits.</p>	<p>Completed but will need ongoing assessment. Commanders of recruiting organizations and MEPS are to ensure that SAPR awareness campaign materials are available and posted in locations visible to potential and actual recruits. It appears that implementation may be on a case-by-case basis and will require direction from the Commander, HQ AFRS to the Recruiting Group Commanders and then to Squadron commanders to ensure information is available.</p>

19	Engage with Community Organizations The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that installation commanders, with their SARCs, collaborate with supporting community organizations.	Complete. AFI 36-6001 requires the SARC to establish and maintain a positive and proactive network in the surrounding community to increase awareness of trends, upcoming events, and potential changes in levels of safety. Installation commanders routinely interact with local communities.
22c	Provide Access to SAPR Services The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that SARCs work with supporting medical staff, mental health staff, and chaplains to offer unit counseling options for commanders of units in which either victims or alleged offenders of sexual assaults are assigned.	Not complete. The AF partially concurred with this recommendation. It is important to note that in suicide cases (as referenced in the DTFSAMS report), the victim is deceased and the unit counseling has no impact on them. In the case of a sexual assault, unit counseling may serve to further traumatize the victim and should be undertaken with great care.
25b	Improve Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Practices The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure SAFE kits are either available or accessible in sufficient time to preserve evidence. The Secretaries should also ensure military personnel have access to qualified medical personnel to conduct evidence collection in a safe, confidential, and gender-unbiased manner, especially in deployed and remote environments.	Complete and ongoing. SAFE kits are stocked at AF Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) performing sexual assault exams. In order to provide comprehensive medical, psychosocial, and legal support, the majority of our CONUS MTF have established MOUs with local hospitals. These facilities provide a team of specially trained personnel to support the victim. The team has the expertise and equipment to improve the gathering and security of evidence. MTF's with MOUS off base, do not routinely keep SAFE kits in the facility. When a contracted SANE comes on base, the SAFE kit is brought to the MTF at the time of the exam. In combat zones, AF theater hospitals stock the SAFE kits. Airlift and ground transportation have been used to assist victims in the deployed environment to obtain proper care in a timely manner, to include availability of processing SAFE kits.
29d1	Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process Sexual Assault Case Disposition: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure commanders consider the full range of disciplinary actions when acting on allegations. Before those decisions are made, the trial counsel shall consult the victim to determine his or her wishes regarding case disposition and provide that information to the commander.	Complete. AF practice complies with Presidential directive in the Manual for Courts-Martial, Rule for Courts-Martial 306, requiring commanders consider all avenues to dispose of cases. Victim input is required and considered.
29d2	Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process Sexual Assault Case Disposition: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure commanders, after consulting their servicing judge advocates, inform members of their command of case outcomes.	Complete and ongoing. AF practice is to announce results of UCMJ actions via base newspapers and other outlets. Privacy Act limitations exist for administrative/personnel actions. Victims are provided information consistent with the above.

29e	<p>Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process</p> <p>Using Military Judge Resources: The Secretaries of the Military Departments and The Judge Advocates General use military judges from other Services more frequently to ensure expeditious disposition of courts-martial cases.</p>	<p>Complete. AF partially concurred with this recommendation. AF practice uses military judges from other Services as required and makes AF judges available. No trials have been significantly delayed for judge non-availability.</p>
JAG LTR 1	<p>Article 32, UCMJ Hearing Officer. Complex legal and factual issues exist when investigating and trying sexual assault cases. The new Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice is cumbersome and difficult for line officers to understand and apply. Convening authorities place great weight on Article 32 investigating officers' findings and recommendations. The Services primarily use judge advocates as Article 32, UCMJ investigating officers for sexual assault cases. We recommend that convening authorities appoint judge advocates (including active and Reserve Component military judges) as Article 32, UCMJ, hearing officers for sexual assault cases.</p>	<p>Complete. AF practice is to recommend that convening authority appoint JAG as Art 32 investigating office in SA cases. Decision rests with convening authority. IAW MCM, CA must appoint commissioned officer, major or above, or with legal training.</p>
JAG LTR 2a	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: Inexperienced prosecutors are trying difficult sexual assault cases involving allegations of acquaintance rape. Many of these cases have limited corroborating evidence. Until recently, prosecutors have not received specialized training regarding prosecution strategies in sexual assault cases, including assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol-related issues, overcoming preconceived panel prejudices (e.g., lack of resistance, alcohol consumption, a victim's collateral misconduct, prior social relationships between the parties, and at-risk behavior) and working with traumatized victims. A lack of understanding exists regarding common victim behaviors which may adversely impact sexual assault case disposition. Some Services have established highly qualified expert programs and military justice litigation tracks, and identified senior prosecutors to ensure more experienced and sophisticated litigators are in the field. Nevertheless, we recommend that prior to their assignments prosecutors receive specialized training regarding trial strategies for sexual assault cases, including but not limited to assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol and drug-related issues, and working with traumatized victims.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing. AF practice is to provide specialized training to all trial counsel who may serve in sexual assault cases. Senior Trial counsel, specialists in complex trials, including SA cases, are made available for detail to SA cases. Training is accomplished in many venues, both military and civilian. In conjunction with the Army, have sponsored a Military Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence conducted by AEquitas. Finalizing joint-service 22 module computer-based training with "live" interactive opportunities.</p>

JAG LTR 2b	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: Many judge advocates do not maintain records in sexual assault cases reflecting the basis for their case disposition recommendations to commanders. This adds to the perception that prosecutors are not taking sexual assault cases seriously and makes it more difficult to subsequently explain reasonable decisions made. For example, during installation site visits, most prosecutors did not retain case files and any files provided for the Task Force's review did not include documentation reflecting their analysis and basis for advice to commanders. Consequently, we recommend that before advising special and general court-martial convening authorities, prosecutors complete a memorandum or proof analysis sheet (for internal staff judge advocate use only) setting forth a legal analysis of the evidence before advising a commander regarding a sexual assault case (see Enclosures 1 and 2 for examples). Supervisors of prosecutors should review and retain these documents for five years after case disposition.</p>	<p>AF partially concurred with this recommendation. AF practice is to prepare a proof analysis on all cases for trial preparation and disposition recommendations. SJA decision on sharing actual document with commanders and convening authority. Retention for 5 years is not practicable.</p>
JAG LTR 2c	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: The USACIL receives its accreditation from an internationally-recognized organization. To maintain its accreditation and ensure quality of work-product, the laboratory must comply with established standards and requirements. The laboratory must evaluate, at least annually, each examiner's courtroom testimony. Trial counsel do not routinely provide feedback to the USACIL. We recommend that trial counsel provide an assessment to the laboratory regarding examiner testimony to meet accreditation requirements.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing. When asked, AF trial counsel provides feedback on testimony to all witnesses. We are discussing with USACIL appropriate mechanisms to provide this input.</p>

*The AF recognizes that for all completed items we must continue to monitor and assess; the IG compliance oriented checklist identified in section 5.2.2. remains a valuable tool and process to continually emphasize and provide oversight to critical functions of the SAPR program.

5.3.4. Other (Please explain)

This section not used.

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

5.4.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place within your Service during the past fiscal year

The AF SAPR Program initiated a contract with Social Solutions, Inc. to conduct a training effectiveness study. The purpose of the training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The focus of the study changed from targeting existing, formal

in-place training to exclusively reviewing pre- and post-measurements and field-evaluation of the newly created bystander intervention training modules; the study also included the use of test and control groups to minimize bias and improve measurement. The study is currently ongoing with one remaining site evaluation projected for January 2011. Estimated completion date is March 2011.

5.4.2. Provide the initiation or execution of any survey for the purpose of informing or improving Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings

As noted in section 2.2., the AF contracted with Gallup, Inc., to conduct a prevalence/incidence survey; the results will be included in a comprehensive study research study type of report. Anticipated completion of the final report is December 2010.

5.4.3. Provide the initiation or execution of any empirical research or evaluation project to inform or improve Service SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings

As noted in section 5.4.1., the AF contracted with Social Solutions, Inc., Silver Springs, Maryland, to evaluate existing AF SAPR training. Throughout a year long process, measurement surveys were created to evaluate the effectiveness and efficacy of the AF's bystander intervention training modules. This evaluation process measures participant knowledge prior to receiving training, immediately following training, and at a period 90 days after training; the evaluation shifts from purely knowledge level to self-reported measures of "willingness" to intervene. As bystander intervention was newly fielded training materials, the AF also had the opportunity to isolate randomly selected populations and use as control groups throughout the testing period. Results from the study are expected by March 2011.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

This section not used.

5.5. Provide an update on how your Service has aligned its strategic planning documents to the DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan

The over-arching objectives of the AF strategic roadmap provide a basis for aligning with and supporting the five DoD SAPR priorities; AF supporting elements to the established priorities are identified below in italics:

- Decrease volume of sexual assaults
 - *Provide risk reduction methods to at-risk populations*
 - *Create effective risk management processes for leaders to provide safe environments*
 - *Instill positive bystander intervention strategies for Airmen to take care of each other*
- Increase reporting of sexual assaults
 - *Establish baseline value for AF specific prevalence and incidence as measure*
 - *Develop consistent strategic messages for target populations to support SAPR efforts*
 - *Inspire trust-based processes for victims of sexual assault through social marketing*
- Improve sexual assault response
 - *Provide additional investigator capability for enhanced investigative process*
 - *Enhance first responder knowledge and skills through improved training*
 - *Maintain robust SARC positions and community involvement with volunteer VAs*
- Improve system accountability
 - *Manage program delivery through compliance-oriented inspection processes*
 - *Establish performance management metrics for data and research driven success*

- *Deliver institutional resources through deliberate planning and effective execution*
- Improve knowledge and understanding of SAPR
 - *Provide awareness concepts of sexual assault at all accession points*
 - *Host annual senior leadership forums for increased leader perspectives*
 - *Establish open collaboration and information sharing at all institutional levels*

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

Per AFI 36-6001, para. 6.6.1.: Commanders, SARCs, and VAs should be aware of the array of personnel actions that are available and may be appropriate in specific cases. These actions may include, among others, alternative duty locations, hours, or assignments within a unit, permanent change of assignment on the installation, and permanent change of station, including humanitarian reassignment. Consult with the Military Personnel Element and applicable AFIs for guidance and eligibility criteria.

The AF has two processes in use to consider the reassignment of victims:

- The "Threatened Airman Program" is an exception to policy move. If an airman is threatened, the Commander, First Sergeant, and/or SARC notifies AFOSI, who will confirm if the threat exists. If a valid threat exists, AFOSI and the AF Personnel Center's Assignments Division work the issue "close-hold." The assignment is coordinated by paper copy only and provided to specific points of contacts within the Military Personnel Flight (MPF) at the installation. As part of this process, the victim's name is removed from the enterprise-wide Global Access List (GAL – email) and few members are aware of victim's permanent change of station location. This process is on a case-by-case basis.
- General exception to policy move: to request reassignment, the victim contacts the Commander, First Sergeant, AFOSI, and/or wing SARC who then coordinate with the AF Personnel Center's Assignments Division. This process is on a case-by-case basis.

5.7. Describe what steps are being taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service is preparing data systems to interface with the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

The FY09 NDAA mandated the implementation of a centralized, case-level Department of Defense sexual assault database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving a member of the Armed Forces by January 2010. The Air Force (SAF/MRM) chaired a working group comprised of representatives from each of the Services, National Guard Bureau, Reserve Affairs, Joint Staff, and OSD Health Affairs and SAPRO for initial design of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Currently in Phase II of development, the preliminary design encompasses Victim Case Management; incident data; subject demographics; subject disposition; and SAPR program administration. DOD has awarded the contract for development and the AF is scheduled for first-year delivery. The AFPC SAPR Operations Branch continued working with DoD SAPRO during FY10 on refining input location codes for place of incident and place of report. ECD Oct 2011.

5.8. Explain how your Service is reviewing military justice processes to improve investigations and prosecutions

DoD SAPRO office provided \$2.3M in FY09 funds to the Services in late June 2009 to fund additional training for Judge Advocate staff. As the lead for distribution and execution of the

funding, the AF distributed \$350,000 to each service for training support and retained the remainder to fund joint training. The AF sent judge advocates, paralegals and VWAP personnel to training opportunities at 35th Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference, Enforcing Victims' Rights Conference, the Advanced Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault course and the US Army VWAP training Course. After reviewing feasible joint training options, the Services concluded that, under the circumstances, contracting for on-line training for trial counsel was the most practicable and would maximize the opportunity to practice and gain skills and experience in a risk-free environment. The services identified a 22-module training program that will provide trial counsel with the information and practice necessary to prepare to prosecute sexual assault cases and is scheduled for fielding in March, 2011.

SIMmersion has been contracted to develop *The Sexual Assault Trial Counsel Electronic Training System* to provide e-learning and simulated training for each of the 22 modules. This system will support and enhance the current DoD and JAG sexual assault training and response objectives. SIMmersion will use its proprietary PeopleSim™ Technology to custom build these modules to meet the training needs of JAG offices. In order to allow trainees to hone the skills necessary to prosecute a sexual assault case, a frequently encountered scenario has been created. Trainees will be given the facts of the case as they would typically be presented, including pictures and sworn statements; then, the trainees will proceed through each of the training modules to gain knowledge and experience pertaining to each step in the process. Each module will be self-paced and independent of the others; this will allow trainees to spend as much time as necessary mastering the skills needed to effectively prosecute a sexual assault case.

This self-paced training system will provide trial counsel with training and experience prior to being assigned a sexual assault case. The system will also function as refresher training for trial counsel who have been out of the courtroom for an extended period of time. SIMmersion's use of video and voice recognition technology will allow the user to become immersed in a realistic interpersonal exchange, and their expertise in computerized role-play training and interactive training will guarantee accelerated learning. The modules will address Collaborating with Investigators to Get What You Need; Advising Commanders; Case Strategy: Case in Chief; Understanding and Working with Victims; Understanding Offenders; Strategies for the Article 32 Investigation; Pretrial Motions; Voir Dire; Structuring an Opening Statement; Direct of the Victim; Medical Evidence; DNA; Presenting Demonstrative Evidence; Understanding and Using Electronic Evidence; Toxicology; Expert on Counterintuitive Behavior/Memory and Perception of Traumatic Events; Cross of the Accused; Structuring a Closing and Rebuttal Argument; Challenging Cases; Arguing Sentencing; Ethics; Advising and Mentoring Trial Counsel; and Article 120. Each module will include a simulation containing 500 video recorded character responses and up to 30 e-learning screens. All other modules will include up to 15 e-learning screens, a 10 question comprehension check and a total of three (3) hours of video lectures.

To fund this contract, the AF applied the retained DoD funds, the remainder of the AF share of the training funds and The AF Judge Advocate General funded the remainder from AF operation and maintenance funds.

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

Under exception to normal reporting processes of sexual assault reports received, all reports of sexual assault occurring in the deployed environments must be submitted immediately using non-personally identifying information to provide a general synopsis of type of assault and current actions, submitted in turn to AFCENT, AFPC SAPR Operations Branch, and AF/A1S (SAPR Program Manager). The incident report format is as follows:

AOR Sexual Assault Incident Information

1. Date of incident:
2. Time:
3. Date of Report:
4. Base of incident report:
5. General location (dorm, bathroom, parking lot, off base, etc.):
6. Number of victims:
7. Number of alleged assailants:
8. Nature/Type of Assault (Rape, Sodomy, Indecent Assault, etc.):
9. Is this incident a restricted or unrestricted report?:

The purpose of this form is to provide instantaneous oversight for incidents in the AOR and to ensure all functional first responders are involved as the report requires; the report format provides necessary information concerning the offender, and specifically identified if TCN committed the offense, and permits follow on AFOSI oversight/interface with local authorities.

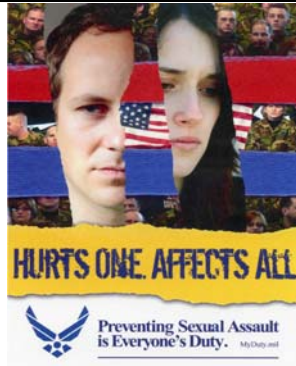
6. Improve the Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service's efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program (i.e., Held briefings, attended summits, etc.) to raise Service member's awareness of sexual assault matters

As previously cited, the AF conducted the second annual AF SAPR Leader Summit in FY09; the audience included 211 total attendees. Of these, 89 were serving as senior wing leaders at that time and were provided extensive background information to assist them in preparing for the FY10 Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) strategic campaign, enabling their greater understanding and ability to provide additional guidance at home station. In turn, identical processes about instituting DoD's FY10 "Hurts one. Affects all" strategic campaign were emphasized during the AU senior pre-command sessions and mass-marketed at the major commands by SARCs to all levels of command. Incorporating internal posters, as described in section 6.2. enhanced delivery and resonated with larger audiences during and post-SAAM activities.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of response-related SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY10, including specific audiences and related goals

As a result of the November 2009 AF SAPR Leader Summit, language and imagery that resonates with all Airmen was developed into two additional posters and talking points to augment the one provided by DoD SAPRO for the FY10 prevention efforts.



In turn, these posters were used to support and provide a foundation for many SAAM events in April 2010; many social marketing materials were also acquired to provide a continued emphasis on SAPR themes.

6.3. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your Service's outreach efforts (i.e., Surveys) and detail results

There were no established institutional-wide measurements for outreach efforts; however, as part of the strategic off-site review (section 2.1.1.), the team developed a series of enhanced measures to support each of the 4 Perspectives contained within the strategic roadmap. Within Perspective 1, there are elements of outreach efforts in delivering reliable information:

Performance Area	Description
Perspective 1: Commander, Air men, Families, and Victims	
Expand awareness of SAPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of those aware of the SAPR basic concepts and crime •Percentage of those who know SAPR reporting options and resources •Percentage of those who used this knowledge to help self or others
Enhance the culture of trust in SAPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of informational and support contact s compared to prior year •Number of overall reports received •Number of reports converting from restricted to unrestricted •Actual reporting compared to prevalence and incidence study results
Improve prevention efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Calculate AF prevalence and incidence through longitudinal studies •Reduce number of incidents involving supported populations
Improve response efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Calculate time from notification to contact with victim •Survey victim support (score)
Deliver reliable information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct surveys to measure effectiveness of communication •Administer feedback channels for leadership satisfaction
Perspective 2: Stewardship	
Balance funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of funded vs. budget allocated •Percentage of priorities achieved
Expand and sustain funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of funding vs. requirements •Percentage of execution rate
Perspective 3: Business Processes	
Improve knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Knowledge management CoP utilization rate •CoP user satisfaction
Improve communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage acknowledged receipt within SAPR •Employee satisfaction rate
Improve program delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review and publish best practices •Mandatory requirements met (IG)
Improve program evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% annual self-inspection with report to MAJCOM •Number of periodic SAVs •100% SAV at SARC turnover •Percentage of IG inspected vs. percentage IG compliant
Improve data reporting procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of time spent for data compilation •Percentage of reduction of time spent for data compilation •Percentage SAPR professionals/others with access
Perspective 4: Organizational Capacity	
Expand partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of increase in number of partnerships •Increase in signed/updated MOUs
Enhance IT innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •User IT satisfaction index
Enhance cross-functional readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of first responders who pass test scenario
Increase manpower and resource stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of manpower positions vs. requirements •Fill rate vs. authorization

The AF Personnel Center's SAPR Operations Branch is currently developing an operational version of the cited measures, as performance metrics, which will be fielded in FY11.

6.4. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations for the purpose of research and evaluation in conjunction with SAPR program activities

While there were no formally established partnerships at the institution level (headquarters), many installation SARCs remain active members and participating partners with local, off-base support and advocacy groups. Although the relationships with the subject matter experts identified in section 2.1.3. were through contractual agreements, they have remained committed

to assisting the AF in establishing a robust SAPR program and providing a level of expertise that enhanced program support.

6.5. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings

AF representatives were provided the opportunity to interact on two separate occasions with military staffers and Congressional staff members:

- Members from SAF/MR, AF/JA, and AF/AISF met with staff members from the House Government Oversight Committee to discuss current program status and language in draft NDAA FY11
- The AF/JA met with members from the House Armed Services Committee to discuss impending NDAA proposals, to include modifications to Article 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice

6.6. Other (Please explain)

This section not used.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary discussion of the progress made and challenges confronted by your Service's SAPR program in FY10

Most activities and processes for the AF SAPR Program are longitudinal in nature and require cross-over into different fiscal years due to develop time, testing, evaluating, approval processes, and ensuring adequate marketing; major actions represented by the prevalence/incidence survey, training effectiveness study, increasing investigator manpower authorizations and subsequent hiring processes, and improving first responder training are representative of the time required to field. Many of these program plans were initiated with FY09 funds and carried through various stages of development and completion throughout FY10.

7.2. Supply the status of FY10 plans described in last year's report, including but not limited to:

7.2.1. Prevention

As described in multiple sections of this narrative, bystander intervention training was launched in January 2010 after over two years development--the AF will continue delivering force-wide in lieu of the annual training until June 2012. An additional 400 trainers were also trained in FY10 to assist the 144 SAPR Program members trained in July 2009 with the bystander intervention training modules.

7.2.2. Response

Key to robust SAPR response is continued program resourcing for operating budgets and manpower authorizations. The AF committed approximately \$30M in FY10 to the SAPR Program, which enabled the continued full-time presence of SARCs, enhanced training development for first responders, and initial acquisition of additional investigator authorizations.

7.2.3. Oversight

AF senior leadership remains committed to eliminating sexual assault and providing safe environments for all Airmen and their families; as such, the AF SAPR Program continues to

have senior oversight from multiple levels, from Headquarters Air Force field visits to compliance inspections. All facets of the oversight are to provide sufficient and appropriate guidance, policy, and resources to enable installations to achieve program objectives. The AF SAPR Program Manager reports directly to a member of the Senior Executive Service, the Deputy Director of Air Force Services, to provide additional emphasis for support of the program. Similarly, all senior leaders responsible for specific first responder capabilities have appointed a designated representative as part of an ongoing SAPR team that has been in existence since 2005.

7.3. Describe your Service's plans for FY11, which may include the discussion of the following:

- **Restricted Reporting**
- **Advocacy**
- **Prevention and training**
- **Research and surveys**
- **Oversight activities**
- **Medical Healthcare**
- **Mental Healthcare**
- **Forensic exams**
- **Investigative**
- **Legal**
- **Chaplains**

In addition to FY11 plans previously discussed in this narrative, and repeated below, AF SAPR remains committed to 8 major initiatives contained in the strategic roadmap until complete:

- Establish baseline for prevalence & incidence
 - Gallup, Inc., under contract, conducted a prevalence/incidence survey August, 2010, to provide a baseline of statistical occurrence of sexual assault and lead to analysis for the probability of occurrence within the AF. The results from the study will provide a baseline for occurrence of sexual assault, quantify under-reporting, and enable leaders to implement effective policies. The team responsible for conducting the study includes several nationally recognized subject matter experts in conducting large-scale research for sexual assault, in conjunction with internal AF expertise from AF/JA for the question set design. The survey was designed to elicit responses from randomly selected military populations with a 20-25 item measure and provide analysis for occurrence of unwanted sexual contact and climate in which it occurs and/or reported (command support). Estimated completion for an Executive Brief is November, 2010, and a final report December 2010
- Measure training effectiveness and efficacy
 - The AF SAPR Program initiated a contract with Social Solutions, Inc. to conduct a training effectiveness study. The purpose of the training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The study will target the effectiveness of newly fielded bystander intervention training modules for leaders, men, and women, based on both a control and test group process, and self-reported responses from participants. The study is currently in the process of being coordinated for the training environments and installations where the measurement will occur. Estimated completion date is March 2011

- Create community empowered bystander intervention
 - The AF launched bystander intervention training January, 2010, with an inaugural message by the AF/A1. Bystander intervention is a strategy that motivates and mobilizes people who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to act. Using an interactive and dynamic model, the 90-minute courses will provide basic education about bystander intervention strategies. The format includes discussion, exercises, and scenario supported learning—the experience is fast-paced and interactive. The AF is conducting bystander intervention training in lieu of the annual training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, under waiver from DoD SAPRO. There are three separate modules; one for men, women, and leaders. Each AF member will attend the appropriate session once until the AF resumes with the DoD annual training requirement. The waiver will expire June 2012
- Provide manpower authorization enhancements
 - AF senior leaders established full-time SARCs at every AF installation with more than 1,000 members assigned in 2005. Due to evolving and emerging mission requirements, updated manpower authorizations are necessary to provide full-spectrum capability for the SAPR Program. Recruiting, screening, selecting, and training volunteer VAs also adds tremendously to SARC workloads, as well as, conducting annual training requirements. Multiple positions are currently scheduled for realignment during FY11-12 and will require tracking for completion. The SECAF approved placement of 23 fulltime investigators dedicated to sexual assault crimes and one fulltime trainer at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; positions are scheduled for acquisition beginning in FY11. Estimated completion dates are 1 October 2010, and 1 October 2011, respectively
- Enhance permanent funding stream through the FYDP
 - Beginning in FY10, AF SAPR allocated funding streams through dedicated Program element Codes (PECs) for all active duty, AF Reserve, and Air National Guard SAPR program funding. Prior to this time, SAPR remained a fiscal burden on Commanders and commands, and first responder functional community support for the SAPR Program was at the expense of other internal priorities that were used to justify existing funding baselines. The funding approach used incorporates a comprehensive Total Force and functional community methodology, and includes standardized non-civ pay O&M operating budgets for the Air Staff functional communities, MAJCOMs, and installations; direct funding support to the Air National Guard and AF Reserve; and, manpower costs for providing full-time members (except Air National Guard). Results from the first-year of a SAPR dedicated PEC, including allocations and expenditure rates, are under review and will lead to adjustments to distribution to ensure SAPR program objectives are achieved for the Total Force and first responder-communities. Necessary adjustments will be targeted for FY11 and FY12 allocations. Continued action is required throughout the FYDP to ensure requirements are valid and identified in the annual budget POM processes
- Develop standardized strategic and internal messages
 - To achieve institutional cultural change requires frequent and consistent messages from senior leaders to the AF population. To continue AF SAPR efforts for a primary prevention-based approach requires continual synchronization of messages focused on specific target populations or actions. The AF/A1 continues to host a SAPR Leader Summit in November of each year that includes guidance/vector from the Secretary of the AF and Chief of Staff of the AF. Participants for the annual Summits include leaders

from the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, and Wing and/or Vice Wing Commanders. AF SAPR Leader Summits will continue to emphasize the DoD SAPRO campaign message “Hurts one. Affects all.” that focuses on the impact to the victim and mission readiness. Estimated completion for the next AF SAPR Leader Summit is November, 2010

- Develop field level operating guides and standards
 - In our efforts to enhance the care and support to victims, as well as other functional aspects of the program, and enable consistent and standardized implementation of policies and directives, a Standards Working Group was established in 2009. This group, comprised of MAJCOM and installation-level SARCs, is developing comprehensive guides in the following categories: program administration, training, response and prevention. The draft of the first standard, *Victim Advocate Selection, Training and Certification*, is complete and awaiting formal review. The Standards Working Group anticipates finalized drafts of the following six standards by March 2011: *Case Definitions, Developing MOUs, Intake Documentation, Case Transfer Procedures, First Responder Training, and Transporting Victims*
- Refine and standardize data collection & utilization
 - Leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment will increase the availability of information, streamline our data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to SARCs and first responder communities. The FY09 NDAA mandated the implementation of a centralized, case-level Department of Defense sexual assault database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving a member of the Armed Forces by January 2010. The AF was involved with a working group comprised of representatives from each of the Services, National Guard Bureau, Reserve Affairs, Joint Staff, and OSD Health Affairs and SAPRO to develop the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Currently in Phase II of development, the preliminary design encompasses Victim Case Management; incident data; subject demographics; subject disposition; and SAPR program administration. DoD has awarded the contract for development and the AF is scheduled for first-year delivery; estimated completion is October 2011

In preparation for results from the Gallup survey on prevalence and incidence, the AF projects:

- Developing a communication plan to share results with internal and external audiences
- Create internal functional/first responder working group to develop way-ahead for results
- Establish senior-level Executive Steering Group (3-Star level) to focus AF efforts
- Prepare for longitudinal measurement process and determine frequency of measurement

Two initiatives previously identified but restated and due to commence in January 2011:

- Develop Sexual Assault Risk Reduction training module (finalizes prior version)
- Develop Sexual Assault Risk Management Guide for Commanders

Chaplains: Contracts are being established for a regionally accredited University department of pastoral counseling to provide two 5-day Professional Continuing Education courses on “Pastoral Caregiver Response Training for Military Members Affected by Sexual Assault” in FY11. Additionally, contract will include development of an interactive web based training to enhance the required initial and annual SAPR refresher training for Chaplain Corps personnel.

7.4. Other (Please explain)

This section not used.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data: Air Force

1. Analytic Discussion

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY09 (in percents)**
- **Possible explanations for changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Other (Please explain)**

FY10 saw the fifth anniversary of the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. It is a maturing program enhanced by the efforts of a remarkable corps of dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and thousands of volunteer Victim Advocates. We are convinced this is a program that is making a difference.

In FY10, the AF received 585 reports of sexual assaults; 325 were unrestricted reports (includes 23 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 283 were restricted reports (23 converted to unrestricted, leaving 260 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 39 unrestricted (13%) and a decrease of 3 restricted (1%) reports from the number of reports received in FY09. These totals include 18 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 14 of which were unrestricted reports (an increase of 2 from FY 09) and 4 were restricted reports (6 total restricted reports of which 2 converted to unrestricted reports at the request of the victims). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent a decrease of 9 from FY09, of which none had converted to unrestricted reports.

The increase in the number of reports may be due to a number of factors, including increased publicity and greater familiarity with the program, increased awareness as a result of the rollout of Bystander Intervention Training, and improved procedures to ensure all reports of sexual assault made to Security Forces as well as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations were captured.

At the end of FY10, 260 reports remain restricted. Fewer restricted reports converted this year than in previous years (8% in FY10 versus 14% in FY09). This change could indicate that individuals have knowledge of the program, came forward to receive SAPR services but were not interested in the formal processes associated with unrestricted reporting. Members chose to keep the report restricted—this result is consistent with studies and research of individual rationale for reporting or not reporting. An important note is that of the restricted reports made, 60 (21%) occurred prior to entry in the Air Force, an increase of 6% from FY09. In FY09, this represented 16% of victims utilizing restricted reporting indicated the sexual assaults occurred prior to entry to the Air Force; FY08 report indicated only 9.9%. While this information is noteworthy, the Air Force recognizes that the number of restricted reports and the fewer converted reports could indicate that some victims may lack confidence in the unrestricted

reporting process. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.

The success of the SAPR program also continues in deployed environments as policies and procedures are refined at specific locations to provide the best available services for victims.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

There were 253 individuals, both service members and civilians, male and female, who reported sexual assault in the FY10 investigations completed year-to-date. There were 239 (94%) female and 14 (6%) male victims and 183 (72%) military and 70 (28%) non-military victims. Of the 246 reports by victims with known ages, the majority (188, 74%) were 24 years of age or under, with 40 (16%) between the ages of 16-19 and 148 (58%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 183 military victims, 145 were in the grades E-1 to E-4 (79%). Specific types of offenses are included in the data statistics matrix attached elsewhere in this report and no significant differences were noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were 248 subjects, that included service members, civilians, and unidentified subjects, in the FY10 investigations completed year-to-date. The vast majority of subjects (227, 92%) are male, while 5 of the subjects were female (2%) and the remainder were unknown subjects. Of the 224 subjects with known ages, 120 (48%) were under 24 years of age, 17 (7%) between the ages of 16-19 and 103 (42%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 211 military subjects, the majority (129, 52%) were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

In an early snapshot of the dispositions of allegations reported in FY10, the data below reflects results from these completed investigations. Commanders, following receipt of advice from their staff judge advocate, considered appropriate action in 248 cases. In those 248 cases, action was precluded in 15 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction. Seventy-six cases were pending command action at the end of the reporting period. In another 121 cases command action was declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a

non-sexual assault offense (66 cases), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (20 cases) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (33 cases). In the remaining 36 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 18 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, 16 cases resulted in nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and 2 cases were handled through administrative actions.

In cases that arose prior to FY10, cases involving 231 subjects were presented to commanders. Action was precluded in 50 cases for the following reasons: the subject was unknown (18 cases) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (32 cases). Thirty cases were pending command action as of 30 Sep 10. In another 112 cases command action was precluded or declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the commander found probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense (29 cases), the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (27 cases) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (50 cases). In the remaining 39 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 33 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses, in three cases initiated nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice and initiated discharge proceedings in the remaining three cases.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (i.e., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc.)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: There were 325 unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY10. The data on investigations has remained relatively consistent since FY07.

- In FY10, more than half of the allegations investigated were servicemember on servicemember (179, 55%), followed by 95 (29%) servicemember on non-servicemember, 31 (10%) unidentified subjects on servicemember, and 20 (6%) non-servicemember subjects on servicemember. Reported sexual assaults occurred about equally on and off the installation, with 164 (50%) occurring on base, 151 (47%) occurring on the installation and 10 (3%) occurring in multiple or not-identified locations.
- Of the 325 investigations, 54% (174) of the cases were reported within 72 hours and 69% (224) within 30 days of the event. Data on length of time between incident and report was unavailable in 3 cases, but in the remaining 78 cases, 20 (6%) were reported more than 12 months after the assault. Data on the reason for the delay in reporting is not available. Of the 190 cases when the time of occurrence was known, almost two-thirds (116, 61%) occurred between midnight and 0600. Fifty-nine percent (192) of the reported assaults occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.
- Two hundred thirty-one investigations had been completed by the end of FY10. The reported number of victims does not align with the reported number of subjects as there are 23 investigations with more than one subject and/or more than one victim

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY 10, 264 women (86%) and 22 men (14%) filed restricted reports of sexual assault, showing a decrease of 6% female reporting and an increase of 6% in male reporting. Of the restricted reports received, 173 (61%) were service member on servicemember, 85 (30%) non-servicemember on servicemember, and 25 (9%) unidentified subject on a servicemember assaults. The grades of victims, from the highest number of reports to the lowest were E1-E4 (188, 66%), E5-E9 (66, 23%), O1-O3 (11, 4%), Cadet (14, 5%), O4-O10 (2, 1%), and Unknown (2, 1%). The most significant shift in these reports was a notable decrease of 8% of E1-E4 reports, while E5-E9 increased 10%. The age group reporting, from highest to lowest was 20-24 (126, 44%), 25-34 (77, 27%), 16-19 (64, 23%), and 35-49 (16, 6%). The majority of the restricted reports indicate they occurred during the hours of 6:00 pm and midnight (113, 40%) and midnight to 6:00 am (102, 36%); the other assaults occurred between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm, or remain unknown for the actual time. There is no significant difference from FY09 to FY10 for the hours of occurrence. Other demographic data indicated highest frequency of incident days remained consistent with prior years: Unknown (95, 34%), Saturdays (60, 21%), Sundays (36, 13%), and Fridays (35, 12%); all other reports were randomly interspersed for the remaining days of the week. Significant for FY10 for the day of the week occurrences is the large number for the Unknown category; assumption is that the significant increase of those who were sexually assaulted prior to entry to the Air Force and those who have been members but only now are coming forward to report an incident earlier in their career do not recall or know the actual day of the week that the assault occurred. Many of these now reporting may be a direct result of the efforts the AF has placed in enhanced awareness and education of sexual assault, establishing a system for them to come forward, and members subsequently perceiving trust in the program sufficient to finally report and get any care they may need. All restricted reports received by victims of sexual assault were in an active duty or Federal status at the time of the assault or at the time it was reported. There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. See section 4 for service referral information.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (i.e., Did more occur reported incidents occur on/off installation, etc)**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Overview of Reports: Generally, victims provided restricted reports 27% (77) of the time within three days of the assault; 20% (56) within thirty-one to 365 days after assault; 19% (53) of the time within four to thirty days after the assault; and 18% (52) longer than 365 days after the

assault. However, 16% (45) remain unknown since the victim did not or elected not to reveal the information during the report. Consistently, this reinforces the suggestion that when the event was prior to entry to the AF or at some point in the members past career, they no longer remember the specifics of when it actually occurred. The largest change between these numbers were for those reported within three days of the assault; in FY09, 39% reported in this time period whereas for FY10 it decreased to 27%. Of the 283 restricted reports, 183 (65%) reported the incident occurred off military installations, 98 (34%) on military installations, and 2 (<1%) remain as unidentified locations. The restricted reports received by AF SARCs represented 274 AF, 5 USA, 2 USN, and 2 USMC victims.

Restricted reports made in the Combat Areas of Interest mirror these same demographics.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY10, 822 referrals were made for victims of sexual assault with unrestricted reports to military facilities: 207 referrals were for medical treatment, 429 for counseling, and 186 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 278 total referrals were made that included 71 for medical treatment, 174 for counseling, and 33 for legal services. In the CAI, 1 referral was made for a military facility counseling. The total number of SAFE kits utilized in these referrals was 68 and none in the CAI. Numbers of referrals do not correlate directly to the number of reports or cases since an individual victim may have multiple referrals or none based on victim preference.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For FY10 restricted reports, 252 referrals were issued to military facilities; 77 referrals were for medical treatment and 175 for counseling. For civilian facilities, 77 total referrals were made that included 26 for medical treatment and 51 for counseling. In the CAI, 7 referrals were made that included 3 for medical treatment and 4 for counseling at military facilities. The total number of SAFE kits utilized in these referrals was 36. No referrals were made for legal services for restricted reports.

4.3. Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

For non-military members who have an affiliation with the AF, 283 referrals were made to military facilities: 64 were for medical treatment, 92 for counseling, and 127 for legal services. Additionally, 294 referrals were made for civilian facilities and included 70 for medical treatment, 175 for counseling, and 49 for legal services. The total number of SAFE kits utilized in these referrals was 46. There were no referrals in the combat areas of interest for this category.

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

AF FY10 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY10 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY10 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY10 Unrestricted Reports	361
# Service Member victims	261
# Non-Service Member victims	100
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	325
# Service Member on Service Member	179
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	95
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	20
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	31
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	325
# On military installation	164
# Off military installation	151
# Unidentified location	10
# Investigations Initiated (From FY10 Unrestricted Reports)	325
# Investigations pending completion as of 30 Sep 10	94
# Completed Investigations as of 30 Sep 10	231
# Restricted Reports	283
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	23
# FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	260
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN FY10	FY10 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	325
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	174
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	70
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	58
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	20
# Unknown	3
Time of sexual assault	325
# Midnight to 6 am	116
# 6 am to 6 pm	35
# 6 pm to midnight	39
# Unknown	135
Day of sexual assault	325
# Sunday	61
# Monday	21
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	30
# Thursday	35
# Friday	50
# Saturday	81
# Unknown	22
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY10)	FY10 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY10	231
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	23
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	248
# Your Service Member subjects	202
# Service Member subjects from other Services	9
# Non-Service Member subjects	16
# Unidentified subjects	21
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	253
# Your Service Member victims	178
# Service Member victims from other Services	5
# Non-Service Member victims	70
# Unknown	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-E)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY10 INVESTIGATIONS	FY10 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY10 completed investigations	248
DoD Action Precluded:	15
# Unknown Subjects	10
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	2
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	3
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	121
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	66
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	20
# Insufficient evidence of any offense	33
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	2
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30 Sep 10	76
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30 Sep 10	36
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY10 Sexual Assault Subjects	36
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	18
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	16
# Administrative discharges	1
# Other administrative actions	1
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY10 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY10)	FY10 Totals
# Total Number of Investigations from CY04 to FY09 pending completion at the end of FY09 (30-Sep-09)	131
# Pre-FY10 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30 Sep 10	2
# Pre-FY10 Investigations completed of 30 Sep 10	129
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY10 investigations completed by 30 Sep 10	231
# Final DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from FY04 to FY09 investigations that were completed in FY10	231
DoD Action Precluded:	50
# Unknown Subjects	18
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	12
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	20
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	112
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	29
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	27
# Insufficient evidence of any offense	50
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	6
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Pre-FY10 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30 Sep 10	30
# Pre-FY10 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30 Sep 10	39
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY10 Sexual Assault Subjects	39
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	33
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	3
# Administrative discharges	3
# Other administrative actions	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

ACTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER															
F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY10 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)					FY10 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE										
Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY10 Totals	Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS			FY10 INCIDENTS					
Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY10 Totals
286	13	2	4	5	15	325	0	0	0	107	17	9	87	9	325
# Service Member on Service Member	169	7	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	53	31	7	54	0	179
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	90	4	1	0	0	95	0	0	0	32	11	8	26	1	95
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	18	1	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	17	5	1	4	0	20
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	9	1	1	0	5	15	0	0	0	15	4	1	3	0	15
REPORTS MADE IN FY10															
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY10 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)															
Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY10 Totals
3	0	0	0	12	8	2	1	9	0	75	41	9	84	0	261
# Service Member Victim, Male	2	0	0	12	7	2	1	4	0	74	40	8	80	0	240
# Service Member Victim, Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	4	0	21
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY10															
Time of sexual assault															
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	18	10	2	2	5	2	107	51	17	9	9	325
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	32	30	3	5	2	110
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	2	8	0	30
# Unknown	3	0	0	8	2	0	4	1	0	28	16	3	6	0	47
Day of sexual assault															
# Sunday	5	0	0	18	10	2	2	5	2	107	51	17	9	9	325
# Monday	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	21	9	7	15	1	61
# Tuesday	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	5	0	21
# Wednesday	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	6	0	25
# Thursday	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	2	2	10	0	30
# Friday	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	12	2	2	14	0	35
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	14	8	2	0	17	50
# Unknown	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	27	17	3	4	18	81
# Unknown	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	4	1	2	1	22
DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN COMPLETED FY10 INVESTIGATIONS															
Gender of VICTIMS															
# Male	2	0	0	15	10	2	1	8	2	76	41	6	7	73	253
# Female	3	0	0	15	9	2	1	8	1	75	40	5	7	71	239
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS															
# 16-19	5	0	0	15	10	2	1	8	2	76	41	6	7	73	253
# 20-24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
# 25-34	1	0	0	13	8	1	1	3	1	48	23	5	4	35	148
# 35-49	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	15	5	1	16	2	45
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of VICTIMS															
# E1-E4	5	0	0	15	10	2	1	8	2	76	41	6	7	73	253
# E5-E9	1	0	0	8	6	2	1	4	1	41	29	5	5	41	145
# WO1-WO5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	8	2	0	1	10	28
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	4	1	26	8	1	18	1	70
# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of VICTIMS															
# Active Duty	5	0	0	15	10	2	1	8	2	76	41	6	7	73	253
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	0	9	8	1	0	4	1	46	29	5	5	48	163
# National Guard (Activated)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	4	1	26	8	1	18	1	70
# Foreign national/foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1b. Unrestricted Reports (F-G)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY10 INVESTIGATIONS (US)		Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY10 Totals	
DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY10 INVESTIGATIONS																					
Gender of SUBJECTS		4	0	0	0	0	16	14	2	1	3	2	0	84	41	6	7	61	7	0	248
# Male		4	0	0	0	0	15	10	1	1	3	1	0	79	38	6	6	60	4	0	227
# Female		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
Age of SUBJECTS		4	0	0	0	0	16	14	2	1	3	2	0	84	41	6	7	61	7	0	248
# 16-19		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24		1	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	38	17	2	2	28	1	0	103
# 25-34		2	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	28	12	3	1	13	2	0	74
# 35-49		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	13	1	0	28
# 50-64		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Grade of SUBJECTS		4	0	0	0	0	16	14	2	1	3	2	0	84	41	6	7	61	7	0	248
# E1-E4		1	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	48	17	4	2	35	3	0	129
# E5-E9		2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	12	2	4	19	2	0	70
# WO1-WO5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3		0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of SUBJECTS		4	0	0	0	0	16	14	2	1	3	2	0	84	41	6	7	61	7	0	248
# Active		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force		3	0	0	0	0	13	9	1	1	3	1	0	68	29	5	5	60	4	0	202
# Coast Guard		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian		1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	15
# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Status of SUBJECTS		4	0	0	0	0	16	14	2	1	3	2	0	84	41	6	7	61	7	0	248
# Active Duty		2	0	0	0	0	13	9	1	1	3	1	0	67	29	6	5	56	4	0	197
# Reserve (Activated)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian		1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national/foreign military		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21

2. Restricted Reports

AF FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY10 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	283
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	23
# FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	260
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	283
# Service Member on Service Member	173
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	85
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	25
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	283
# On military installation	98
# Off military installation	183
# Unidentified location	2
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY10 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	283
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	77
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	53
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	56
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	52
# Unknown	45
Time of sexual assault incident	283
# Midnight to 6 am	102
# 6 am to 6 pm	23
# 6 pm to midnight	113
# Unknown	45
Day of sexual assault incident	283
# Sunday	36
# Monday	12
# Tuesday	13
# Wednesday	17
# Thursday	15
# Friday	35
# Saturday	60
# Unknown	95
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY10 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	283
# Army victims	5
# Navy victims	2
# Marines victims	2
# Air Force victims	274
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

2. Restricted Reports

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY10 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS		283
# Male		39
# Female		244
# Unknown		0
Age of VICTIMS		283
# 16-19		64
# 20-24		126
# 25-34		77
# 35-49		16
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Unknown		0
Grade of VICTIMS		283
# E1-E4		188
# E5-E9		66
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		11
# O4-O10		2
# Cadet/Midshipman		14
# Civilian		0
# Unknown		2
Status of VICTIMS		283
# Active Duty		252
# Reserve (Activated)		8
# National Guard (Activated)		9
# Civilian		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		14
# Unknown		0
* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

3. Victim Services

AF FY10 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<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 MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	822
# Medical	207
# Counseling	429
# Legal	186
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	278
# Medical	71
# Counseling	174
# Legal	33
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	68
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	252
# Medical	77
# Counseling	175
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	77
# Medical	26
# Counseling	51
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	36
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	60
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	283
# Medical	64
# Counseling	92
# Legal	127
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	294
# Medical	70
# Counseling	175
# Legal	49
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	46
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
D. FY10 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY10 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY10 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY10 Completed Investigations	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	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 to the victim.</i>	

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

AF COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY10 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY10 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY10 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY10 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	18
# Service Member victims	18
# Non-Service Member victims	0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	14
# Service Member on Service Member	9
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	14
# On military installation	13
# Off military installation	1
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY10 Unrestricted Reports)	14
# Pending completion as of 30 Jun 10	7
# Completed as of 30 Jun 10	7
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	6
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	2
# FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	4
B. FY10 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY10 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	14
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	14
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	6
# 6 pm to midnight	1
# Unknown	6
Day of sexual assault	14
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	3
# Friday	4
# Saturday	2
# Unknown	2
C. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (INITIATED AND COMPLETED IN FY10) IN CAI	FY10 Totals
# Investigations initiated and completed during FY10	7
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	2
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	7
# Your Service Member subjects	6
# Service Member subjects from other Services	0
# Non-Service Member subjects	1
# Unidentified subjects	0
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	7
# Your Service Member victims	7
# Service Member victims from other Services	0
# Non-Service Member victims	0
# Unknown	0

4a. Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-E)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN FY10 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY10 Totals
# SUBJECTS in FY10 completed investigations	7
DoD Action Precluded:	1
# Unknown Subjects	0
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	1
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Insufficient evidence of any offense	0
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)***	0
# Subjects pending completion of command action as of 30-SEP-09	0
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30 Jun 10	5
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following FY10 Sexual Assault Subjects	5
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	2
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	3
# Administrative discharges	0
# Other administrative actions	0
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR PRE-FY10 SUBJECTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (From investigations opened prior to FY10 that were completed in FY10)	FY10 Totals
# Total Number of Investigations from CY04 to FY09 pending completion at the end of FY09	3
# Pre-FY10 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30 Jun 10	0
# Pre-FY10 Investigations completed of 30 Jun 10	3
# SUBJECTS from Pre-FY10 investigations completed as of 30 Jun 10	3
# Final FY10 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from FY04 to FY09 reports and investigations that were completed in FY10	3
DoD Action Precluded:	1
# Unknown Subjects	1
# Unfounded by Investigative Agency	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of persons subject to the UCMJ	0
# Civilian or Foreign Authority Prosecutions of Persons NOT Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault (definitions provided below Section	1
# Probable cause for only non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subject deceased or deserted	0
# Victim deceased	0
# Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Insufficient evidence of any offense	1
# Statute of limitations had expired	0
# Unfounded by Command	0
# Commander declined action pursuant to UCMJ Rules of Courts-Martial 306(c)(1)	0
# Pre-FY10 subjects still awaiting command action as of 30 Jun 10	0
# Pre-FY10 subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30 Jun 10	1
# Evidence Supports Command Action for the following Pre-FY10 Sexual Assault Subjects	1
# Courts-martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
# Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
# Administrative discharges	0
# Other administrative actions	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

AF COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY10 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY10 Totals
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	6
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	2
# FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	4
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	6
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	6
# On military installation	4
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
B. CAI INCIDENT DETAILS	FY10 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	6
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Unknown	1
Time of sexual assault incident	6
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	1
# Unknown	1
Day of sexual assault incident	6
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	1
# Unknown	3
C. CAI RESTRICTED REPORTS - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY10 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	6
# Army	0
# Air Force	6
# Navy	0
# Marines	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

5a. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections A-D)

D. CAI DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY10 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	6
# Male	1
# Female	5
# Unknown	0
Age of VICTIMS	6
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Grade of VICTIMS	6
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	2
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# US Civilian	0
# Unknown	0
Status of VICTIMS	6
# Active Duty	6
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated)	0
# US Civilian	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Unknown	0
* The Restricted Reports reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 4a, Section A.	

5b. Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (Section E)

AF COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY10 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY10 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY10 Totals
<i>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</i>	6
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Kuwait	2
Oman	0
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	1
Central and South Asia	
Iran	0
Kyrgyzstan	1
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	1

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

AF COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY10 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<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 FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	1
# Medical	0
# Counseling	1
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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 in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	7
# Medical	3
# Counseling	4
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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 in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY10 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	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
D. FY10 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)*	FY10 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued due to an FY10 Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY10 Completed Investigations	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of Sexual Assault	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 to the victim.</i>	

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
1	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E5	Not Indicated	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a parking lot. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
2	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E2	M	F	Q4	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. A charge of rape was preferred. The commander dismissed the charges after the Article 32.
3	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Unfounded	Unfounded	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander concluded the case was unfounded after the victim stated the sex with subject was consensual.
4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E7	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a car. The commander took administrative action for conduct not involving a sexual assault
5	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for conduct not involving a sexual assault
6	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E1	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a truck. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
7	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E5	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
8	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
9	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
10	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in various places. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
11	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base in a base housing. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
12	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined action. The commander preferred charges and convened an Article 32 Investigation. Charges were dismissed after the Article 32 when the victim declined to proceed further.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
13	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
14	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses after the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
15	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Contact/Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. The commander referred the charges to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted by officer members and sentenced to a reduction to airman first class and confinement for 20 days.
16	Rape	CONUS	Air Force O1	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities declined to exercise jurisdiction. After considering the evidence, the commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
17	Rape	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Rape	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
18	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Abusive Sexual Contact	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The charges were dismissed when the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
19	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
20	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
21	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	M	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/Obstruction/Dereliction	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander convened an Article 32 Investigation. The charges were dismissed when the victim could not be located to testify.
22	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
23	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
24	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Army E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a containerized housing unit. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses after victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
25	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities declined to exercise jurisdiction. After considering the evidence, the commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
26	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E8	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities declined to exercise jurisdiction. After considering the evidence, the commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
27	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E9	Air Force O3/E5	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol; was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of senior master sergeant (suspended for 6 months); ordered to forfeit \$2,615.00 pay per month for 2 months and reprimanded.
28	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E7	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a government building. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
29	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted by officer and enlisted members and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to airman basic, total forfeitures and confinement for 3 years.
30	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E4	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Civilian authorities declined jurisdiction. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
31	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities declined prosecution. The commander preferred charges and an Article 32 investigation was directed. Charges were dismissed after the Article 32 after the victim declined to cooperate further.
32	Rape	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E4	F	M	Q3	Rape	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a parking lot. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
33	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
34	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
35	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
36	Rape old	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E6	M	F	Q2	Prosecution Declined	Civilian-Person Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The case was under the jurisdiction of local authorities. Member separated prior to offense being reported.
37	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force Cadet	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Pending	Civilian-Person Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction. The subject was administratively discharged.
38	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Army E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander declined to prefer sexual assault charges but proceeded to trial on other, unrelated offenses.
39	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
40	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The charges were dismissed when the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
41	Rape	CONUS	Marine Corps E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Unknown	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The Marine commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
42	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	F	M	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
43	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a car. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
44	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E7	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
45	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a government facility. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
46	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Rape/Forcible Sodomy	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted by officer and enlisted members
47	Rape	CONUS	Air Force O2	Air Force O2	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
48	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander found probable cause for non-sexual assault offenses.
49	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Rape/Violation of order	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The accused was tried by officer members and acquitted of the rape allegation but convicted of the order violations. He was sentenced to reduction to airman basic and to perform hard labor without confinement for 3 months.
50	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses
51	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E6	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted by officer members.
52	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Rape/Forcible Sodomy/ Murder/ Reckless Endangerment/ Drugs	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in an apartment. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and convened an Article 32 Investigation. Charges involving victim were dismissed after the Article 32 when the victim declined to proceed further.
53	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in an apartment. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
54	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E4	Not Indicated	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a residence. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
55	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses after victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
56	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim, who indicated she did not want to testify. Subject was reduced to the grade of airman basic; ordered to forfeit \$200.00 pay per month for 2 months (suspended for 6 months); restricted to base limits for 60 days; and reprimanded.
57	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
58	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in billeting. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses
59	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a recreation area. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
60	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E4	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
61	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	M	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
62	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Wrongful Sexual Contact (x2)/Unlawful Entry	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted by officer and enlisted members of one wrongful sexual contact and acquitted of the other wrongful sexual contact and the unlawful entry and sentenced to a reduction to airman basic and confinement for 3 months.
63	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E4	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in billeting. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
64	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
65	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a Hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
66	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E2	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
67	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
68	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Army E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
69	Abusive Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E4	Not Indicated	F	Q4	Abusive Sexual Contact	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
70	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Rape/ Unlawful Entry/Failure to Obey Order	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a containerized housing unit. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The accused was tried by officer members and acquitted of the rape allegation and unlawful entry and convicted of the violation of an order. He was sentenced to reduction to airman first class, a reprimand, and to perform hard labor without confinement for 30 days.
71	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E2	Not Indicated	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
72	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a truck. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
73	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Abusive Sexual Contact/ Violation of Order	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander convened an Article 32 Investigation. The charges were dismissed after the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
74	Rape	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E5	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
75	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Battery	Civilian-Person Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction. Subject was found guilty of battery, with charge for battery amended. Subject was sentenced to a fine of \$497.50, and jail time of 180 days with 173 days suspended, 2 days credited and 10 days discretionary time.
76	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
77	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
78	Forcible Sodomy	OCONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E3	Not Indicated	M	Q2	Forcible Sodomy	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a bar. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
79	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a car. Alcohol was involved. The commander declined to prefer sexual assault charges but proceeded to trial on other, non-sexual assault offenses.
80	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
81	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E2	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offense.
82	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
83	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
84	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in billeting. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
85	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Navy O3	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
86	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
87	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
88	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Rape (x2)/Forcible Sodomy/Adultery	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The accused was tried by officer and enlisted members and acquitted of one rape and forcible sodomy and convicted of the other rape and adultery. He was sentenced to reduction to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to airman basic and confinement for 1 year.
89	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E2	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/Assault/False Official Statement/Fail to Obey Order (x4)	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Charges were referred to a general court-martial. Charges were dismissed after the accused committed suicide.
90	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E4	Not Indicated	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
91	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
92	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
93	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
94	Rape	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Rape	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.
95	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
96	Aggravated Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E6	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
97	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
98	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E2	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
99	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
100	Rape	CONUS	Marine Corps E4	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Unknown	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The Marine commander imposed nonjudicial punishment.
101	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
102	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
103	Rape	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Air Force E4	M	F	Q2	Rape	Unknown Subject	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a parking lot. The commander was precluded from action as the subject was not identified.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
104	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
105	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
106	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q2	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
107	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	Air Force E2	Air Force E3	M	M	Q4	Unfounded Admin Disc	Unfounded	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in billeting. The commander found the sexual assault to be unfounded.
108	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
109	Rape	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E5	M	F	Q2	Prosecution Declined	Civilian-Person Not Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction
110	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
111	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
112	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q3	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
113	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
114	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E6	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
115	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Process	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the victim declined to participate in the investigation and the evidence did not support any actionable offenses.
116	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E5	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
117	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q3	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in various locations. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was reduced to the grade of senior airman and reprimanded.
118	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in various locations. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was reduced to the grade of airman and ordered to forfeit \$ 500.00 pay per month for 2 months
119	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Civilian Local National	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Administrative Action	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action to bar the subject for the installation.
120	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E8	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact/Drunk and Disorderly	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was reprimanded.
121	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a restaurant. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
122	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
123	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
124	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a car. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
125	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E2	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
126	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
127	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, on a bus. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
128	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was ordered to forfeit \$723.00 pay per month for 2 months (one month suspended for 6 months) and reprimanded.
129	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E2	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a car. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
130	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
131	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force O3	Air Force O3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a recreation area. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
132	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/Wrongful Sexual Contact/Assault and other offenses	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory and other places. Alcohol was involved. The commander referred the charges to a general court-martial. The accused was tried by officer and enlisted members. He was convicted of disrespect towards a NCO (x2), dereliction of duty, disorderly conduct, attempting to escape custody, and assault (x2). He was found not guilty of wrongful sexual contact, assault, communicating a threat, and aggravated sexual assault. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 6 months, and hard labor without confinement for 1 month.
133	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
134	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	F	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
135	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Willful Dereliction of duty/ Assault/ Unlawful entry	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was reduced to airman basic; ordered to perform 20 days of extra duty (suspended for 6 months) and reprimanded.
136	Rape	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
137	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E7	Air Force E4/E5 (x3)	M	F	Q4	Cruelty or maltreatment/ Drunk and Disorderly	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victim. Subject was reduced to technical sergeant and reprimanded.
138	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
139	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E7	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
140	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E6	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in the military treatment facility. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
141	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact/Drunk and Disorderly	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of airman (suspended for 6 months) and reprimanded.
142	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Marine Corps E3	Air Force E2	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
143	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
144	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force O4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
145	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force O3	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
146	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Assault	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of airman first class; ordered to forfeit \$150.00 pay per month for 2 months (suspended for 6 months); ordered to perform 30 days extra duty (15 days suspended for 6 months) and reprimanded.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
147	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander declined to prefer sexual assault charges but proceeded to trial on other, non-sexual assault offenses.
148	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in military treatment facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
149	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E7	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Assault/Adultery	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of technical sergeant (suspended for 6 months); ordered to forfeit \$1742.00 pay per month for 2 months and reprimanded.
150	Wrongful Sexual Contact	OCONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of senior airman (suspended for 6 months); ordered to perform 30 days extra duty and reprimanded.
151	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
152	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
153	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
154	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
155	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
156	Abusive Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Assault/ Dereliction of Duty	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a car. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment after consulting with the victims. Subject was reduced to the grade of senior airman; ordered to forfeit \$1146.00 pay per month for 2 months; ordered to perform 15 days extra duty; and reprimanded.
157	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E7	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a base facility. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
158 a	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in an apartment. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
158 b	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in an apartment. Alcohol was involved. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
158 c	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in an apartment. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
159 a	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E2	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
159 b	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
159 c	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Insufficient Evidence	Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander took no action after the investigation failed to disclose actionable offenses.
160 a	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
160 b	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
160 c	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a bar. Alcohol was involved. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
161 a	Rape	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Pending	Civilian- Person Not Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction.
161 b	Rape	CONUS	Civilian	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Prosecution Declined	Civilian- Person Not Subject to the UCMJ	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction.
162 a	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses.
162 b	Rape	CONUS	Unknown Subject	Civilian	Not Indicated	F	Q3	Unfounded	Unfounded	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. After considering the evidence, the commander found the allegation unfounded.
163 a	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E4/E3 (x2)	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
163 b	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Conduct not involving a sexual assault	Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offense(s)	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
CASES REPORTED PRIOR TO FY10 RESOLVED IN FY10										
164	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a base facility. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
165	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Army E5	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The Army commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for aggravated sexual contact and imposed punishment of reduction to E4.
166	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Indecent Acts/ Providing Alcohol to a Minor	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in family housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of providing alcohol to a minor and indecent acts. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E1 and 30 days confinement.
167	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E7	Air Force 03	M	F	Q3	Forcible Sodomy/Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in billeting. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of rape and forcible sodomy. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted
168	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Rape/Wrongful Sexual Contact	Discharge in Lieu of Trial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of rape and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a special court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
169	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Rape/Indecent Acts/Forcible Sodomy/ Adultery/ Maltreatment of Subordinate	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy, cruelty or maltreatment and adultery, acquitted of rape but convicted of the lesser included offense of assault, and acquitted of indecent acts and a second specification of cruelty or maltreatment. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 12 years and reduction to airman.
170	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q3	Rape/ Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in family housing. The commander preferred charges of rape and aggravated sexual assault. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
171	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander preferred charges of rape. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
172	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Rape/Assault/ Other Offenses	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. The commander preferred charges of rape, communicating a threat, assault x2, disobeying a no contact order, obstructing justice x2, and breaking restriction. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted of rape, both assaults, disobeying a no contact order, breaking restriction, and obstructing justice. He was acquitted of the other obstructing justice, and communicating a threat. He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 12 years and 8 months, forfeiture of \$1,300 pay per month for 12 years, and reduction to E-1.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
173	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E1	M	M	Q2	Abusive Sexual Contact	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted that offense and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 3 months and reduction to E1.
174	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q1	Wrongful Sexual Contact/ Indecent Acts/ Indecent Exposure/ Indecent Language/Fail To Obey Lawful Order	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a recruiting station. The commander preferred the charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
175	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
176	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E1	M	F	Q2	Maltreatment/ False Official Statement/ Wrongful Sexual Contact/ Other Offenses under Article 134	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 9 months, reduction to E1 and forfeiture of \$964 pay per month for 9 months.
177	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of rape. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
178	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q1	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
179	Rape	OCONUS	Army E6	Army E3	M	F	Q1	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, off-base. The Army commander imposed nonjudicial punishment and subject was reduced in grade, ordered to forfeit pay and perform extra duties.
180	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Contact/ Forcible Sodomy/ Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory room. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
181	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E1	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Violation of a Regulation/ Providing Alcohol to a Minor	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges. The charges were dismissed after referral when the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
182	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E1	M	F	Q4	Rape/Wrongful Sexual Contact/ Indecent Acts/ Indecent Exposure	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted of wrongful sexual contact and indecent exposure and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 12 months, reduction to E1 and total forfeitures.
183	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
184	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Civilian	M	F	Q4	Wrongful Sexual Contact	Nonjudicial Punishment	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a parking lot. Alcohol was involved. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment for wrongful sexual contact and adultery and subject was reduced to E4 (suspended for 6 months), forfeiture of \$500.00 pay per month for 2 months, restriction base for 45 days, (suspended for 6 months), 45 days extra duty and a reprimand.
185	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E4	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.
186	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E2	Air Force E1	M	F	Q1	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after referral when the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
187	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E3	M	F	Q1	Wrongful Sexual Contact x2/ Assault/ Indecent Language	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a wooded area. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted a wrongful sexual contact offense and indecent language, acquitted of the other wrongful sexual contact and assault and sentenced to confinement for 30 days, 90 days hard labor without confinement, and reduction to E5.
188	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E4	Civilian	F	F	Q4	Forcible Sodomy/ Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Abusive Sexual Contact	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
189	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, outside a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
190	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E6	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault x5	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in base housing. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred 5 specifications of aggravated sexual assault. The case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 5 yrs, and reduction to E1.
191	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E4	Air Force E3	M	F	Q1	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
192	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Discharge in Lieu of Trial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial which was approved.
193	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault x2/Dereliction of Duty	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to exercise jurisdiction. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was acquitted.

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No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
194	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E2	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a residence. The commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation when the victim declined to participate further in the military justice process.
195	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E2	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Rape/Forcible Sodomy	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges of rape and forcible sodomy. The charges were dismissed after the Article 32 investigation.
196	Rape	OCONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E2	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Wrongful Sexual Contact	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred OCONUS, on base, in a dormitory. The commander preferred charges of and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The charges were dismissed after referral.
197	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E6	Civilian	M	F	Q3	Violation of a Regulation Governing Sexual Relations With Recruit/ Adultery	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was/was not involved. The commander preferred charges, the case was referred to a general court-martial, the accused was convicted and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge and reduction to E1.
198	Aggravated Sexual Contact	CONUS	Air Force E5	Air Force E3	M	M	Q2	None	Admin Discharge	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander determined that evidence was not sufficient to support criminal action and elected to administratively separate the subject.
199	Rape	CONUS	Air Force O3	Air Force O2	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Conduct Unbecoming An Officer x2	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dismissal, confinement for 6 years and total forfeitures.

FY10 SYNOPSIS OF COMPLETED AIR FORCE UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Victim Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Disposition Offense	Case Disposition	Case Synopsis
200	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E3	M	F	Q2	Aggravated Sexual Assault x2	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, on-base, in a dormitory. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and confinement for 5 years and 6 months.
201	Rape	CONUS	Air Force E3	Air Force E4	M	F	Q2	Rape	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off-base, in a hotel. Alcohol was involved. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and confinement for 8 years, reduction to E1 and total forfeitures of all pay and allowances.
202	Rape	CONUS	Air Force O2	Air Force E5	M	F	Q4	Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Indecent Acts/ Conduct Unbecoming An Officer/ Fraternalization	Court-Martial	The victim alleged the offense occurred CONUS, off-base, in a residence. Alcohol was involved. Local authorities declined to exercise jurisdiction. The commander preferred charges and the case was referred to a general court-martial. The accused was convicted of indecent acts and fraternization, acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and conduct unbecoming an officer and sentenced to a dismissal and confinement for 30 days.