

ENCLOSURE 3:
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

Office of the Assistant Secretary

MAR 18 2013


MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND
READINESS)

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

SUBJECT: FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault

On behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, attached is the Air Force submission for the FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault. The AF received 790 reports of sexual assault; 449 were unrestricted and 341 were restricted. These totals included 24 reports from the deployed area; 10 which were unrestricted and 14 which were restricted.

We remain committed to eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and continue to enhance sexual assault prevention and response training, victim care, legal assistance and holding offenders accountable.


DANIEL B. GINSBERG
Assistant Secretary
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachment:
As Stated



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

APR 26 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

FROM: HQ USAF/CC
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

SUBJECT: Addendum to Fiscal Year 2012 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual
Assault in the Military

I am keenly aware that there is much work to be done to ensure an enduring climate where all Airmen are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve. While the 2012 annual report still shows significant under-reporting of sexual assaults, we are encouraged that within the Air Force, reporting actually increased by 28 percent with no corresponding increase in the rate of incidence. We are committed to ensuring that this and other positive trends continue, and we have increased program efforts and leadership emphasis at all levels. The following are some key actions and initiatives that we have taken in fiscal year 2013 (FY13) to continue to combat sexual assault:

a. In November 2012 at Joint Base Andrews, MD, I discussed with all Air Force wing commanders their responsibility to combat sexual assault and enforce a climate of respect. This effort was followed in December with an Air Force-wide health and welfare inspection of all government work areas. The purpose of this inspection was to discover, correct, and deter any conditions detrimental to an environment of respect for every Airmen and to remove inappropriate materials that could potentially create a hostile and offensive work environment.

b. To help make our sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) education and training curricula more relevant and impactful, we conducted several Integrated Product Team (IPT) meetings. The IPT brought together academicians and military and civilian subject matter experts to reassess our pre-command, senior enlisted, entry-level, and sexual assault response coordinator (SARC)/victim advocate (VA) SAPR training. As a result, we have implemented a new pre-command course, strengthened our entry level courses, and revamped our SARC/VA training.

c. On January 28, 2013, we began an Office of Secretary of Defense pilot program, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program, which provides sexual assault victims a specially trained judge advocate to advise and assist throughout the investigation and court martial processes. This program is critical to improving victim trust in our programs and processes, and we hope that it will eventually encourage more victims to file unrestricted reports

and participate as witnesses. Since its implementation, over 260 victims have requested, and been assigned, an SVC.


d. To reinforce the command emphasis we placed on these crimes, in February 2013, we added sexual assaults as an operational reporting requirement. This requires wing commanders to submit an operational report to me within 48 hours of any reported sexual assault.

e. In February and March 2013, the Air Force Council approved 224 additional manpower positions for Basic Military Training supervisors and dedicated SARCs, installation-level SAPR positions, and special victims councils. This additional manpower will strengthen the SAPR program.

f. In 2009, the Air Force hired and trained 24 Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) agents to exclusively investigate sexual assaults. Reinforcing this cadre, we have instituted a course co-attended by judge advocates and AFOSI agents that teaches cognitive interview techniques and other methods specifically tailored to victims of sexual trauma. This course better prepares prosecutors and investigators to work with sexual assault victims.

g. In April 2013, CMSAF Jim Cody and I released a video to the field emphasizing the importance of establishing and maintaining a culture of respect, emphasizing that sexual assault has no place in our Air Force.

The Air Force will continue to directly confront the problem of unprofessional relationships and sexual assault throughout our Air Force. Airmen are the heartbeat of our Air Force and we are committed to ensuring they are afforded dignity and respect. Sexual harassment and assault violate this premise. We will continue to improve our program and will align our efforts in accordance with the Department of Defense's strategic lines of effort of prevention, investigation, accountability, advocacy/victim assistance, and assessment. We are committed to ensuring a climate that reflects our core values and eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force.


MARK A. WELSH III
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

Attachment:

FY12 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

**FY12 DoD SEXUAL ASSAULT (SAPR) ON
SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY PROGRAM REVIEW: AIR FORCE**

Executive Summary

The Air Force, like the Department of Defense, is unequivocal in its commitment to prevent incidents of sexual assault; to provide victim care where assault has occurred; and to hold those who commit such acts accountable, while protecting the due process rights of the accused. Our current and ongoing initiatives to achieve a zero tolerance environment are targeted toward prevention (dissuade, deter and detect) and response (victim care and responsibility).

The Air Force has a sound SAPR education and training foundation where each Airman currently receives a minimum of one hour of training annually. However, SAPR education and training is also conducted at accessions, PME, pre-command training and informally by unit CCs. The last two years, the Air Force focused on Bystander Intervention Training as a primary prevention effort. Service-wide training was completed September 2012.

Further efforts are underway to improve messaging techniques and training for leaders at all levels. Our messaging will concentrate on creating/sustaining a climate of respect and dignity, and a climate where Airmen look after and care for Airmen. Sharing AF efforts through Congressional and Public Affairs (PA) leadership engagements are critical to ensuring our intentions and initiatives are accurately communicated to all intended parties.

In February 2012, the Air Force distributed a Wing Commander's SAPR Guide to MAJCOM and installation commanders across the total force. The guide was developed by SMEs, Wing Commanders and Command Chiefs. It includes statistics, facts and talking points to help installation leaders encourage healthy conversations with their Airmen and was recognized by DOD SAPRO as "well done". Additionally, we are utilizing the Unit Climate Assessment, a known commander's management tool, to proactively assess climate. Our survey is evolutionary to include current human relation topics and we completed 17,717 ADAF Surveys with SAPR questions received between May-September 2012. Air Force noted four SAPR climate factors including more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are understood and found to be highly viable tools.

Our Annual Leader Summit is mandatory for our SECAF, CSAF, Wing Commanders/Vice Commanders, Headquarters Air Force Functionals, and Major Commands and SARCS. Key components include senior leader emphasis, increasing reporting, promoting the "Hurts one. Affects all" Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) campaign messaging, and supporting the SECDEF's commitment to zero-tolerance. The SECAF and CSAF emphasize that commanders/leaders set the deciding tone and must establish zero tolerance by addressing adverse behavior across the continuum of harm

In FY12, the AF received 790 reports of sexual assault; 449 were unrestricted reports (including 58 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 399 were restricted reports (58 converted to unrestricted, leaving 341 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 94 unrestricted (26%) and an increase of 108 restricted (36%) reports from the number of reports received in FY11. These totals included 24 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 10 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 3 from FY11) and 14 were restricted reports (none converted to unrestricted reports). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an increase of 2 from FY11, of which 3 had converted to unrestricted reports.

We have dedicated professionals to care for all victims of assault. Our installation-level SARC and VAs receive extensive 40-hour initial training before assuming their positions. In FY12, we had 96 full-time installation SARC, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARC to provide oversight and management of installation activities, and two SARC at the Air Force Personnel Center to oversee the implementation of SAPR Program operations. Additionally, we have 3,159 trained volunteer VAs comprised of military and civilian employees. SARC receive annual refresher training at the SAPR Training Workshop. This training workshop not only helps maintain competency, it provides networking opportunities to shape their practice and work environment to be successful. SAPR Operations in Texas provides 24/7 resource support with advisors who have been SARC numerous times. DoD's Safe Helpline was fielded to provide confidential support and a warm hand-off to local SARC.

Air Force implemented the Installation Case Management Group: it is chaired by the installation SARC and attendees include 1st Responders, VA, AFOSI, Security Forces, Medical, Chaplain, legal, and victim's commander (if the report is restricted only the SARC, VA and Medical professional attend). We have also fully implemented the DoD Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) to streamline data collection efforts and reporting.

The following FY12 SAPR Program Review Data Call Template should be used to capture congressionally required content for the FY12 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

1. Program Overview

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

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

The AF SAPR program is implemented by direction of the Secretary of the Air Force by

AF Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-6, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 28 March 2008; and AF Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 29 September 2008 (Incorporating Change 1, 30 September 2009); certified current as of 14 Oct 2010.

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

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program. The AF SAPR Program is built on a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the integrated efforts from the General Counsel (SAF/GC), Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1); The AF Judge Advocate General (AF/JA); AF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); AF Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC); AF Surgeon General (AF/SG); Chief of AF Reserves (AF/RE), Director, Air National Guard (ANG), and AF Security Forces (AF/A7S) to deliver capabilities for installation-level commanders to effectively execute the AF's commitment to eliminate sexual assault through awareness and prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability.

The AF SAPR Program Manager is located in the AF/A1, in the AF Directorate of Services (AF/A1S); and, provides oversight and guidance for the SAPR Program to major command (MAJCOM) representatives to ensure compliance with AF and DoD policy. The SAPR program management office consists of a civilian program manager (GS14), a program deputy (Lieutenant Colonel), a civilian program analyst (GS12), a designated individual who serves as the Chief, SAPR Plans and Resources (Major), and an AF Reserve augmentee (Major).

AF SAPR program management is assisted by the AF Personnel Center (AFPC), SAPR Operations branch, led by a GS13 and one assigned military officer (Major). An Air National Guard Major on Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) man-days also

supported the branch to provide the Reserve component perspective. The SAPR Operations staff works all active duty SARC assignments, receiving nominations, arranging for interviews, and recommending selections to the AFPC Assignments function. Additionally, they manage all active duty SARC deployments and provide a 24/7/365 reach-back capability for six deployed locations. They also serve as the contact point for all field and MAJCOM activities to include outside of the continental United States (OCONUS) and deployed locations. In addition, they maintain rosters of all SARCs, prepare attendees for the AF SARC Course, host the AF SAPR web-page, and update DoD Safe Helpline AF contact information for OSD SAPRO.

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

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

Both MAJCOM (GS13) and installation SARCs (GS12 or military officer in the grade of Captain or higher) are full-time positions. At unique locations such as AF training bases with a large transient population, the installations are authorized two full-time SARCs (1 civilian and 1 military deputy). SARCs must complete a mandatory 40-hour SARC course at Air University (AU). The AF SAPR course at AU has met the National Advocate Credentialing Program credentialing criteria. The AF currently has 211 full-time positions dedicated to sexual assault prevention and response; 96 full-time installation SARCs comprised of 69 GS12 civilians and 27 active duty military officers, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARCs, 24 AFOSI investigators dedicated to sexual assault, 7 Special Victim Senior Trial Counsel and 75 support positions.

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

AF SARCs are assisted in providing victim care by volunteer VAs. AF VAs are volunteer AF military and civilians who have submitted applications, been screened, received their commander's agreement to serve, and are approved by the SARC and WG/CV. VA responsibilities include providing crisis intervention, as well as referral and ongoing non-clinical support, to include providing information on available options and resources to assist the victim in making informed decisions about his or her case. VAs are not assigned to victims in their own unit of assignment as standard practice. VAs ensure victims continue to receive the necessary care and support until the victim declines SAPR support. VAs must complete a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. The course provides all the criteria required by DoD regulation. Currently, there are more than 3,159 trained and available VAs.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

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

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

In FY12, the AF reaffirmed its commitment to prevention with continued Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) for every Airman and civilian who supervises military members, regardless of rank/grade. Developed by subject matter experts (SMEs), the training incorporated discussion-based exercises and scenario-supported learning through 90-minute, small group-facilitated modules targeting males, females and leaders, respectively.

Additionally, individual MAJCOMs initiated program activities to enhance prevention strategy:

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) initiated "Real Talk," where each session was broken down into smaller roundtable discussions chaired by either a Non-commissioned Officer (NCO) or Senior Non-commissioned Officer (SNCO) and observed by a SARC and VA. The Chair presented topics or encouraged participants to share experiences that required young women to intervene or stand up for themselves. The target audience was female Airmen living in the dorms and the purpose was to empower young women to make positive choices. Participants were educated on ways they can stand up for

themselves if they don't have a Wingman, and encouraged to discuss personal success stories that can enable others to speak up or intervene in an uncomfortable or unprofessional situation. Simultaneously, Airmen were provided an opportunity to network with others outside of their work environment. Additionally, during SAAM, PACAF approved the wear of jeans (Denim Day) at work as a day to remember those who were victimized by an assault. This decision was based on the Italian sexual assault case in which the perpetrator wasn't convicted because the jury ruled the victim's jeans were too tight. PACAF also used SMEs and Sex Signals as avenues to discuss the stigma associated with sexual assault and how to effectively intervene.

Air Education and Training Command (AETC) briefed and trained students through Accessions I and II training, Commander's Calls and case studies. The course goals of Accessions I and II were to: 1) prevent sexual assault from happening in the AF and 2) ensure appropriate response when it does happen. As part of Basic Military Training (BMT), the course reinforced the message that when new students commit to being a part of the AF, they also commit to following AF rules. The primary goals of this course were to define sexual assault, eliminate ambiguity as to what constitutes sexual assault, convey the AF policy regarding sexual assault and reporting, and describe how to reduce risk and how to respond. The secondary goals were to instill the AF Core Values of Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do, and to reinforce respect for one's self, wingman, unit, and the Air Force. AETC also provided self-defense classes bi-weekly, teaching participants how to overcome the "freeze" response along with self-defense tactics.

In Air Combat Command (ACC), a multi-functional Victim/Survivor Serenity and Community Resource Room was initiated at each installation. It is currently available at Dyess, Nellis, Davis-Monthan, Mountain Home, Holloman, Tyndall and Shaw Air Force Bases (AFB), with projected completion at the remaining ACC installations as space becomes available. The Community Resource Project has a three-fold purpose: 1) victim-focused care and support, especially as it relates to privacy and comfort during interviews; 2) self-directed VA training to augment credentialing; and 3) a community resource center with evidence-based sexual assault mixed-media prevention resources. Other initiatives included 1) "Mentor Moments," peer-to-peer mentoring to assist members in recognizing, identifying, and eliminating unprofessional and inappropriate behaviors within work centers and social settings in an effort to cultivate a safe and professional environment for Airmen and 2) Stand Together Against Rape (STAR), a rallied community event in which motorcycle riders from the base community rode with a purpose to put an end to sexual violence and bring awareness to the happenings in their midst. ACC also recruited and trained two Airman Leadership School (ALS) instructors as VAs to conduct SAPR awareness and prevention training as part of the PME curriculum to high-risk groups (based on rank and age).

Additionally, for Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), several installations had their event broadcasted live over the radio and/or televised real-time, through local radio and television stations.

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

The AF has various initiatives underway to include, but not limited to:

- Assessing manpower requirements across the SAPR Program enterprise to sustain and enhance prevention initiatives
- Providing enhanced, tailored SAPR training for all military and civilian employees to include accessions, Professional Military Education (PME), leadership, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiters, and first responder training; top-to-bottom review and revision of current AF training are underway
- Identifying/sharing trends and best practices throughout MAJCOMs
- Building an ongoing Public Affairs Strategic Plan to provide targeted communications and consistent leadership messaging on the issue of sexual assault
- Researching SAPR phone applications for suitability/rollout
- Mandating a standard SARC call-line prefix and addressing other Inspector General (IG) identified issues with SARC call-lines
- Ensuring standardized “Safe Helpline” advertisement across installations, to include AAFES, Commissaries, Dorms, etc.
- Adding SAPR to “That Guy” website
- Developing standardized SAPR materials for base newcomer orientations
- Working to include SAPR training in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT)
- Leveraging social media to communicate expectations and elicit feedback (AF Blue Tube, Face book, etc.)
- Coordinating contracting requirements to launch a follow-on survey to the initial 2010 Gallup survey on prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the AF

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

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

Dr. Alan Berkowitz. Ph.D. is an independent consultant who helps institutions of higher education, military organizations, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. He has worked with the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marines to help them design effective bystander intervention programs. Alan is well-known for his scholarship and innovative programming on sexual assault prevention, the social norms approach, drug prevention, gender issues and social justice, and is the recipient of five national awards for his work in these areas. In addition, Alan was the founder and editor of The Report on Social Norms.

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., conducted and supervised research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence at the University of Massachusetts. In particular, he has studied the motives and characteristics of "undetected" rapists – men

who rape but who are never prosecuted. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. He has conducted workshops in more than 40 states across the U.S., and consults with universities, the Air Force and the Army, the Department of Defense, and other institutions regarding sexual assault prevention and policies. David was also an SME to the Gallup survey the Air Force had conducted on sexual assaults.

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

Mr. Russell W. Strand is currently the Chief of the U.S. Army Military Police School Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division. Mr. Strand is a retired Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) Special Agent with an excess of 34 year's law enforcement, investigative, and consultation experience. Russell has specialized expertise, experience and training in the area of domestic violence intervention, critical incident peer support, sexual assault, trafficking in persons, and child abuse investigations. He established, developed, produced, and conducted the US Army Sexual Assault Investigations, Domestic Violence Intervention Training, Sexual Assault Investigations and Child Abuse Prevention and Investigation Techniques courses, and he supervised the development of the Critical Incident Peer Support course. Russell also assisted in the development and implementation of DOD training standards, programs of instruction, and lesson plans for SARCs, VAs, chaplains, criminal investigators, first responders, commanders, and health professionals.

Mr. Mike Domitrz founded and is currently the Executive Director of **The Date Safe Project**. Through interactive presentations, creative educational resources, and unique national initiatives, **The Date Safe Project** is committed to being the nation's leading organization for creating healthier dating environments and a clearer understanding of "consent," as well as raising awareness on the many issues surrounding sexual assault. He is also the creator of the program "May I Kiss You?" a fun, interactive, and thought-provoking program that focuses on why "*asking first*" makes all the difference.

Additionally, the following expert worked directly with MAJCOMs and installations to further prevention programs:

Ms. Gail Stern, M. Ed., has been a sexual assault prevention educator since 1991 and is the co-author of the non-stranger rape prevention program, Sex Signals, which

educates Airmen on the common misconceptions of sexual assault/rape and how to handle unwanted sexual advances. She serves as Director of Education of Catharsis Productions, and has served as a consultant to the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and the Naval Academy. She is currently pursuing her doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on the use of humor in sexual assault prevention education.

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

Air Force senior leaders from the first responder functional communities attend the annual AF SAPR Leader Summit. They hear from national experts on a variety of topics, including bystander intervention, risk reduction, victimology, victim care, investigative techniques, and accountability.

At AF installations, initial and refresher SAPR training are routinely provided to first responders, to include investigators, security forces, prosecutors, chaplains, and medical personnel. Additionally, all first responders received the appropriate AF bystander intervention training on top of the specific first responder training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6.

MAJCOMs also augmented training to expand first responder skill-sets.

Air Combat Command (ACC) trained new chaplain assistants from the Chaplain Assistant Apprentice Course (CAAC) and the AF Chaplain Corps College at Fort Jackson.

US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) SARCs attended a civilian conference on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Response led by the National Institute on Crime and Prevention.

Air Mobility Command (AMC) contracted SMEs to conduct additional first responder training; first sergeants and WG/CCs were also included.

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

Throughout the AF installations engaged in a variety of events to formally launch the annual campaign messaging during SAAM venues and provided members with additional information about sexual assault. These events included utilization of a multi-media approach through American Forces Network (AFN) TV and radio, information fairs, information booths, guest speakers, self-defense classes for women, AFOSI presentations on risk reduction, Take Back the Night Rallies, Walk a Mile in Her Shoes collaboration with local rape crisis centers, and clothesline displays of sexual assault prevention artwork. A few examples include:

USAFE produced and aired a Sexual Assault music video that can be viewed on

YouTube and AFN.

Many AF installations created SARC/SAPR Face book pages, providing 24/7 resources and contact information.

Several ACC bases designed Comfort rooms and Serenity Healing Resource Media rooms. The Comfort rooms were equipped with reference material on sexual assault prevention and awareness and a laptop for research and continued education. They were also sometimes used as respite areas for sexual assault and domestic violence victims during court proceedings. The Serenity Healing Resource Media rooms contained couches, televisions, and bookcases of reference materials, and made DVDs along with research materials available to victims and family members.

An AETC installation posted monthly remarks in the base newspaper, conducted "Sex Signals" improvement groups, held Ladies Night Out events with other base agencies, and distributed "Ask for the Kiss First" cards with candy kisses attached.

These are but a few of the multiple innovative/creative means used by AF installation SARCs and commanders to promote prevention.

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

The AF has education and training in place, from accessions (BMT, ROTC, etc.), First Term Airmen Center (FTAC), Technical Training schools, PME, AU, and various Leader schools that address both prevention and response.

In FY12, the AF continued to provide Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) throughout worldwide AF installations. Mandatory BIT began in January 2010 and was completed in September 2012, at which time over 448,000 Airmen (Active Duty, Reservists, and Guardsmen) and civilian supervisors of military were trained. Knowledge and skills are also provided in other forums such as self-defense classes, newcomer orientations, First Term Airmen's Councils, Commanders' Calls, and VA training.

As discussed in 2.1.1. and 2.1.5 above, individual commands and installations utilized multiple experts in delivering specific educational sessions, primarily targeted at prevention.

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

The AF will perform a comprehensive assessment of its initial military training to include, but not be limited to, the following areas:

- Selection, training, and oversight of instructors and leaders who directly supervise initial military training. This review should particularly consider the potential benefits of increasing the number of female training instructors;
- Manning, including the ratio of instructors to students and the ratio of leaders in the chain of command to instructors;

- Internal controls in place to identify and prevent behavior inconsistent with established standards by instructors and leaders throughout all phases of initial military training;
- Student accessibility to SAPR services;
- Timing, content and delivery of SAPR-related training; and
- Timing, content and effectiveness of student feedback mechanisms

2.1.8. Other

N/A

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

The AF is currently working to launch a follow-on survey to the initial Gallup survey to compare the repeat measurement to our baseline data to assess program progress. Ongoing biannual measurement and tracking will allow the AF to continue monitoring changes and improvements. Additionally, the AF is seeking other best practice assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of our program.

Gallup, Inc., under contract with the AF conducted a confidential, web-based incidence and prevalence survey to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault, and quantify under-reporting within the AF. The development of the survey was guided by nationally recognized subject matter experts to provide substantive expertise and ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort were in line with the academic and professional expectations for dealing with this sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate General's military justice division (AFLOA/JAJM). A simple stratified sample design for the entire population based on 20 strata which included age, gender and grade was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18,834 surveys were returned, for an 18.8% response rate. The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions. Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, a pilot test was conducted to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the AF. The survey results established a valid and reliable baseline for Air Force leaders to expand their knowledge and improve strategies related to combating and eradicating sexual assault in the AF.

2.3. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service or Component for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

Sexual assault treatment and rehabilitation programs are primarily administered through the DoD Confinement System. The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Naval Consolidated Brig, Miramar, and the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California, offer violent offender and sex offender treatment programs for AF inmates convicted of sexual assault.

These long-term programs are for inmates with sentences longer than 26 months. The programs consist of psycho physiological assessment and psychological/ sexual interest evaluation. Treatment includes cognitive restructuring, victim awareness, sexuality, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills and relapse prevention training. Psychiatric consultation is also available. Those who complete this program are offered sex offender maintenance group programs to maintain program progress and continue to develop and modify relapse prevention plans until released from confinement.

For those with sentences less than 26 months and confined at regional facilities, sex offender education, which consists of educational seminars on the dynamics of sexual perpetration and preparation for treatment, as well as sexual violence treatment programs are available.

AF members convicted of a sexual assault resulting in sentences to confinement of less than 12 months are usually sent to local civilian confinement facilities. Treatment at those civilian facilities is dependent upon each facility's resources. Treatment available at local installations for individuals in on-base confinement facilities or who are not in confinement is not centrally managed.

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

The AF identified gaps in current SAPR education and training, tailored for all military/civilian employees. As a result, the AF established and began executing a plan to conduct a top-to-bottom review, revision and assessment of all SAPR training. See 2.1.2.

In addition, six SAPR climate questions were added to the Unit Climate Assessment (UCA) which is utilized by the AF to assess the Equal Opportunity Climate. Developed, validated, and released by DoD SAPRO and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), these SAPR-focused questions were released as part of the AF UCA on 31 May 2012. The inclusion of these questions was an important step in providing leadership with the knowledge needed to measure and address the climate associated with SAPR in their units. SARCs attend all In/Out-briefs with commanders.

The SAPR questions are as follows:

Note. Questions 1 and 2 encompass "perceptions of leadership support for SAPR"; Question 3 captures the "perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault", Questions 4 and 5 cover the "SAPR bystander intervention climate"; and Question 6 assesses "knowledge of sexual assault reporting options".

1. My leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.
 - Strongly Agree
 - Agree
 - Neither Agree nor Disagree

- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

2. My leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

3. Which of the following would be reasons why a victim of sexual assault would not report the incident within your unit (*Mark all that apply*):

- Lack of privacy/confidentiality
- Stigma, shame, fear
- Fear of being reduced in the eyes of the commander or colleagues
- Fear of disciplinary action due to victim's misconduct
- Fear of re-victimization
- Fear of operational impacts on training, security clearances, and overseas deployments
- Not knowing how to report
- Not thinking anything would be done
- Not wanting to get fellow Service members (e.g., perpetrator, bystanders) in trouble for actions or collateral misconduct
- Concern Victim Advocate (VA) will not keep restricted report confidential
- None of the above, sexual assaults would be reported

4. Suppose you see a Service member put something in a person's drink. You're unsure what it was and question if your eyes were playing tricks on you. What are you most likely to do in this kind of situation?

- Nothing
- Leave to avoid any kind of trouble
- Watch the situation to see if it escalates
- Tell the person what you saw the Service member do
- Confront the Service member

5. Imagine you go TDY for training. The first night you go to a restaurant/bar with a large group of colleagues, whom you just met. At what point would you intervene in the following escalating situation?

- A senior leader at the training buys your colleague a drink and he/she is told a drink may never be refused, as doing so would go against tradition
- The senior leader buys your colleague a second and third drink despite his/her repeated objections
- Your colleague appears intoxicated and disoriented, and continues to be the

senior leader's main focus of attention

- The senior leader repeatedly hugs your colleague, rubs his/her shoulders, and offers to walk him/her back to quarters
- You see the senior leader quietly taking your intoxicated colleague out of the place
- As they leave, your colleague tries to push away the senior leader and says, "No."
- In this scenario, I would not intervene at any point

6. A restricted report allows a Service member to report a sexual assault and get help, but without notifying command or criminal investigators.

- True
- False

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

Along with several of the initiatives identified in 2.1.2., future AF plans related to the prevention of sexual assault include:

With the help of highly qualified experts from a variety of institutions and organizations, the AF will fully implement enhanced SAPR education and training at all levels, providing commanders, senior enlisted members, and front-line supervisors with material and delivery methods that will help them institute the right sight-picture, motivate the team, set priorities, establish the bounds of acceptable behavior, and maintain an environment of good order and discipline. In November 2012, the AF stood up its first of several Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) planned in FY13, incorporating university experts and other SMEs to assess our pre-command, senior enlisted and entry-level SAPR education and training curricula with the goal to make it more relevant and impactful. Future IPTs will include the review and assessment of other SAPR-related training, to include annual, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiter. SARC/VA and first responder training, as well as all levels of PME.

The AF will also evaluate how to best implement recommendations from the BMT Commander-Directed Investigation (CDI) to ensure: 1) targeted formal leadership training is developed for BMT commanders, faculty and staff prior to their arrival in BMT; 2) SAPR SMEs teach the SAPR training curriculum to both trainees and Military Training Instructors (MTIs); and 3) functional first responders receive enhanced training on the unique challenges faced in the training environment. Additionally, we will build upon the well-received bystander intervention training, which ended 30 September 2012 and look for ways to facilitate continued discussion on sexual assault prevention. Discussions must include explanation of the continuum of sexual misconduct, from inappropriate comments or touching to sexual assault and rape, as well as prosecutorial and investigative outcomes to highlight lessons learned.

In addition, the AF received an invitation to present SAPR initiatives during a session at the 2013 Military Health System (MHS) Conference scheduled for 11-14 February,

2013. The Workshop will bring together more than 50 Federal employees, to include clinicians and administrators who serve military families and work with sexual assault victims perpetrated by military personnel. The focus of the Workshop will be developing partnerships and making recommendations for enhancement to existing policies and procedures related to evidence-based practices across the DoD MHS. The goal is to improve quality of service and safety for both the service members and victims.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

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

The fundamental obstacle to reporting a crime of sexual assault is to reduce the negative perceptions associated with it. Each stakeholder either influences an increase or decrease in the perceived barriers, specifically lack of privacy, stigma, and/or fear. The SARC is considered the center of gravity when it comes to ensuring that victims of sexual assault receive appropriate and responsive care. They serve as the single point of contact to coordinate sexual assault victim care and facilitate communication and transparency regarding sexual assault response capabilities. The Air Force placed full-time SARCs at installation level, including downrange locations, who report directly to the Vice Wing Commanders. There are currently 96 full-time installation SARCs, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARCs to provide oversight and management of installation activities, and two SARCs at the Air Force Personnel Center to oversee the implementation of SAPR Program operations. Additionally, we have 3,159 trained volunteer VAs comprised of both military and civilian employees.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

In January, the Air Force implemented Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This MRE provides that a victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the victim and a victim advocate, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if such communication was made for the purpose of facilitating advice or supportive assistance to the victim. By providing further protection for victim's communications with the SARC and VA, we believe that a significant barrier to coming forward has been removed.

The Air Force is also "piloting" the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) program to expand the availability of legal assistance to victims of sexual assault. In Jan 2013, the Air Force trained 60 attorneys to perform SVC duties and the program was implemented Air Force-wide. The Air Force and Department of Defense will continue to monitor and evaluate for permanent implementation.

Since 2008, the Air Force has held annual two-day SAPR Leader Summits, attended by the SECAF, CSAF, Wing and Vice Wing Commanders, Headquarters Air Force functionals, and Major Command (MAJCOM) A1s and SARCs. Participants hear from Air Force leadership and national experts on a variety of topics, including victimology, victim care, investigatory techniques and accountability, with the most recent summit held in April 2012. At every opportunity, emphasis is placed on differences between restricted and unrestricted reporting as well as the advantages and disadvantages of both. To supplement discussions, the Air Force distributed a Wing Commander's SAPR Guide, developed by SMEs and current Wing Commanders and Command Chiefs. The guide includes statistics, facts and talking points to help installation leaders encourage healthy conversations with their Airmen. Some of our local efforts include:

At Pacific Air Force (PACAF), a local Commander's Access Channel was established to advertise SARC contact info 24/7. They also used Sexual Assault prevention commercials, office and dorm safety boards that explained Restricted and Unrestricted options.

An 'eSARC' website was implemented at USAFA, harnessing technology to ease contact for reporting or information gathering by victims or friends of victims. The SAPR staff also purchased Blackberries, which allowed 24/7 communication via cell phone, text, or email.

The SARC at Air Force District Washington (AFDW) conducted numerous commander desk-side briefs, which afforded individuals the opportunity to ask questions and get a clear understanding of how to be a supportive leader of sexual assault to their victims; as well as utilizing the Wing Commanders' Guide.

AETC created training material with SAPR Fact Sheets printed on the back. It helped to publicize DoD's Safe Help Line information throughout the installation.

ACC's Wing Commander educated Airmen on leadership's commitment to taking care of them, by personally facilitating small discussion groups based on rank, within each unit. The Commander's message included reporting options and reiterated the AF SAPR and sexual harassment policies of zero tolerance.

The First Sergeants in ACC showcased title displays with SARC information (tri-folds, sliders, etc.) in their offices, so it will be accessible to Airmen at their convenience. Airmen were also encouraged to "Party Smart" with a car deodorizer (one side was an air freshener, the other side listed names/phone numbers of helping agencies most commonly used over the holiday season). Confidentiality with SARCs and VAs was also emphasized.

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

3.2.1. Joint environments

No challenges reported.

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| 3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest |
| No challenges reported. |
| 3.2.3. Tracking victim services |
| AF instituted the Blue Line program to account for Joint Expeditionary Tasking (JET) Airmen dispersed in various locations as augmentees. Airmen were equipped with resources and services, while being insured they were not forgotten. |
| 3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason). |
| N/A |
| 3.2.5. Other (Please explain) |
| N/A |
| 3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve Service or Component member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes. |
| Recent improvements in investigations and prosecutions, as well as the increased level of collaboration between AFOSI, JA, and the SARC, are expected to improve both Service member confidence and victim participation in the Air Force's process. Most of the steps taken by AFOSI in FY12 to improve sexual assault investigations are outlined in paragraph 5.10. Of note, AFOSI developed an eight-day advanced sex crimes investigations training program (SCITP) and authored new policy to improve agents' ability to investigate these crimes across the Command. SCITP attendees are taught the Cognitive Interview (CI) technique. The CI, backed by many years of peer-reviewed scientific research, is expected to empower victims and improve their ability to provide the detailed information needed for successful prosecutions. SCITP has evolved into a joint OSI/JA course and will serve as a robust platform to improve the Air Force's cross-disciplinary skills. OSI and JA also collaborated in establishing a new special victim team; physically located at Andrews AFB, MD, but available for consultation on sexual assault investigations worldwide. The Air Force's many efforts in FY12 to improve its response to sexual assault should increase Service members' confidence and victims' participation in the process. |
| 3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year. |
| Leaders at all levels continue to emphasize the importance of reporting. Every training opportunity, whether bystander intervention training, enhanced education for investigators and judge advocates, other first responders or presentations by experts strives to increase victim understanding that it is OK to report. We owe commanders and victims an accurate and candid assessment of the facts and circumstances of each individual case--commanders because they must decide on the appropriate disposition of a case and victims because their participation in the process is frequently the single most critical determinant in the outcome. One of the important goals of the SAPR program is to provide victims with increased control over the release and management of personal information. We recognize that victims choose nonparticipation in part because of a desire to maintain some control over personal information that may otherwise become public during the criminal justice |

process.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

In January, the Air Force implemented Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This MRE provides that a victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the victim and a victim advocate, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if such communication was made for the purpose of facilitating advice or supportive assistance to the victim. By providing further protection for victim's communications with the SARC and VA, we believe that a significant barrier to coming forward has been removed.

The Air Force has also implemented the DoD direction, reinforced by the passage of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act, to expand the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault. This change will provide a victim of sexual assault, if they desire, with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options, available programs and impact of participation in the criminal justice process. In the Air Force, the expansion of the availability and scope of legal assistance is under active discussion, with the goal of providing a more robust representational capacity in the form of a Special Victim's Counsel. If approved, implementation of this ground breaking program is anticipated in the next fiscal year. In addition, we have and will continue to provide training to trial counsel and staff judge advocates on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases, including such critical factors as the impact of alcohol; the investigative response; understanding victim behavior; managing similar crimes evidence and evidence of victim behavior under the Military Rules of Evidence; and understanding offender behavior. Our goal is to ensure they can better evaluate and discuss these issues with victims.

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

- Developed new Sexual Assault Investigations Course; building combined JA/OSI Course
- Designated/trained Special Victims investigators and prosecutors for SA offenses
- Implemented OSI opening all SA cases and facilitating consultation with Senior Trial Counsel
- Reviewing/improving pre-command and senior NCO training
- Reviewing/improving PME
- Reviewing/improving SARC/VA and First Responders training
- DoD SAPRO Safe Helpline

- Credentialing SARC and VAs through National Organization for Victim Assistance
- Expanded legal assistance for victims of crime
- Implementation of MRE 514, Victim Advocate - Victim Privilege

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

- Annual Leader Summit and Training Workshop were conducted. Leading SMEs provided pertinent information, influencing how commanders and other leaders will respond and support the SAPR program from that point on, setting the tone for victim support and ensuring the AF has an environment that fosters a goal of zero sexual assaults.
- Continue the efforts already initiated by installations for doing Walk-Abouts and making the SARCs and VAs appear more personal and approachable for Airmen
- AF continues to work with OSD counterparts to expand the scope of legal services offered to sexual assault victims in order to protect their legal interests and ensure they have the best support possible when working with prosecutors. The AF goal is to provide a more robust representational capacity in the form of a Special Victim's Counsel.

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

Air Force leaders are charged with creating and maintaining an environment that discourages offender behavior by setting a climate of good order and discipline, therefore, we have placed greater emphasis on leadership engagement and targeted messaging, education and training, to achieve and sustain an environment of deterrence and continue the efforts already initiated by installations on outreach and prevention education; making the SARCs and VA more visible and always accessible.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

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

DoDI 6495.02 (*DRAFT*) establishes the requirement to complete First Responder Training for Healthcare Personnel in relation to SAPR by all medical personnel involved in direct patient care. Additionally, MTF commanders were given the authority to designate additional personnel for mandatory course completion.

Two CONUS MTFs, Wright-Patterson AFB (WPAFB) and Eglin AFB, have SAPR-trained personnel to perform Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs). WPAFB and Eglin AFB were given funds to purchase training supplies and fund the Sexual Assault Examiner (SAE) course at their respective facilities. Eglin AFB trained 1 new (initial) provider in SAFE and WPAFB trained 8 (2 providers initial, 6 refresher). 43 MTFs have a MOU with local or military facilities. And 13 CONUS MTFs are in the process of establishing a MOU with a civilian hospital for SAEs.

Also, 8 OCONUS MTFs (Lajes AB, Yokota AB, Incirlik AB, Kunsan AB, Osan AB, and Aviano AB, Misawa AB, Lakenheath AB) have at least 1 trained SAFE. 10 OCONUS MTFs (Geilenkirchen, Hickam AFB, Hurlburt Field, Kadena AFB, Pope AFB, Croughton AFB, Menwith Hill, Upwood AFB, Ramstein AFB, Spangdahlem AFB) have an agreement to send their sexual assault victims to a nearby DoD MTF.

AFCENT/SG developed a plan to provide SAFE exams at deployed locations. A primary position was designated with line remark "MSB" at Role II and Role III treatment facilities. The MSB remark states: "Member must be qualified to perform sexual assault forensic examinations. The ability to perform SA forensic examinations is to be noted in the providers' transfer brief or competency folder. If the provider has not had training to perform SA forensic examinations, attendance at a certified SA forensic examiner course is required." Small facilities will have a MOU with the closest Role II or Role III with capability regardless of Service. Four of the six AF MTFs in the AOR perform SAEs on site. The remaining two facilities refer sexual assault cases to other service MTFs.

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

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable) The AF had 96 full time SARCs comprised of 69 GS-101-12 civilians and 27 active duty Military officers who fulfill the deployment requirements as well as augmentees from the 38P career field.

4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.

Refer to 4.2.1

4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).

In FY12, a total of 70 new SARCs were trained; all attended the mandatory 40-hour SARC Course at Air University. These consisted of 20 civilian personnel and 50 military officers, trained as primary, deputy and/or alternate SARCs.

4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.

The AF has 96 SARCs that received training and are certified to operate in a deployed environment.

4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.

Air Force is slated to add 32 new SARC positions in FY13.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable)

There was a total of 8,014 VAs.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

A total of 5,145 VAs were trained in FY12 including deployment VA training

4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.

5,145 VAs were trained to operate in a deployment environment.

4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.

Air Force is slated to add 70 full-time VA positions in FY13.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-

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| time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level. |
| The AF has a SARC at each installation. A standard core personnel document is currently in classification with AFPC. Upon completion of review, the AF will provide implementation guidance to the field to employ full-time VAs by 1 October 2013. |
| 4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training: |
| 4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer) |
| SAPR training for unit commanders (0-4/0-5 level) is convened by the major command while Senior pre-command training is conducted at Air University. During FY12, a total of 4,592 Wing/Vice Wing Commanders, and Group Commanders received SAPR training. |
| 4.3.2. Criminal investigators |
| Annual Periodic Sexual Assault Investigations Training: 2,046 Basic Special Investigations Course: 170 Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program: 24 Advanced General Crimes Investigation Course: 17 |
| 4.3.3. Law enforcement |
| A total of 7,825 law enforcement personnel received sexual assault training in FY12. |
| 4.3.4. Medical personnel |
| Annual First Responder Training for Healthcare providers-SAPR has increased incrementally over the past 3 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY12, 24,680 medics completed First Responder Training for Healthcare providers • FY11, 24,296 medical personnel First Responder Training for Healthcare providers • FY10, 6,000 medics completed First Responder Training for Healthcare providers |
| 4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each categories) |
| The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps Educational Efforts: Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 (DoDI) specifies training requirements for JAGs in two areas: (1) training requirements for all JAGs; and (2) additional requirements for trial counsel. From 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012, judge advocates and paralegals received training in a number of different venues. The main training effort was conducted through The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. During this time period, TJAGS conducted training as follows on both sets of requirements identified in the DoDI, as specified for each course below. |
| For FY12, over 1,400 judge advocates and paralegals received training at formal courses conducted by The Judge Advocate General's School. Over 1,000 JAGs and paralegals viewed webcasts on sexual assault-related topics. Hundreds more attended training conducted at venues other than TJAGS. |
| 1. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course (JASOC), held three times every fiscal year, is designed to introduce new judge advocates to the career field and The Judge Advocate General's Corps. One hundred twenty-four judge advocates received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel. |

2. The Trial and Defense Advocacy Course (TDAC) provides judge advocates with the opportunity to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot court exercises. Experts are brought from both within and outside the DOD to teach how to overcome the challenges of a sexual assault case, including such topics as addressing a case with an intoxicated victim and crossing-examining an accused. The two week course culminates in a moot court with sexual assault allegations. Seventy-two judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

3. The Military Justice Administration Course (MJAC) provides training in the management of the base legal office military justice system to those judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be either the chief of military justice or the noncommissioned officer in charge of military justice. This year's course proved to be the largest ever with one hundred thirteen judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates trial counsel and justice paralegals. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide chiefs of military justice and noncommissioned officers in charge perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

4. The Staff Judge Advocate Course (SJAC) course provides both a refresher course in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates recently, or about to be, assigned to staff judge advocate positions. One Hundred and twenty-six new and current SJAs received training covering tasks for judge advocates and, although their duties do not include serving as trial counsel, this training also addressed DoDI-specified topics related to sexual assault cases. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide SJAs perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

5. The Defense Orientation Course (DOC) is taught twice annually, and is designed to introduce new Area Defense Counsel (ADC) and new defense paralegals (DP) to the practical aspects of day-to-day defense counsel duties. The course focuses on advising clients in common defense scenarios, defending clients at courts-martial and working with commanders and the legal office. The course hosted eighty-six ADCs and defense paralegals.

- 6.** The Law Office Management Course (LOMC) provides base law office Superintendents and noncommissioned officers in charge with information on recent developments having an impact on management of the legal services function of a legal office. Ninety senior paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel to assist them in supporting sexual assault cases. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats, the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.
- 7.** The Annual Survey of the Law (ASOL) provides experienced Air Reserve Component (ARC) judge advocates and paralegals with the most up-to-date information on recent developments in military law issues. Four hundred twenty-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 8.** The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) team provides valuable on-site advocacy training at our wing legal offices. The team is staffed by experienced Reserve JAG trial attorneys augmented by JAG School faculty members along with a sitting military judge. The team offers a two-day intensive advocacy training program using a variety of fact patterns, to include sexual assault, to hone the trial skills of our young judge advocates. -Eighty-six judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 9.** GATEWAY is a two-week course focusing on improving leadership skills of the JAG Corps' junior field grade officers. During the course, the students received instruction on societal attitudes towards sexual assault and seminars were devoted to prosecuting sexual assault cases. Sixty-three judge advocates received 5-hours of classroom instruction devoted to covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 10.** The Trial Advocacy Courses (TACs) were held in CONUS, Europe, and the Pacific during the time period. The TACs provided practicing trial and defense counsel updates on evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts and courtroom skills practice with immediate feedback. Students learned from experienced litigators, heard from military judges and senior leaders, and networked with other counsel. Students heard from two experts in the field of forensic psychology on dealing with crimes against children and crimes involving alcohol. Two hundred ninety-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.
- 11.** In FY 2012 the JAG School hosted several webcasts that focused on military justice issues. Topics included Staff Judge Advocates preparing trial counsel for

litigation, JA-AFOSI working relationships, witness preparation, computer forensics, an Article 120, UCMJ update, and an informational session of the Secretary of Defense's withholding action to Colonel SPCMCA's in certain sexual assault cases. The SJA webcast was viewed by 182 attorneys and paralegals. The JA-AFOSI webcast was viewed by 294 attorneys, paralegals, and OSI agents. The witness preparation webcast was viewed by 235 attorneys and paralegals. The computer forensics webcast was viewed by 210 attorneys and paralegals. The Article 120 session was viewed by 220 attorneys and paralegals. The Secretary of Defense's withholding action webcast was viewed by 744 attorneys and paralegals. In addition, there are 9 Webcasts scheduled for training of the Corps of the new Special Victims Counsel. That training is scheduled to be accomplished 15-17 January 2013.

12. The JAG School has several learning centers on CAPSIL that have a focus on SA training. CAPSIL is the JAG Corps' web-based learning management system used to advance the distance education curriculum throughout the Corps. The system maintains more than 250 learning centers with e-Courses and webcasts available to users worldwide. These e-learning areas specifically focused on the requirements for SA training outlined in the DoDI. Individual lessons include: understanding sexual assault evidence; witness preparation for sexual assault cases; VWAP, sexual offender registration and deployed VWAP; SAFE kit; restricted and unrestricted reports; counterintuitive reactions in victims; recantation and false information; basic forensic photography and scientific evidence.

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

a. KEYSTONE is The Judge Advocate General's Corps annual worldwide leadership summit with over 700 civilian, active duty, Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates, attorneys, paralegals and support personnel from in attendance. They received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel at the summit. Specific areas included the use of expert witnesses and initiatives to improve their availability; effective use of the Defense Computer Forensic Laboratory; pending changes to the UCMJ, including Article 120; other potential changes in the National Defense Authorization Act affecting the Air Force SAPR program; and a analysis of several military justice cases, including sexual assault cases, by a panel of experienced staff judge advocates. For KEYSTONE 2011, in addition to other topics, two four-hour breakout sessions provided SJAs and military justice personnel perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Subject matter experts (Dr. Janine D'Anniballe, Anne Munch, Esq., Teresa Scalzo, Esq. and Russell Strand, US Army CID) discussed in scenario supported formats the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; the investigative response and lessons learned in a review of sexual assault cases conducted by the US Army; understanding victim behavior; impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

b. The KEYSTONE Installation Leaders Course, for those base level staff judge advocates and law office managers who did not attend SJAC or LOMC, featured

presentations and discussion of the Air Force status of discipline; seizing control the military justice program; pretrial agreements; pre- and post-trial issues; charging and proof analyses; sexual assault update and lessons learned; and mentoring trial counsel and preparing for trial; A four hour block conducted by Dr David Lisak focused on evaluating sexual assault cases, emphasizing offender and victim behavior and the neurobiology of trauma. The Keystone Senior Leaders Course to be held in fall, 2012, will feature Dr Lisak discussing male on male offenses and the neurobiology of trauma and Ms Meg Garvin (, Executive Director & Clinical Professor of Law, National Crime Victim Law Institute at Lewis & Clark Law School) discussing victim's rights and victim's counsel.

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

The conference fostered stronger education, communication, and interagency cooperation in responding to sexual assault allegations. Topics included the psychological aspects and responses to sexual assault allegations, working with false allegations, interagency cooperation, and considerations of the legal and emotional needs of victims, witnesses, and subjects and the meaning and impact of the Gallup 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force. The most unique outcome of this session was the process of breaking down barriers between functions and observing the great teamwork/partnerships forming. The number of interactive events, both classroom and practical exercises, allowed a stronger bond to form between these different functionals. As an example, AFOSI agents role-played as the subject and SARCs acted as victim and witnesses to enable the investigators to practice interview techniques that accounted for victim sensitivity while focusing on discovering the facts of the case.

d. Ms Anne Munch, David Lisak, and other nationally recognized experts in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, conducted training seminars at a number of USAF bases around the globe. Attendees included judge advocates from those and surrounding bases, SARCs, investigators from the Office of Special Investigations and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. She also provided phone consults on cases; identifying expert witnesses, providing voir dire questions and other trial resources, and providing ideas and advice on how to structure the prosecution of cases.

e. Combining funds provided by the Department of Justice with other funds, 30 Air Force attorneys and paralegals, responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) throughout the Air Force, attended the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Conference. The Conference agenda was

complemented by Air Force specific training on VWAP and SAPR.

f. Using training funds provided by DoD SAPRO and the Air Force, Senior Trial Counsel and base level trial counsel attended such diverse courses providing training on sexual assault cases as the Sexual Assault & Related Crimes Course conducted by the National College of District Attorneys, Navy Senior Trial Counsel Course, Army Sexual Assault Training, the Advanced Trial Advocacy Course, Computer Crimes Course; Prosecuting Complex Cases, the Senior Trial Counsel Workshop; the Navy Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course, the AFOSI Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program, Army's Special Victims Unit Prosecutors Course and the Army Criminal Law New Developments Course. Senior Trial Counsel attended the in FY12.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel

See 4.3.5. above

4.3.7. Chaplains

A total of 599 chaplains received sexual assault training in FY12.

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

SAFE location and compliance with AFI44-175:

- 55 Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) refer the SAFE off-base
 - 43 have MOUs
 - 13 are in the process of establishing a MOU

- AFI44-175 standardized requirements for initial and refresher training for medical providers:
 - FY12: 20 SAEs trained in USAFE, PACAF and AMC
 - FY11: 16 SAEs trained in USAFE, PACAF, and AMC

AFOSI uses a multi-pronged approach to measure the effectiveness of training. Staff members at the USAF Special Investigations Academy (USAFSIA) utilize both written and practical exams to test students' grasp of the material during training and hand out end-of-course critiques. They also solicit feedback from students' supervisors six months after the course ends on the effect training has had on each student's ability to conduct investigations. Additionally, HQ AFOSI reviews at least fifteen percent of the investigations closed each month and reports whether or not they meet/exceed AFOSI's published standards. Issues identified during case reviews are resolved with direct feedback to the field through a variety of venues and through changes to AFOSI policy and training, as appropriate.

AF/JA measures the effectiveness of training through defend mechanisms. The AF Judge Advocate General's School, which conducts the majority of formal training, uses feedback from students, instructor evaluations, and follow-up with student supervisors

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| <p>to assess the effectiveness of training. Individual proficiency is measured through performance observation by supervisors and third parties. As an example of third-party input, Military Judges provide post-trial critiques to counsel and counsel solicit input from members of court-martial panels following the completion of courts-martial. In addition, through Article 6, UCMJ, The Judge Advocate General has a robust two part inspection process to measure the effectiveness of legal offices. A large part of this inspection regime is evaluation of the military justice program.</p> |
| <p>4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.</p> |
| <p>All deployed SARCs are trained through the AFPC Pre-deployment SARC training and funds are provided on an "as needed" basis.</p> |
| <p>4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.</p> |
| <p>Until full time civilian VAs are in place, situations will occur when an absence of a SARC leaves the base SAPR program without a fill. Recently, a situation occurred when the full-time SARC had to take emergency leave and in his absence, a temporary fix was to engage the lead VA, who took full responsibility of the SARC duties.</p> |
| <p>4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.</p> |
| <p>None were reported.</p> |
| <p>4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.</p> |
| <p>None were reported.</p> |
| <p>4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:</p> |
| <p>4.6.1. Describe any mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service or Component to decrease the short- or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.</p> |
| <p>Victims of assault or other trauma have access to mental health providers trained in evidence-based treatments for depression, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, and related symptoms and diagnoses. By FY16, the Air Force will have an increase of 339 (25%) authorizations for active duty mental health staff, which includes 131 privileged providers. Aiming to reduce stigma and bring the provision of focused behavioral health within the walls of primary care clinics, each medical treatment facility now has a position for a full time mental health provider for behavioral health consultations (a program termed the Behavioral Health Optimization Program [BHOP] in the Air Force).</p> |
| <p>4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.</p> |
| <p>AFI44-102, <i>Medical Care Management</i>, states each MTF must have a written plan describing the medical response for sexual assault victims. The plan should be gender</p> |

sensitive in order to avoid potentially embarrassing and/or stressful situations, such as evaluating a male victim in the women's health clinic.

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

Pending revision of the DoD Form 2701, which is provided to victims of crime to inform of the availability of services under the Victim Witness Assistance Program, AF/JA directed the overprinting of the form to inform victims of the availability of legal assistance.

Air Force SARCs and VAs are highly involved in the care and healing of our victims. Some of our local organizations implemented these services:

- Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC): Created SAPR 'pocket' referral card for victims – VAs follow-up on resources utilized/provided additional resources as needed
- Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC): The only challenge is getting SA victims a referral for Military One Source. If they know they are victims of sexual assault, they will not provide service to them. Not every victim needs long term counseling. We need to change this.
- AFMC: The Integrated Delivery System (IDS) pamphlet is provided to them as a resource (base helping agencies) listed description of the service provided/contact information
- Air Mobility Command (AMC): Developed MOU with local rape crisis center and other local agencies to provide services to victims that do not want to be seen on base; Maintained a list of community based, Tri-Care accepted agencies, for victims; Challenges: Stigma of going to mental health; Afraid supervisors/peers would know; Requirement for base mental health to approve referrals off base prevented some personnel from receiving help; Lack of support groups available to victims, especially men.
- Air Force Space Command (AFSPC): SARC made the initial appointments (if victim agreeable) and follows up to ensure victim received services; Provided referrals for SAFE exams, medical treatment, mental health, support groups, Victim and Witness Assistance Program and other resources; Peterson AFB overcame a challenge with the Med Group, who declined to see victims under the Restricted Reporting option due to CO law. That's no longer an issue due to vigorous research/negotiations with Judge Advocate (JA), Med Group, SARC and CV.
- PACAF: We refer victims to supporting resources, based on our conversations with the victims where we determine the specifics of what they want and are looking for. After which, there is a warm hand-off to the supporting agency. Challenges: Getting the victims to realize that they need help/getting them to accept referral to an outside agency (or sometimes even to a VA). There is significant turnover w/in some of the agencies that we refer people to Military Family and Life Consultant (MFLAC), Chaplain, Mental Health etc... For the MFLAC this is due to their scheduled rotations while for the military Chaplain and Mental Health folks this is due to rotations, deployments and PCSs. Having a long term civilian in each agency might be a good solution so victims who

need services over a longer-time frame don't get stuck with having to tell and then re-tell their story/situation to multiple individuals/counselors. The only resource referrals we have at our overseas location are the Chaplains and Mental Health services. It is difficult for some people to talk with a Chaplain because of the religious affiliation they may or may not have. Some are hesitant to talk with Mental Health because of the stigma and documentation that is done. Since there are no outside options for counseling or assistance, it can be difficult at times for Victims to find the help and assistance that they need to be able to work thru the assault and process what has gone on

- Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC): Established relationships with local Veteran Administration facilities; Challenges: Reserve victims are often geographically separated from MTFs or Veterans services through the Veteran Administration; Proving Veteran eligibility can be a long process; Case management can only be done telephonically
- United States Air Force Academy (USAFA): An area of concern is the use of Military One Source for referrals of victims of sexual assault, which is processed through mental health or medical
- AFDW: Challenge- negative stigma for individuals seeking mental health services
- Air National Guard (ANG): Depending on what a victim requested, the SARC/VA contacted the appropriate resource, i.e. Department of Veteran Affairs, State Coalition, Local Rape Crisis Center, Chaplain or Department of Psychological Health to provide the care as needed. In one of the Lackland cases, the victim was required to release her Department of Veteran Affairs record to the Judge for review and as a result, did not return for care.
- ACC: SAPR encounters minor challenges with referrals and case management in a joint environment due to service specific language, individual Service's interpretation and implementation of DoDI 6495.01 and DoD 6495.02; conflicting Service policy and guidance. For example, SHARP/Equal Opportunity (EO) versus SAPR/SARC, this blurs installation program management and responsibilities leading to confusion hampering consistent victim assistance; If victims shared living areas with the alleged offender, the SARC worked with base lodging to provide a safe-haven for those individuals and Vice Wing Commander was supportive in this effort to ensure victims were taken care of; Challenges: Limited number of SANE's in local area often result in delayed forensic examinations, i.e. 7-8 hour wait for examination; Absence of Alternate SARC limits SAPRP coverage during leave/TDY; Fewer off base providers accepting Tri-care as payment which reduces options for victim informed by Military One Source they could not assist with list of providers for sexual assaults; No government vehicle assigned to SARC program made it difficult to transport victim to/from medical facility. Victim was left to drive themselves to OSI and other medical appointments in which they wanted their VA to ride with them for support. Instead, program personnel had to follow victim to their appointments. This sometimes deterred victims from attending appointments or getting medical care after an assault

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim

capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB)

The integral components of a special victim capability to investigate, prosecute and support victims exist. The AFOSI uses 24 investigators dedicated to sexual assault; AF/JA has 7 senior trial counsel who are designated as special victim prosecutors as well as additional senior trial counsel to support this function. In addition, each base has victim and witness assistance liaisons and trained paralegals to support the special victim capability. The Air Force is actively working to more effectively integrate these individual components. The Air Force has established a reach-back capability, physically located at Joint Base Andrews, MD, available for consultation on sexual assault investigations worldwide. The team is comprised of AFOSI's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant and a special victim's senior trial counsel. The team will provide assistance on especially difficult, high-interest and/or significant cases. AFOSI has drafted policy and expects to publish the same in January 2013 to educate the field on this new capability.

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

The AF will follow the guidance provided in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2013.

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

- SAPR-specific training was developed for all first responders, including investigators, security forces, judge advocates, chaplains and health care providers
- DoD Safe Helpline established to provide confidential support and seamless transition to local SARCs for further assistance
- DoD Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database streamlines data collection efforts

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

Compassionate care after a sexual assault is a key component to helping our victims heal more quickly. In FY13 the Air Force is considering these areas to improve our care:

- AFSOC: Will train all ALS instructors as certified VAs - enhances their ability to teach the required ALS Sexual Assault curriculum; USAFE: Conduct Dorm Focus Groups, Offer regular self-defense classes, Create training for first-line supervisors
- AFMC: Will invite Russell Strand to train legal personnel and investigators (both on/ off base) on interview techniques and perpetrator behavior; During SARC briefings and unit walk-arounds, have individuals add SARC Hotline in their phones on the spot
- AMC: Work with mental health and Chaplains to establish a victim support group; Create exercise scenarios to be a part of base readiness
- AFSPC: Will send VAs to conferences as funding allows, this provides depth of

wisdom and knowledge in their response to victims; Emphasize victim empowerment from VAs, first sergeants and commanders to ensure victims are not re-victimized by the “system”; Train dorm managers as program advocates

- PACAF: More SARC/VA presence in the dorms on the weekends between 2000-0300, will set up outreach booths; facilitate SAPR focus groups during exercises using role players who are unable to fully engage in the exercise because of pending PCS, profiles, etc.; Will conduct SARC exercises with other helping agencies; invite Date Safe Project to do stage production for the base populace; Improve medical care/treatment at the 24 hour facility. (As AF members, we only have a Navy 24 hr ER and the care for individuals is different and not always as urgent or sensitive as we would like)
- AFRC: Provide scenario based training for first responders; Implement a voluntary shadowing program for VAs to shadow local rape crisis center’s VAs
- USAFA: Working with AF SAPR to secure a full-time SARC or VA position, which will improve services for both prevention efforts and response
- AFDW: Will develop an operating instruction and SAPR action plan to chart/evaluate prevention and response efforts
- ANG: Conduct SAVs, Unit Climate Inspection (UCI)s; Improve leadership training for ANG commanders/SNCOs; Coordinate relationships with colleagues in EO, SG, Judge Advocate General, Chaplains, and Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- AETC: Collaborating with Mental Health to stand up a “Survivors & Friends of Family support group
- ACC: Create a private area with computer where victims and family members can access Quality of Life Network (QoLnet) for victim services, recovery and healing resources; Develop standard Victim Advocate performance assessment and evaluation; Increase the publicity of the DoD Safe Helpline, features, and phone application

4.12. Other (Please explain)

- AFSPC: Proactive preparation for high impact annual SAPR training. With leadership approval, the Peterson SAPR office plans to request (regardless of HAF SAPR parameters for annual training) that all AD, reservist and all civilians be required to attend training, in small groups, and gender segregated (research clearly indicates that the most effective SAPR training is accomplished that way). To this end the SAPR office has recruited over 40 volunteers to help facilitate the annual SAPR training. All volunteers will be thoroughly trained as of December 2012 to present effective, high impact training according to the most current research and modalities for effecting cultural change to prevent sexual assault.
 - Male classes will emphasize: victim empathy (Primarily through the viewing of the One In Four “police rape training video), bystander intervention (scenario based), discussion of consent, and a norms correction component (Berkowitz, 2010).
 - Female classes will seek to educate women on the early warning signs that are seen among many sexually aggressive men (Rozee and Koss, 2001).

- PACAF: We are anticipating the new SAPR annual training to continue soon. Once it has been initiated we will stream line the training by Squadron to improve the tracking capability
- AETC: Working with JA to establish a “mock court” training (in the courtroom) to provide realistic experience to help in Article 32 hearings
- ACC: Holloman SAPR office will conduct a Sexual Assault prevention training called Welcome to the Party. All First Sergeants at Holloman AFB have already attended the training. Many commanders are requiring all of their 18 to 24 year old Airmen and Officers attend; Wing commander requested a climate survey of the dormitories

5. Improve System Accountability

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

Refer to 1.1

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

5.2.1. Program management reviews

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program

AF SAPR is a Major Graded Area (MGA) in the IG unit compliance inspection.

The Air Force Inspection Agency (AFIA) Consolidates inspection data for all By-Law requirements for the USAF and reports data as required; forwards AF assessments of Sexual Assault Prevention Response (SAPR) and other By-Law programs to appropriate HHW agencies.

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

ANG received one referral from SAPRO and this issue was resolved at the program manager level.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain)

N/A

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your SAPR program. If you have begun assessing your SAPR program

using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

Included 6 SAPR questions to UCA (see 2.4 for list of questions).

Submitted Performance Work Sheet to AFDW/PKI for an anonymous survey as the follow-on to the 2010 Gallup survey. Survey scheduled for May 2013.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG

Refer to 5.4.1

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

| Recommendation Number | Recommendation | AF Update |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 6a8 | The Services to determine the appropriate number of VA based on military population and mission. | Recommendation reads: "SECDEF direct SAPRO to work with the Services to determine the appropriate number of VAs based on military population and mission." AF VAs are volunteer mil/civilians who are screened, interviewed, selected by SARC and Vice Wing Cmdr and who receive 40 hours of training. They are not assigned a victim in their own unit. Over 3,159 have been trained and there have been more than adequate numbers to meet installation level requirements. |
| 6b1 | Direct the Services to establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response | AF SARCS (along with Vice Wg Cmdrs) chair a Case Management Group that oversees the response to and care of |

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| | <p>Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.</p> | <p>each victim. This Group includes the installation First Responders and appropriate commanders. However, on Restricted cases, only those first responders with restricted reporting access (AF/SG) will attend meetings addressing RR cases. This Group also reviews installation-level systemic issues.</p> |
| 6c1 | <p>Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.</p> | <p>DoD SAPRO specific metrics and standards have not been developed; except for training requirements. In the AF, SAPR is a MGA in the IG unit compliance inspection. MAJCOM IG teams use MAJCOM SARCs on the inspection teams. In September 2012, AFIA conducted its initial inspection of AF SAPR program responsibilities, specifically, SARC call line</p> |
| 12b | <p>Ensure that each installation and operational commander assesses the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.</p> | <p>Ongoing: Installation Commanders are responsible for providing as safe a living environment as possible. They do so working with various functional commanders within their command, including the Safety Office, law enforcement, First Sergeants, Community Action Information Board (CAIB), etc. AF recently developed with Commanders and SMEs a Wing Commander's Guide</p> |

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| | | addressing their responsibilities. |
| 17 | Develop and establish peer education programs. | Ongoing: conducting top-to-bottom review of training at all levels of the existing SAPR program. |
| 18a | Ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct | Ongoing: AF Recruiting Service (AFRS) have updated the Interviewer Checklist to be more specific and include policy briefing. Applicants undergo moral and ethical screening and JAG brief SA at the Recruiting School and the Flight Chiefs and New Commanders course. |
| 20a | Ensure that each member of the Armed Forces who reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted is given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. The victim will be informed of this opportunity to consult as soon as he or she seeks assistance from a SARC or any other responsible DOD official. | Ongoing. OSD P&R Memo of 17 Oct 11 established legal assistance for all victims of crimes. AF TJAG developing implementation procedures for Special Victims' Counsel |

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

N/A

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

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

Requested Defense Center of Excellence literature review, integrated Mental Health strategy on identifying specific needs, opportunities for improving treatment and preventative services for military sexual trauma.

In May 2012, the AF added six SAPR-specific questions to the commander's Unit Climate Assessment, a known management tool, to proactively assess climate dimensions within our purview. Developed by OSD SAPRO and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), the results of these questions provide leaders further assessment of knowledge about sexual assault reporting options,

attitudes toward leadership, and the employment of bystander intervention strategies when presented with a potentially unsafe situation.

Air Force noted four SAPR climate factors including more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. We have used this information as a guide for our top-to-bottom curriculum rewrite. The Community Action Information Board reviewed the assessment to identify positive and negative trends in SAPR programming. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are both understood and found to be highly viable tools.

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

Refer to 5.5.1 and 5.5.5

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

Refer to 5.5.1 and 5.5.5

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

Per Equal Opportunity guidance 36-2706, all commanders must complete a unit climate assessment (UCA) for commands consisting of over 50 personnel, upon taking command. There are six SAPR related questions added to the UCA. SAPR utilized the Unit Climate Assessment, a known commander's management tool, to proactively assess climate dimensions within our purview. Our survey is evolutionary to include current human relation topics and we completed 17,717 ADAF Surveys with SAPR questions received between May-September 2012.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain)

Background information from the DEOMI Unit Climate Assessment:
17,717 AD AF SAPR surveys completed 23 May-17 September LEADERSHIP SUPPORT across DoD comparison:

BLUF: More work to be done for junior enlisted, civilians

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for AD/NGB, officer, Jr. Officer, Sr. Officer, Sr. Enlisted
- Non-favorable significant difference for civilians

BARRIERS TO REPORTING

AF comparison:

- No significant difference for females, officers; favorable difference for officers, Jr. officers
- Non-favorable difference in 7 of 11 subgroups (AF, majority, minority, males, enlisted, Jr. Enlisted, Sr. Enlisted)

Across DoD comparison:

BLUF: Barrier to reporting sexual assault biggest hurdle

ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Difference in non-favorable direction for 12 of 14 subgroups
- No significant difference for civilians, reserves

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Across DoD comparison:

BLUF: Significant positive difference in 12 of 14 subgroups...1417 individuals did not indicate intervening action...more work to be done!

ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for all subgroups except females and senior officers
- No significant difference for females and senior officers

KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTING OPTIONS

Across DoD comparison:

BLUF: Increased correct responses to reporting options for all subgroups...886 individuals did not answer correctly...more work to be done!

ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for 14 subgroups: AD/NGB, Reserve, Majority, Minority, Military, Civilian, Males, Females, Officer, Enlisted, Jr. Officer, Sr. Officer, Jr. Enlisted, Sr. Enlisted

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

The AF SAPR Program's six core elements, or Lines of Effort (LOE), provide structure to our current program and a foundation for the way ahead. The elements—Personal Leadership, Climate and Environment, Community Leadership, Victim Response, Offender Accountability and Assessment—encompass both prevention and response strategies, with Personal Leadership serving as the overarching element and Assessment underpinning all elements to better understand our strengths and weaknesses within each area. Additionally, these elements align with the CJCS's LOEs—Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy and Assessment.

Core Elements and how they align with the Chairman's LOEs:

- **Personal Leadership** – leaders model and establish zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it and in both formal and informal contexts, those in the chain of command understand they will be held accountable for their response to this issue (*Overarching core element – aligns with all LOEs*)
- **Climate and Environment** – consistent leader and educational message campaigns that resonate with target populations (*Prevention LOE*)
- **Community Leadership** – community involvement and empowerment, achieved through institutionalizing bystander intervention and risk management skills and strategies (*Prevention LOE*)
- **Victim Response** – Enhanced collaborative response activities and program

resourcing that institutionally provides manpower authorizations and operating budgets to deliver the program force-wide (**Advocacy and Prevention LOEs**)

- **Offender Accountability** – Deterrence through effective investigative and legal processes, and strong leadership to hold offenders responsible (**Investigation and Accountability LOEs**)
- **Assessment** – Continual program improvement through useful assessment processes, evolutionary methodologies, guidance from recognized experts, and benchmarking against current programs and practices (**Assessment LOE**)

To better organize and streamline our efforts to assess and improve our program, we grouped our current initiatives into functional categories termed “**Work Streams**”:

- **Leadership Engagement**
- **External Guidance Compliance**
- **Program Management**
- **Education and Training**
- **Manpower and Funding**
- **Investigation and Accountability**
- **Assessment**

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

The AF is governed by the DoDI 6495.02 (*DRAFT*), *Enclosure 5*, concerning its policy on Expedited Victim Transfer Requests.

“Military Service members who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault shall be informed by the SARC, SAPR VA, or the Service member’s commanding officer (CO) at the time of making the report, or as soon as practicable, of the option to request a temporary or permanent expedited transfer from their assigned command or installation, or to a different location within their assigned command or installation. The Service members shall initiate the transfer request and submit the request to their COs. The CO shall document the date and time the request is received.” (*Enclosure 5* included as Appendix 1).

Per this guidance, SARCs inform victims of the new expedited transfer guidance upon intake with DD Form 2210 and remind victims again throughout the process to ensure they are aware transferring either to another organization or to a different base entirely, should they feel it is beneficial to their healing.

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

Total number of Installation transfers (PCS) = 40 (0 denied)

Total Duty/Unit transfers (PCA/Temp) Requests = 8 (4 PCA; 4 Temp) 0 denied

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

assignment.

As of 31 Mar 12, all AF SARCs were instructed to enter all cases into DSAIDS. DSAIDS training and relevant information are posted on SAPR CoP and made available for all SARCs.

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

Refer to 5.8

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

HQ AFOSI has drafted new guidance to improve the investigation of sexual assault offenses and expects to publish the new policy in January 2013. One change directed by the new policy is the Command-wide use of AFOSI's new Sexual Assault Investigative Plan Worksheet and Sufficiency Assessment Tool in drafting written investigative plans. The tool will help focus collaboration between agents and military justice attorneys, as it integrates legal sufficiency (Articles 120, 125 and 80 elements of proof) with investigative sufficiency (i.e. investigative activities apt to reveal information probative to the elements). Additionally, sexual assault investigations have received significant high-level attention across the Command throughout 2012. AFOSI/CC published several NOTAMs stressing the importance of conducting thorough and timely investigations. He has communicated both in writing and verbally to his Region Commanders they will be held responsible for ensuring their field units conduct quality investigations. HQ AFOSI furnished cutting-edge alternate light sources to greatly enhance field agents' ability to detect the presence of forensic evidence at sexual assault crime scenes. The field was also armed with new cyber tools in 2012 that significantly improve agents' ability to identify and collect probative information from computers and cell phones. Finally, AFOSI/CC approved a substantial increase in the amount of funding set aside to provide advanced criminal investigations training to AFOSI agents; from \$42K in FY12 to \$750K in FY13.

HQ AFOSI staff personnel reviewed OSI's basic and advanced training programs in 2012 to identify opportunities to improve agents' handling of sexual assault cases. The assessment team recommended instructors increase their emphasis on sexual assault investigations in advanced courses to enhance our journeyman investigators' ability to incorporate a variety of advanced skills/techniques in resolving these crimes. We subsequently expanded the sexual assault-specific blocks of instruction in our Advanced General Crimes Investigation Course (AGCIC) from eight to 16 hours. AGCIC is a train-the-trainer course for Superintendents and Criminal Investigations Branch Chiefs. Instruction is geared towards preparing leaders to supervise investigations and provide on-the-job training to junior agents.

AFOSI also developed an eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program (SCITP) course and conducted our first pilot in August 2012. AFOSI and AF Judge Advocate personnel are actively collaborating to transform SCITP into a joint investigator and prosecutor course. Doing so will further the Air Force's evolving investigative-judicial synergy and serve as a robust platform to develop the cross-

disciplinary skills necessary to establish the Air Force Special Victim Team capabilities called for in House Armed Services Committee (HASC) drafted NDAA 13 language. The second pilot course is scheduled for 8 to 17 January 2013, followed by two more iterations in March and May 2013.

Finally, AFOSI's new Basic Extension Program (BEP) commenced in March 2012 to provide new agents enhanced knowledge and capabilities in core mission areas at the start of their careers by systematically building upon basic skills provided at USAFSIA using fully interactive distance learning courses. BEP's criminal investigations course includes blocks of instruction on both adult sexual assault and child sexual abuse investigations.

AF/JA is continuing to partner with AFOSI to improve collaboration and support during the investigative process and enhance that collaboration once the investigation is complete. Judge advocates have attended the AFOSI Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program as well as the Army's Special Victims Unit Prosecutors Course. A new course is under development which will provide advanced training to AFOSI investigators and senior trial and defense counsel in sexual assault cases. We believe these initiatives will pay significant dividends.

Training is of paramount importance. While more fully discussed in paragraph 4.3.5. Above, one area in particular should be emphasized in this block. There has been increased focus on training staff judge advocates and chiefs of military justice to provide perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Courses for staff judge advocates and chiefs of military justice have used civilian experts to extensively discuss, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate disposition authority for the most serious sexual assault offenses (rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) to a Special Court Martial Convening Authority who is an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming these challenges.

As directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Air Force implemented the requirement to elevate initial disposition authority for the most serious sexual assault offenses (rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) to a Special Court Martial Convening Authority who is a commander serving at the colonel (O-6) level or higher. The implementation occurred on the required date, 28 June 2012. There have been no challenges or issues in implementing this direction. Discussions involving additional procedures to supplement this policy are ongoing.

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

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| Forces and the assailant is a foreign national. |
| Under existing policies, AFOSI will use a Monitor Information File to document information obtained by AFOSI that falls within the investigative responsibility of another investigative agency and is not investigated by AFOSI, yet has interest to the Air Force or command. Sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national will fall within this category. Usually, AFOSI monitors and reports the results of the other agency's investigation and restricts AFOSI's investigative activity to Document Review, Law Enforcement Records Checks, and Coordination activities, as applicable, that are associated to the Informational File. |
| 5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy. |
| HQ AFOSI issued guidance in early January 2012 directing its field units to retain SAFE kits seized in support of restricted reports for five years and to incorporate DD Forms 2911 in both hard copy investigative files and electronic files. Investigative files are transferred to HQ AFOSI upon case closure. HQ AFOSI has changed its retention schedule to fifty years for all sexual assault investigations. AFOSI is in full compliance with DTM 11-062. |
| 5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records. |
| Planning to implement the requirement to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records is under review. All records of trial by court-martial are maintained by the Military Justice Division, Air Force Legal Operations Agency, and are ultimately archived with the National Archives. Records of nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge action and some personnel actions are filed in the individual master personnel records maintained by the Air Force Personnel Center. Other administrative actions are not maintained in local records for a limited period of time. |
| 5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12. |
| AF/JA is working with DoD GC on a review of separation actions that occurred prior to FY12 involving service members who made an allegation of being sexually assaulted. |
| 5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report. |
| N/A |
| 5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability. |
| Upon filling the SARC/VA positions and all are certified by 1 Oct 13, everyone will be required to get DSAID qualified. |
| 6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR |

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

The Air Force's commitment to eliminate sexual assault incidents is cemented through comprehensive policies that maintain focus on awareness, training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting and most importantly, accountability for violators. Commanders at all levels have exercised the full measure of their authorities, options and resources.

Some examples of what installations accomplished to leverage senior leadership and unit command support of the SAPR program are as follows:

- AFSOC: Created Squadron Commander/ First Sergeant SA Response Guide.
- AFMC: Local survivor spoke at a SAPR event to give leadership awareness of the importance they play in response and care of victims; SAPR office funded the cost for First Sergeants to attend a local conference on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
- AMC: SARC facilitated SAVs to installation tenants and ANG ensuring SAPR compliance
- AFSPC: SAPR team held focus groups with representatives from different groups (Commanders, First Sergeants, Jr. Enlisted, VAs) to discuss SAPR and make recommendations to improve the program
- PACAF: Wing Commander and Vice Wing Commander reemphasized the importance of leadership involvement at the staff meetings, encouraged commanders to solicit volunteers for the VA program, and provided opening remarks at major outreach efforts (Sex Signals performance, VA appreciation breakfast)
- ACC: Conducted SHARP Senior Leader Training led by HQDA SHARP Mobile Training Team. SARC provided 50 Third Army Senior Leaders an understanding of Third Army's unique relationship with the Shaw installation SARC and program overview and victim services; Presented SAPR case study during Commanders and First Sergeants offsite and provided training on counterintuitive behaviors and barriers to reporting.

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

In addition to direct services for victims and survivors, the Air Force conducts outreach and education to address risk reduction, safety, and prevention through public awareness. Provided are a few SAPR communication and outreach activities used by installations in FY12:

- AFSOC: SARC/VAs invited all First-Term Airmen to assist in distributing promotional items from the SARC's – removed initial barrier of talking to SARC
- AFMC: VAs sponsored dorm potlucks, which provided home cooked meals to dorm members and gave SARC/VAs a chance to serve and eat with them
- AMC: Manned informational booths for local High Schools and on-base health fairs; held base Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Basic Self Defense Classes
- AFSPC: Partnered with many awareness runs (breast cancer, armed forces

day, health fairs, etc.), which targeted Jr. Enlisted and single Airmen, civilians and dependents

- PACAF: The SAPR program expanded communications and outreach by conducting Spouse orientation Briefings, Diamond Sharp Seminars, E-1-E-4 Airmen enhancement Seminars, NCO Professional seminars, Radio interviews, and performing SAPR skits. SARC also taught college classes on base concerning victim care and sexual assault.

The effects of Alcohol were targeted to those aged 25 and under. The Kadena SAPR Office teamed up with other helping agencies on base to reach a wider audience. They also dispensed items on Earth Fest and Wingmen day events.

Engaged with DoD schools on island, the SARC spoke to high school students about sexual assault and how to ask for help, briefed educators on reporting options and available resources.

- USAFA: SARC presented basic information on sexual assault to juniors and seniors that attended Academy High School and provided outreach/promotional materials at Wingman and Resiliency Day activities
- ANG: Utilized outreach materials provided by AF and NGB that appealed to all ages
- ACC: SAPR team Distributed 3,000 CaC protective sleeves imprinted with DoD Safe Helpline, local 24/7 SARC Hotline, and www.sapr.mil to active duty and spouses; they partnered with Fitness Center and HAWC during key fitness events and handed out camouflaged gym towels and water bottles imprinted with "Hurts One! Affects All", to include DoD Safe Helpline, and local 24/7 SARC Hotline number.

SARC participated in *Tour of Tucson* sponsored by spouses clubs. The event presented an opportunity to inform attendees of reporting options for eligible family members, SA awareness and prevention for teens/students and available resources.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

The Air Force recognizes the need to establish a seamless system of services, made up of collaborative partnerships and coordinated human-service prevention activities for individuals, units, and the community. It is not a "one-size-fits-all" model, as it is prevention focused with robust victim-care component. Installations have taken the following steps to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD:

- AFMC: Disseminated flyers and posters of Safe Helpline and SAPR program across base; information was also listed in base paper
- AMC: Provided information at First Sergeants Breakfast event and Flight Commanders Course; developed SAPR deployment packets for all deploying

members

- AFSPC: Developed wallet cards with helping agencies and DoD Safe Helpline information included, cards were distributed at FTAC, Right Start and other briefings and events; posted restroom magnets with reporting options in bathroom stalls across base
- PACAF: Each Commander's Call recognized unit VAs and displayed contact information for SARC/SAPR office; conducted Right Start briefings, which informed civilian and dependent members of their rights and resources concerning the SAPR office

First responders were issued a VA on-call listing for every quarter. The list provided personal cell phones numbers for each primary and alternate VA, Alternate VA and the for each person on-call

- USAFA: Conducted monthly briefings at Newcomers Orientations and provided information to Family Advocacy and Mental Health personnel for eligible family members
- AFDW: SARCs disseminated SAPR resources and promotional awareness throughout the year to base populace via emails and staff meetings
- ANG: Utilized tools provided for the DoD Safe Helpline
- AETC: Sexual assault resources were displayed on all promotional items; - Conducted classes on Cyber Safety, dangers of Sexting, personal safety/risk reduction, and self-defense

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

DoD SAPRO and DEOMI created a focus group to determine what information commanders would find most useful regarding SAPR climate within their unit. Six questions, developed by subject matter experts, were added to the unit Climate Assessment survey in order to highlight four SAPR sub-dimensions to include leadership support, barriers to reporting, bystander intervention, and knowledge of reporting options. The key points noted in the collected results for the Air Force between May and September 2012 showcase three of four areas were more positive for the Air Force as compared to all DoD with one area similar to the DoD average. These initial findings are encouraging as it supports the need for maximum flexibility in meeting local needs, based on local requirements and resources and it provides a level of confidence that our outreach efforts are making a difference. The Air Force will continue to measure and monitor effectiveness in order to achieve meaningful and measureable outcomes for the community. Below are a few examples of how local SARCs are connecting with Airmen:

- Weeks/months after the initial SAPR briefing, Airmen in AFSOC returned to the SARC's office "just to talk" and pick up new promotional items. SAPR team collaborated with Eglin AFB SARC to provide VA training, BIT classes, SAAM events, etc.
- After conducting briefings/training classes, AFMC SARC often received feedback through phone calls and emails. Airmen wanted to talk one-on-one, to disclose current issues, which sometimes resulted in a report or to discuss

events that happened prior to them entering the Air Force. Individuals frequently volunteered to become VAs after attending a briefing or an outreach activity

- AMC experience an increase in calls from other helping agencies and commanders requesting information or assistance with victims; an increase in case reporting, reflected greater confidence in program; victims revealed outreach efforts (commander's calls, pamphlets, BIT training, etc.) as the reason they decided to make reports
- Personnel in AFSPC rendered positive feedback about outreach and promotional initiatives; majority of VAs volunteered after attending an outreach event or briefing; a victim stated that one of the promotional items (flashlight) she received previously was the first thing she looked for after she was sexually assaulted; subsequent to BIT courses, the SAPRO staff was approached on many occasions by attendees who chose to intervene on situations which appeared to be sexual assaults in progress
- PACAF's base populace recognized SARC and VA throughout the day in any given week to ask questions concerning information discussed at briefings and SAPR events
- DEOCS results on USAFA reflected a 99% rate of those taking the survey responded they were aware of reporting options and contact information for the SAPR office
- Immediately following the SAAM event, AFDW SARC experienced an increase in phone calls, walk-ins, and interest in individuals becoming VAs
- ACC's program utilization increased in sexual assault reports and training requests

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target audience of each partnership.

Because of real-world demands and priorities based on urgency, time, and funding, the advantages of partnerships, coalitions, and public action groups are critical to maintain focus on prevention. Across the Nation, federal and non-federal agencies have worked to understand how sexual assault is influenced by not only the individual, but also the family, community and society. A comprehensive approach has proven to lead to cultural change. Knowledge gained working with these organizations drives policy which will in turn foster the long-term shift in the environment. The below mentioned organizations are critical contributors to the Air Force's effort of zero-tolerance on sexual assault:

- AFSOC is a member of the Sexual Assault Interagency Council (Community SART), which shared trends, resources and training opportunities
- USAFE partnered with DoDDS on prevention efforts in community schools
- AFMC is the Military advisor to Florida's Sexual Assault Interagency Council. The Council met twice a year and included Rape Crisis Centers, law enforcement agencies, State Attorney General's office, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and Florida's council against sexual violence. Initiatives included establishing guidance and procedures for storing SAFE kits for non-reporting

victims, creating standardized SAFE kit paperwork, and creating on-line state resource guide. AFMC is also a member of the State Military Sexual Assault Committee (Massachusetts) and has partnered with the county sheriff's office, Dept of Veterans Affairs, Young Women's Christian Association, and family prevention centers to share information about sexual assault programs in the AF so they are better equipped to serve or military and their families who choose to seek help outside the gates

- AMC established MOUs with local rape crisis center for training and victim support; VAs were given the opportunity to work with local rape crisis center to gain experience and further develop skills; VAs afforded the opportunity to work with State Domestic Violence Coalition to enhance training
- AFSPC partnered with the Woman's Center to provide services such as support groups, free therapy, classes (yoga, meditation, etc.) which are not provided on base. A partnership with local Rape Crisis Center (TESSA) ensured victim support with their Advocacy Resource Team. They also partnered with a local hospital that provided SANE exams, to ensure optimal victim care
- In PACAF, the OSAN SARP office partnered with the Army SAPR offices on the Peninsula. They released a Joint Public Service Announcement aired on Air Force News (AFN) for FY13. PACAF partnered with ADAPT, Family Advocacy, HAWC, Chaplain, MFLAC and Osan SARC to improve outreach to the active duty and DoD civilian population. The intended outcome is for the general population to recognize the interconnectedness of the helping agencies on base, which will increase referral election among the base populace based on improved awareness
- AFRC joined forces with local Domestic Violence Coalitions - AFRC does not have FAP services for reservists unless they are on orders for more than 30 days. Any member with a domestic violence issue will benefit from this partnership.
- USAFA facilitated referrals and provided confidential/quality support services to victims of sexual assault. Their SAPR office partnered with the Dept of Veterans Affairs, TESSA Colorado Springs, the Colorado Coalition for Sexual Assault, and the Memorial Hospital SANE program
- AFDW connected with Family Advocacy, ADAPT, Medical Facility, Law Enforcement, Chaplain, Legal, Local Rape Crisis Center, Local SARCs. The goal was to work from a multidisciplinary perspective in order to address military sexual assaults, encourage reporting, and enhance victim care
- The ANG along with State Coalitions and local rape crisis centers agreed to facilitate the response to sexual assaults in the ANG when and/or if they occur
- AETC collaborated on trainings and briefings with First Step, local rape crisis/domestic violence Center; Red River Hospital, local in-patient counseling center (for victim care); and United Regional Hospital, SANE (for victim care)
- At ACC, the SAPR team at Shaw AFB partnership with Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands, which enhanced victim response and services by providing additional local and state resources; making available a robust forensic nurse examiner program; allowing access to SMEs and community partners from academia, medical, law enforcement, judicial, correctional and social service

agencies and training. ACC maintained extended partnerships with the South Carolina Attorney General's Office and South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA). They also have a relationship with the Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center and their Board of Directors, Hendrick Trauma Center, and Texas Association Against Sexual Assault. These agencies participated in assisting with training support for the installation VA training program. Hendrick Trauma Center provided educational and hands-on tours of the facility in terms of explaining the process of doing SAFE Kits and how to handle victims.

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

The SARC at AFSPC prepared initiatives for commander's congressional testimony.

11 WG/CV of AFDW was invited to participate in a congressional hearing meeting during the year.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In accordance with published SECDEF memorandums, the Air Force is performing a comprehensive assessment of initial military training and developing standardized learning objectives, core competencies and training assessment methods for pre-command and senior enlisted training in collaboration with DoD SAPRO. Our ongoing efforts also include an in-depth, top-to-bottom review and assessment of all other SAPR education and training, to include enlisted and officer PME, annual training, and functional first responder training.

Fully implementing SAPR education and training at all levels is imperative if every Airman is expected to lead on this issue. With the help of highly qualified experts from a variety of institutions and organizations, we will provide commanders, senior enlisted members, and front-line supervisors with material and delivery methods that will help them institute the right sight-picture, motivate the team, set priorities, establish the bounds of acceptable behavior, and maintain an environment of good order and discipline. Each Airman, at every installation, should be compelled to reach out to their fellow Airmen in the wing, group, squadron and work center to promote this priority.

To ensure an effective response capability, all SARCs receive 40 hours of training at Air University (AU) that meets national advocacy credentialing standards, and then annual refresher training thereafter. Additionally, all first responders to incidences of sexual assault receive SAPR-specific training, to include OSI investigators, security forces, lawyers, chaplains and health care providers.

Air Force leaders are charged with creating and maintaining an environment that discourages offender behavior by setting a climate of good order and discipline, therefore, we have placed greater emphasis on leadership engagement and targeted messaging, education and training, to achieve and sustain an environment of deterrence.

Progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding –related efforts are:

In AFMC, there was a higher degree of interest in the SAPR program with increased

requests for SAPR training and briefings as well as unconditional support to those that were victims of sexual assault.

AMC provided support/resources to victims' significant others/spouses. They ensured victims were aware of Veterans Administration as a possible resource for present and future references.

ANG implemented DSAID for all reports in FY12 and Complex Investigations Office established to handle cases to prevent the use of CDIs.

At AETC, there was more buy-in from senior leadership with shown trust in their SAPR program.

ACC experienced an increase among leadership, investigators, law enforcement, mental health, and Judge Advocate agencies in the awareness of victim blaming and typical perpetrator behavior.

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

As part of our strategy to improve SAPR, we are revising our SAPR Program Inspector General (IG) checklist to ensure we adequately capture measurable results. We are also evaluating ways to leverage the results of the SAPR questions in the UCAs. Continued SAPR ESG oversight will ensure our program strategy and work stream efforts are aligned with legislative and OSD requirements, the Chairman's Strategic Direction, recommendations from the Lackland CDI, and the resources we've committed to the AF SAPR Program.

In 2013, we will launch a follow-on survey to the original Gallup study and then continue repeat measurements to monitor program progress and changes over time. Our goals for the follow-on survey include a qualitative comparison to the 2010 baseline; closing the gap between what we believe to be the number of sexual assaults across the AF and the number of unrestricted reports we receive when these crimes occur; and integrating lessons learned from the data collected with leader message campaigns and targeted education and training, to include victim and offender demographics, reasons respondents indicated they chose or chose not to report, and respondent recommendations for the AF to improve prevention and response efforts.

As we research other evaluation methods that may exist to assess program and training effectiveness, we will continue to work with OSD SAPRO and the other Services to develop standardized assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of pre-command and senior enlisted training. We will also continue to seek and leverage best practices and benchmark programs across Universities, corporations, and the other Services.

Through work streams focused on personal leadership engagement at all levels, climate and environment, community leadership, compassionate victim response, greater offender accountability, and assessment, we will continue working toward our

desired end-state—a command climate of zero tolerance in which commanders understand what it takes to sustain this environment, a culture in which victims and bystanders are comfortable reporting sexual assault and other acts of misconduct, and offenders are appropriately held accountable. To strengthen our prevention and response efforts, we must apply lessons learned and institute reliable measurements to assess our progress and changes over time. We must also demand leadership engagement at every level to ensure increased rigor and resources are committed to the issue of sexual assault and AF efforts and intentions are accurately communicated to both our critics and supporters. Some FY13 installation initiatives underway include:

- AFSOC: Will conduct “End Violence Against Women International” training for Case Management Team members
- AMC: SME will train 1st responders, commanders and 1st Sergeants; SAPR team will schedule meeting with all stakeholders, on/off base to assess past effectiveness and plan future coordinated efforts
- AFSPC: Plans to invite SMEs, Ms. Anne Munch, Dr. David Lisak, and Mr. Russell Strand to educate leaders on victim/offender behavior, how to facilitate cultural change and the realities of sexual assault crimes

Develop and conduct group-specific training (younger military members, commander, supervisors, etc.,) to increase awareness of prevalence of the crime, provide statistical data on types of cases, military civilian prosecution’s case disposition

- PACAF: Will conduct Senior leadership training seminars and promote the process of continuum of victim care after an assault
- ANG: SARCs will attend AF, NGB and civilian conferences to continue to build skills for the execution of their duties. They will also work with PAO on sexual assault issues and also exploit SAAM as an outreach tool, while utilizing civilian experts to reach out to Airmen
- AETC: Will engage with local university to provide SAPR information and explore ways to assist students, in an effort to avoid possible sexual assaults
- ACC: Will contract Ms. Anne Munch, (SME) to provide annual first responder training to Staff Judge Advocate, attorneys and investigators on investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults. In addition, will request Ms. Munch train Commanders, senior enlisted and first sergeants on “The Meaning of Consent”

Will conduct base-wide distribution of sexual assault “Cheat Sheet” outlining SAPR contact info, communication guidelines for dealing with victims of sexual assault, and Do’s and Don’ts for Unrestricted Reports to ensure all personnel have basic knowledge of how to assist a victim

6.9. Other (Please explain)

N/A

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

Sexual assault is an underreported crime throughout the United States for the same reasons it is in the military. Shame, fear, and stigma combined with a possible altered opinion from others with regard to your job performance have made it difficult to have our victims to be comfortable in reporting. It was not long ago military members were afraid to speak with mental health professionals due to similar fears. We continue to work hard to change perceptions and have our members realize it takes a lot of strength to get help when you need it, the same is true for getting help with sexual assault.

In order to aid in lessening the barriers to reporting, we must continue our efforts to remove any perceived negative impact from coming forward after an assault. Allowing our members to seek help and open communication with them is essential for leading the way in changing perceptions. Our members need to know they will be supported regardless, and the care of our Airmen is absolute.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

The Air Force is assessing manpower requirements needed to execute FY12 and projected FY13 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements. Our goal is to increase manpower in policy oversight, education and training, and legal/investigation roles. We added 78 full-time VA positions to meet the FY12 NDAA requirement by 1 October 2013. Additionally, we are working to increase the number of SARCS at Basic Military Training and across the Air Force to ensure we have a surge capacity for contingencies. Future end strength projected is 127 SARCS and 112 VAs by October 2013. A standardized position description has been created for VAs as well as continuing efforts toward SARC and VA certification by 1 October 2013.

Embedded in the Air Force Climate Assessment are six questions that illuminate four dimensions of the SAPR climate factors. These Air Force climate factors and results detailed areas for further work in 2013 and beyond, namely more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are both understood and found to be highly viable tools. In 2013, we will launch a follow-on survey to the initial 2010 Gallup survey that measured the actual prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force. This repeat measurement will be compared to our baseline data to assess program progress. Ongoing biannual measurement and tracking will allow the Air Force to continue monitoring changes and improvements. Additionally, we are seeking other best practice assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of our program.

Furthermore, we are revising our SAPR Inspector General checklist to include new compliance inspection requirements, such as monitoring SARC call-lines, to capture measurable results. Additionally, the SAPR Executive Steering Group, comprised of senior leaders from each of the functional and support agencies at the Air Force headquarters, continues to meet quarterly to develop and assess short and long-range SAPR goals and objectives.

In FY 2013, we stood up our first of several Integrated Product Team meetings,

incorporating university experts and other SMEs, to assess our pre-command, senior enlisted and entry-level SAPR education and training curricula with the goal to make it more relevant, impactful and reality based. Future meetings will include the review and assessment of other SAPR-related training, to include annual, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiter, SARC/VA and first responder training, as well as all levels of Professional Military Education (PME).

Increased emphasis on Investigations and Accountability includes: Special Victims Counsel, exploring enhancements to withholding of initial disposition authority by involving the General Court Martial Convening Authority, Advanced AF Sexual Assault Investigations course, Victim Witness Assistance Program, MRE514, disposition authority, and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Additionally, Education and Training will be multifaceted with engaged leaders, CSAF videos/CC call, information sharing of incidents, commanders tool kits, rewriting of curriculum from top to bottom, collaboration with "That Guy", and participation in all base INTRO briefs.

Victim Care will be enhanced with worldwide help lines, dedicated legal teams, integrated mental health care, female chaplains in BMT, 101 HC trained personnel, 71 community support coordinators, expanded reporting Identified 78 full-time Victim Advocate (VA) billets, and we will field them by 1 October 2013.

7.3. Other (Please explain)

N/A

**FY12 DoD SEXUAL ASSAULT (SAPR) ON
SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY STATISTICAL REPORT: AIR FORCE**

1. Analytic Discussion

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

- **Notable changes in the data since FY11 (in percentages) and other time periods, as appropriate.**
- **Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **How Reports of Sexual Assault mesh with your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY11 or FY12 (if any)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to mature—enhanced by the remarkable efforts of dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and hundreds of volunteer Victim Advocates.

In FY12, the AF received 790 reports of sexual assaults; 449 were unrestricted reports (includes 58 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 399 were restricted reports (58 converted to unrestricted, leaving 341 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 94 unrestricted (26%) and an increase of 102 restricted (34%) reports from the number of reports received in FY11. These totals include 24 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 10 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 3 from FY11) and 14 were restricted reports (none converted to unrestricted reports). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of Interest represent an increase of 2 from FY11, of which 3 had converted to unrestricted reports.

The increase in the number of reports is likely due to a number of factors, including increased publicity and greater familiarity with the program, increased awareness as a result of the continuance of Bystander Intervention Training, and improved procedures to ensure all reports of sexual assault made to Security Forces as well as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations were captured. In addition, a Victim Advocate Victim Privilege (Military Rule of Evidence 514) has been implemented in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This gives victims additional control over the information they share with SARCs and VAs. Also relevant is the expansion of the scope of legal assistance by military attorneys to eligible victims of sexual assault. Legal assistance attorneys can now provide advice relevant to the legal needs of all victims, including sexual assault, arising out of the crime. Further expansion of that service is under consideration in the Air Force.

Interestingly, 55 of the unrestricted reports were made more than a year after the underlying incident occurred. The average estimated time between event and unrestricted report was 40 months. Of the restricted reports, 88 restricted reports did not convert to unrestricted and were reported more than a year after the event. The average estimated time between event and report was 84 months. Considering these 143 cases it is reasonable to conclude that the victims had confidence in the institution and came forward to make a report on average nearly 6 years after the event occurred.

By comparison, in FY11, 23 unrestricted reports and 68 restricted reports were made more than a year after the underlying incident occurred.

At the end of FY12, 341 reports remain restricted. Twenty more restricted reports converted this year than in the previous year (58, 14% in FY12 versus 38, 13% in FY11). This change could indicate that individuals have better knowledge of the program, came forward to receive SAPR services and trusted the investigation team, the military justice system, and the overall formal processes associated with unrestricted reporting. An important note is that of the restricted reports made, 66 (16%) of the assaults occurred prior to entry in the Air Force, the same percentage who made restricted reports for pre-service assaults in FY11, and less than the 20% so reporting in FY10. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.

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

Data included in this report is generally consistent with the data published in the *Findings From the 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force* published by Gallup in December 2010 and unit climate assessments.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

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

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and general reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Others (Please explain)**

There were 340 individuals, both service members and civilians, male and female, reporting sexual assault in the FY12 investigations completed year-to-date. There were 316 (93%) female and 24 (7%) male victims and 235 (69%) military and 105 (31%) non-military victims. Of the 333 reports by victims with known ages, the majority (195, 57%) were 24 years of age or under, with 36 (11%) between the ages of 16-19 and 159 (47%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 235 military victims, 180 were in the grades E-1 to E-4 (77%). Specific types of offenses are included in the data statistics matrix attached elsewhere in this report and no significant differences were noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports. With the implementation of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database midway through the Fiscal Year, the incomplete data on military protective orders indicates 124 were issued with 9 violations—2 by subjects and 7 by victims.

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

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

There were 335 subjects, that included service members, civilians, and unidentified subjects, in the FY12 investigations completed year-to-date. The vast majority of subjects (310, 95%) are male, while 8 of the subjects were female (2%) and the remainder were unknown subjects. Of the 335 subjects with known ages, 162 (49%) were under 24 years of age, 13 (4%) between the ages of 16-19 and 149 (44%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 319 military subjects, the majority (178, 56%) were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

In an early snapshot of the dispositions of allegations reported in FY12, the data reflects results from these completed investigations involving 271 subjects. Of these 271, 246 were service members. In those 271 cases, action was precluded in 17 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown (4) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (12), or the subject was deceased (1). Action is pending in 148 cases.

Commanders, following receipt of advice from their staff judge advocates, considered appropriate action in 106 cases. In 32 cases command action was declined for sexual assault for various reasons—the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (12 cases), there was insufficient evidence of any offense (14 cases) or the case was categorized as unfounded, meaning the allegation was false or baseless (6). In the remaining 74 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 16 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses and 3 for non-sexual assault offenses, 14 cases resulted in nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice for sexual assault offenses, 21 for non-sexual assault offenses and 20 individuals received administrative action for non-sexual assault actions. It is important to note that this disposition status is a snapshot of the disposition of a small number of the 449 cases reported in FY12.

In cases that arose prior to FY12, cases involving 128 subjects, of whom 106 were service members, were completed. In those 128 cases, action was precluded in 26 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown (13) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (13). Action is pending in 36 cases. In another 35 cases command action was precluded or declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (12 cases), the allegation was unfounded (5 case) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (18 cases). In the remaining 36 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 26 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses and in 1 case for non-sexual assault offenses, 3 cases initiated nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice for non-sexual assault offenses, and took administrative action in 6 cases.

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

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

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

Overview of Reports: FY12 saw an increase of 94 unrestricted reports to 449 as compared to 355 unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY11. Until this increase this year, the data on investigations had remained relatively consistent since FY07.

In FY12, more than half of the allegations investigated were service member on service member (267,59%), followed by 131 (29%) service-member on non-service-member, 30(7%) unidentified subjects on service member, and 21 (5%) non-service member subjects on service member. Reported sexual assaults occurred slightly more frequently off the installation, with 207 (46%) occurring on base, 238 (53%) occurring on the installation and 4 (1%) occurring in multiple or not-identified locations.

Of the 449 investigations, 163 (36%) of the cases were reported within 72 hours and 278 (62%) within 30 days of the event. Data on length of time between incident and report was unavailable in 1 case, but as noted above in 104 cases, 55 (12%) were reported more than 12 months after the assault. Data on the reason for the delay in reporting is not available. Of the 379 cases when the time of occurrence was known, more than half were reported as occurring (224, 61%) between midnight and 0600. Sixty-one percent (272) of the reported assaults occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Three hundred twenty-five investigations had been completed by the end of FY12. There are 34 investigations with more than one subject and/or more than one victim

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

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

FY12 also saw an increase of 102 in the number of restricted reports, from 297 in FY11 to 399 in FY12. Three hundred fifty women (88%) and 49 men (12%) filed restricted reports of sexual assault, showing a increase of 3% in female reporting and a

decrease of 3% in male reporting. Of the restricted reports received, 252 (63%) were service member on service member, 126 (32%) non-service member on service member, 19 (5%) service member on service member dependent and 2 (1%) unidentified subject on a service member assaults. The grades of service member victims, from the highest number of reports to the lowest were E1-E4 (249, 65%), E5-E9 (61, 16%), Cadet (39, 10%), O1-O3 (22, 6%), O4-O10 (7, 2%), with 2 victims whose grades were not recorded (1%). The age group reporting, from highest to lowest was 20-24 (196, 49%), 25-34 (91, 23%), 16-19 (89, 22%), and 35-49 (21, 5%), with 1 between 50-64 and 1 of unknown age. The majority of the restricted reports indicate the assault occurred during the hours of 6:00 pm and midnight (162, 40%) and midnight to 6:00 am (147, 37%); the other assaults occurred between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm (43, 11%) or remain unknown as to the actual time (47, 12%). There is no significant difference from FY11 to FY12 in these statistics.

With the expansion of the availability of restricted reporting to adult dependents in January, 2012, 25 dependents availed themselves of the option. Nineteen of those reports reflected service member on dependent sexual assaults and the other 6 reflected assaults by non-service members.

Other demographic data indicated the frequency of incidents on days of the week remained consistent with prior years: Unknown (52, 14%), Saturdays (116, 28%), Sundays (66, 17%), and Fridays (57, 14%); all other reports were scattered over the remaining days of the week. While the number of unknown incidents is less than half of last year's (56 vs 122), the trend of the relatively large number for the Unknown category continues; the assumption is that the individuals who were sexually assaulted prior to entry to the Air Force and those who have been members but only now are coming forward to report an incident earlier in their career do not recall or know the actual day of the week that the assault occurred.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports.

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

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

Overview of Reports: Generally, victims made restricted reports either fairly quickly or after at least a month had passed. Reports were made 32% percent (127) of the time within 3 days of the assault; 23% (92) within 31 to 365 days after assault; 22% (89) longer than 365 days after the assault. 20% (78) of the time within 4 to 30 days after the assault; and 3% (13) remain unknown as the victim did not or elected not to reveal the information during the report. The largest change came in "unknown reports" as the rate was 13% in FY11 and dropped to 3% in FY12. Of the 399 restricted reports, 260 (65%) reported the incident occurred off military installations, 134 (34%) on military installations and 5 locations were not identified.

Most restricted reports made to AF SARCs and VAs were made by members of the Air Force (356, 94%) with the remaining 6% of the reports from Army (14), Navy (9) and Marine (1) service members. With the expansion of the availability of restricted reporting to adult dependents in January, 2012, 25 dependents availed themselves of the option. Nineteen of those reports reflected service member on dependent sexual assaults and the other 6 reflected assaults by non-service members.

In the 6 assaults by non-service members on dependents 5 were on females and 1 on a male. Two-thirds of the assaults were on victims between 18 and 24 and the other 2 were on dependents 35-39. All 6 occurred off a military installation.

Restricted reports made in the Combat Areas of Interest showed that almost 75% of assaults occurred between 1800 and 0600; on every day of the week except Monday; on the installation (12 of 14) and were reported more than 30 days (8 of 14). Victims were almost all Air Force 12 of 14), female (14 of 14); under 24 (12 of 14); and junior enlisted (10 of 14). The small number of reports yields greater variations in the data from year to year.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a “referral”**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY12, Air Force SARCs made 863 referrals to service member victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports. There were 667 referrals to military facilities—151 for medical treatment, 325 for counseling, and 191 for legal services. Fewer referrals were made to civilian facilities in FY12 than in FY11 (196 vs 303). For civilian facilities, 196 total referrals were made that included 60 for medical treatment, 122 for counseling, and 14 for legal services. Seventy-seven SAFE kits were completed.

Referrals occur after the SARC or Victim Advocate discusses the available services with the victim, the victim indicates that services are desired and the SARC or Victim Advocate either arranges for the services or informs the victim how to obtain those services.

In the Combat Area of Interest (CAI), 10 referrals were made for victims of sexual assault with unrestricted reports to military facilities; 6 were made for medical treatment, 24 for mental health, and 3 were made for legal services.

Referral numbers do not correlate to the number of reports or cases since an individual victim may have multiple referrals or none based on victim preference.

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a “referral”**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Air Force SARCs made 928 referrals to military resources for service member victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports. These referrals included 201 referrals for medical treatment, 294 for mental health, 109 to victim advocate, 70 to chaplains/spiritual support, 24 to the DoD Safe Helpline, 51 for legal services and 7 to other. One hundred seventy-two total referrals were made to civilian facilities that included 51 for medical treatment and 87 for mental health, and 34 for legal services, chaplain/spiritual support, rape crisis center, victim advocate, and other.

In the CAI, 13 referrals were issued to military facilities; 5 for medical treatment, 6 for mental health, and 1 for legal services at military facilities. One referral was made to a civilian facility for mental health.

Fifty-four SAFE kits were completed, none in the CAI.

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

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

For civilian victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports, 693 referrals were made. There were 373 referrals to military facilities—including 84 for medical treatment, 129 for counseling, and 80 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 320 total referrals were made that included 54 for medical treatment, 165 for counseling, and 42 for legal services. Fifty-seven SAFE kits were completed.

There were no civilian victims in the CAI.

Summary Worksheet

| FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS | | FY12 Totals |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12* | | 152 |
| Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated* | | 107 |
| Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12** | | 169 |
| Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated** | | 110 |
| Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12 | | FY12 Totals |
| # Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12* | | 91 |
| # Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated* | | 71 |
| # Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12 | | 95 |
| # Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated | | 74 |
| Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12 | | FY12 Totals |
| # Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12* | | 61 |
| # Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated* | | 36 |
| # Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12 | | 74 |
| # Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated | | 36 |
| <p>*Does not include victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported. Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p> <p>**Does not include subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p> | | |
| FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS | | FY12 Totals |
| # Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports | | 380 |
| # Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY* | | 55 |
| # Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted | | 325 |

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

| Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY | |
|---|--------------------|
| A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. | FY12 Totals |
| Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | |
| # VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports | 483 |
| # Service Member victims | 334 |
| # Non-Service Member victims | 149 |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | 449 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 267 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 131 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 21 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 30 |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | 449 |
| # On military installation | 207 |
| # Off military installation | 238 |
| # Unidentified location | 4 |
| # Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports) | 449 |
| # Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-12 | 196 |
| # Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12 | 253 |
| # All Restricted Reports received in FY12 | 399 |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* | 58 |
| # FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED | 341 |
| B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12 | FY12 Totals |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | 449 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 163 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault | 115 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 115 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 55 |
| # Unknown | 1 |
| Time of sexual assault | 449 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 224 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 53 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 102 |
| # Unknown | 70 |
| Day of sexual assault | 449 |
| # Sunday | 80 |
| # Monday | 34 |
| # Tuesday | 24 |
| # Wednesday | 32 |
| # Thursday | 44 |
| # Friday | 74 |
| # Saturday | 118 |
| # Unknown | 43 |
| C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12 | FY12 Totals |
| # Total Investigations completed during FY12 | 325 |
| # Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 253 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both | 34 |
| # Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | 72 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both | 8 |
| # SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12 | 399 |
| # Service Member subjects in completed investigations | 348 |
| # Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service | 325 |
| # Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service | 23 |
| # Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations | 24 |
| # Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations | 27 |
| # VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12 | 403 |
| # Service Member victims | 280 |
| # Service Member victims own Service's investigations | 269 |
| # Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations | 11 |
| # Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations | 123 |
| # Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations | 0 |

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

| D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS | FY12 Totals | D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS | FY12 Totals |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| # Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 253 | # VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 275 |
| # SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 271 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12 | 193 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12 | 243 | # Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | # Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 17 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 5 |
| # Unknown Offenders | 4 | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 8 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ | 8 | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority | 0 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 4 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 1 | | |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 32 | # Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 8 |
| # Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action | 12 | # Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 11 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute | 14 | # Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 | # Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 1 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command | 6 | # Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action | 0 | | |
| # Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12 | 148 | # Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12 | 102 |
| # Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12 | 74 | | |
| # FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 74 | # FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 58 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated) | 16 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject | 17 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 14 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject | 14 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | 3 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 21 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 11 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 20 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 14 |

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

| E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) | | FY12 Totals | E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS | | FY12 Totals |
|--|--|----------------|--|--|-------------|
| # Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11) | | 74 | | | |
| # Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12 | | 2 | | | |
| # Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12 | | 72 | | | |
| # SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12 | | 128 | # VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | | 130 |
| # Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12 | | 105 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | | 88 |
| # Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative | | 0 | # Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | | 0 | # Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | | 0 |
| # Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | | 26 | | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | | 13 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | | 10 |
| | | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | | 0 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ | | 5 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | | 4 |
| | | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | | 0 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | | 8 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority | | 0 |
| | | | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject | | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject | | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | | 35 | | | |
| # Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action | | 12 | # Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | | 9 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute | | 18 | # Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | | 12 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | | 0 | # Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command | | 5 | # Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | | 4 |
| # Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action | | 0 | # Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action | | 0 |
| # Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12 | | 31 | # Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12 | | 27 |
| # Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12 | | 36 | | | |
| # Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | | 36 | # Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | | 22 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated) | | 26 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject | | 20 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | | 1 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | | 3 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | | 6 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | | 2 |
| * Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports. | | | | | |

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

| F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge) . This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
|--|--------------------|
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12 | 42 |
| # Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12 | 0 |
| # Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available | 0 |
| # Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12 | 42 |
| # Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed | 13 |
| # Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP | 0 |
| # Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial | 6 |
| # Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial | 0 |
| # Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial | 6 |
| # Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge | 23 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | 3 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial | 20 |
| Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed) | |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | 16 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 15 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 12 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge | 11 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 2 |
| G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge) . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12 | 14 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12 | 0 |
| # Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available | 0 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12 | 14 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | 0 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment | 14 |
| Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed) | |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 12 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 6 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 3 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | 11 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment | Unk |

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense | 0 |
| I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12 | 4 |
| # Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12 | 0 |
| # Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available | 0 |
| # Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12 | 4 |
| # Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed | 1 |
| # Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP | 1 |
| # Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense | 0 |
| # Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial | 0 |
| # Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial | 0 |
| # Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense | 3 |
| # Subjects Acquitted of Charges | 0 |
| # Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial | 3 |
| Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed) | |
| # Subjects receiving confinement | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 3 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving a punitive discharge | 1 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 1 |
| J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
| # Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12 | 24 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12 | 0 |
| # Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available | 0 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12 | 24 |
| # Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed | 3 |
| # Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense | 21 |
| Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed) | |
| # Subjects receiving correctional custody | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving reductions in rank | 16 |
| # Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures | 14 |
| # Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom | 2 |
| # Subjects receiving extra duty | 5 |
| # Subjects receiving hard labor | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving a reprimand | 16 |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment | 0 |
| K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above. | FY12 Totals |
| # Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense | 0 |
| # Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense | 26 |

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER

| L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) [Investigation opened within the reporting period] | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown on Male | Unknown on Female | Multiple Mixed Gender Assault | FY12 Totals |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | 390 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 449 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 237 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 267 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 126 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 131 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 17 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 30 |

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

| M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS [Investigation opened within the reporting period] | Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported In FY12 | | | | | | | | Incidents Occurring and Reported In FY12 through | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault" | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 54 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 75 | 22 | 15 | 82 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 449 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 27 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 47 | 14 | 7 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 267 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| # TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports | 42 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 58 | 17 | 9 | 70 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 334 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 40 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 55 | 15 | 9 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 300 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time of sexual assault | 54 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 75 | 22 | 15 | 82 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 449 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 24 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 46 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 224 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| # Unknown | 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Day of sexual assault | 54 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 75 | 22 | 15 | 82 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 449 |
| # Sunday | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| # Monday | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| # Tuesday | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| # Wednesday | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| # Thursday | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| # Friday | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 74 |
| # Saturday | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 |
| # Unknown | 18 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) (After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault") | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) (After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | FY12 Totals |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notes: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but Investigation completed during FY12</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12</i> | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals |
| Gender of VICTIMS | 67 | 24 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 108 | 44 | 14 | 16 | 84 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 403 |
| # Male | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| # Female | 67 | 23 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 102 | 42 | 14 | 15 | 73 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 375 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Age of VICTIMS | 67 | 24 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 108 | 44 | 14 | 16 | 84 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 403 |
| # 16-19 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| # 20-24 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 52 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 221 |
| # 25-34 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 103 |
| # 35-49 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| # 50-64 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| VICTIM Type | 67 | 24 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 108 | 44 | 14 | 16 | 84 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 403 |
| # Service Member | 44 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 280 |
| # DoD Civilian | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # DoD Contractor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 19 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 42 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| # Foreign national | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Foreign military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade of Service Member VICTIMS | 44 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 280 |
| # E1-E4 | 29 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 53 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| # E5-E9 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service of Service Member VICTIMS | 44 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 280 |
| # Army | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Navy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Air Force | 40 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 36 | 10 | 11 | 63 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 269 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Status of Service Member VICTIMS | 44 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 280 |
| # Active Duty | 32 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 31 | 9 | 10 | 59 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 235 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) (After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault") | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) (After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | FY12 Totals |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened]</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <small>Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections E and G.</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed In FY12</i> | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals |
| Gender of SUBJECTS | 65 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 112 | 48 | 14 | 15 | 75 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 399 |
| # Male | 57 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 104 | 44 | 14 | 13 | 73 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 373 |
| # Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Unknown | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Age of SUBJECTS | 65 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 112 | 48 | 14 | 15 | 75 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 399 |
| # 16-19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| # 20-24 | 27 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 184 |
| # 25-34 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 132 |
| # 35-49 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| # 50-64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Subject Type | 65 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 112 | 48 | 14 | 15 | 75 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 399 |
| # Service Member | 51 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 39 | 14 | 13 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 348 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| # Foreign national | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign military | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS | 51 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 39 | 14 | 13 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 348 |
| # E1-E4 | 28 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 37 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| # E5-E9 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| # O4-O10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Service of Service Member SUBJECTS | 51 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 39 | 14 | 13 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 348 |
| # Army | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| # Navy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # Air Force | 45 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 95 | 38 | 14 | 13 | 72 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 325 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Status of Service Member SUBJECTS | 51 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 39 | 14 | 13 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 348 |
| # Active Duty | 43 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 93 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 68 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 311 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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

2. Restricted Reports

| Air Force FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|--|--------------------|
| A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses). | FY12 TOTALS |
| # TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports | 399 |
| # Service Member victims making Restricted Reports | 380 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 19 |
| # Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY* | 58 |
| # Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY | 55 |
| # Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY | 3 |
| # TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted | 341 |
| # Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted | 325 |
| # Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted | 16 |
| # Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories | 399 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 252 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 126 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 19 |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 2 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 399 |
| # On military installation | 134 |
| # Off military installation | 260 |
| # Unidentified location | 5 |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 399 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 127 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault | 78 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 92 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 89 |
| # Unknown | 13 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 399 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 147 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 43 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 162 |
| # Unknown | 47 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 399 |
| # Sunday | 66 |
| # Monday | 26 |
| # Tuesday | 24 |
| # Wednesday | 22 |
| # Thursday | 36 |
| # Friday | 57 |
| # Saturday | 116 |
| # Unknown | 52 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Service Member VICTIMS | 380 |
| # Army victims | 14 |
| # Navy victims | 9 |
| # Marines victims | 1 |
| # Air Force victims | 356 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |

2. Restricted Reports

| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | | FY12 TOTALS |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Gender of VICTIMS | | 399 |
| # Male | | 49 |
| # Female | | 350 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| Age of VICTIMS | | 399 |
| # 16-19 | | 89 |
| # 20-24 | | 196 |
| # 25-34 | | 91 |
| # 35-49 | | 21 |
| # 50-64 | | 1 |
| # 65 and older | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 1 |
| Grade of Service Member VICTIMS | | 380 |
| # E1-E4 | | 249 |
| # E5-E9 | | 61 |
| # WO1-WO5 | | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | | 22 |
| # O4-O10 | | 7 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | | 39 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 2 |
| Status of Service Member VICTIMS | | 380 |
| # Active Duty | | 310 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | | 21 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | | 10 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | | 39 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| VICTIM Type | | 399 |
| # Service Member | | 380 |
| # DoD Civilian | | |
| # DoD Contractor | | |
| # Other US Government Civilian | | |
| # US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18) | | 19 |
| # Foreign national | | |
| # Foreign military | | |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE | | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service | | 66 |
| # Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | | 57 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | | 8 |
| # Service Members Choosing Not to Specify | | 1 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) | | FY12 TOTALS |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 0 |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 0 |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | 0 |
| * The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A. | | |

3. Victim Services

| Air Force FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i> | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 667 |
| # Medical | 151 |
| # Mental Health | 325 |
| # Legal | 191 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 196 |
| # Medical | 60 |
| # Mental Health | 122 |
| # Legal | 14 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 77 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of | 0 |
| # Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred | 11 |
| B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY12 | 124 |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY12 | 9 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | 2 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault | 7 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | 0 |
| * In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim. | |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault | 8 |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault | 40 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied | 0 |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 756 |
| # Medical | 201 |
| # Mental Health | 294 |
| # Legal | 51 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 70 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 109 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 24 |
| # Other | 7 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 172 |
| # Medical | 51 |
| # Mental Health | 87 |
| # Legal | 9 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 3 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 8 |
| # Victim Advocate | 9 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 5 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 54 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of | 0 |

3. Victim Services

| CIVILIAN DATA | |
|--|--------------------|
| D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories: | 171 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 165 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 6 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted | 171 |
| # Male | 3 |
| # Female | 168 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Age of Non-Service Members Assisted | 171 |
| # 16-19 | 26 |
| # 20-24 | 73 |
| # 25-34 | 45 |
| # 35-49 | 13 |
| # 50-64 | 3 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Unknown | 11 |
| Non-Service Member Type | 171 |
| # DoD Civilian | 5 |
| # DoD Contractor | 6 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 160 |
| # Foreign National | 0 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 373 |
| # Medical | 84 |
| # Mental Health | 129 |
| # Legal | 80 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 19 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 53 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 4 |
| # Other | 4 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 320 |
| # Medical | 54 |
| # Mental Health | 165 |
| # Legal | 42 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 13 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 33 |
| # Victim Advocate | 12 |
| # Other | 1 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 57 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam | 0 |

3. Victim Services

| E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS | FY12 TOTALS |
|--|--------------------|
| # Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report | 6 |
| # Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted | 6 |
| # Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories: | 6 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 6 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS | 6 |
| # Male | 1 |
| # Female | 5 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS | 6 |
| # 18-19 | 1 |
| # 20-24 | 3 |
| # 25-34 | 0 |
| # 35-49 | 2 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| VICTIM Type | 6 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Official | 0 |
| # US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18) | 6 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources | 6 |
| # Medical | 4 |
| # Mental Health | 2 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 6 |
| # Medical | 3 |
| # Mental Health | 3 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 1 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam | 0 |

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

| Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | |
|---|--------------------|
| A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members). | FY12 Totals |
| # VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest | 10 |
| # Service Member victims | 10 |
| # Non-Service Member victims | 0 |
| # Unrestricted Reports in the following categories | 10 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 10 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject on Service Member | 0 |
| # Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring | 10 |
| # On military installation | 7 |
| # Off military installation | 3 |
| # Unidentified location | 0 |
| # Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports) | 10 |
| # Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11 | 2 |
| # Completed as of 30-SEP-11 | 8 |
| # Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest | 14 |
| # Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* | 0 |
| # FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED | 14 |
| B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | FY12 Totals |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report | 10 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 3 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault | 1 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 5 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Time of sexual assault | 10 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 1 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 2 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 5 |
| # Unknown | 2 |
| Day of sexual assault | 10 |
| # Sunday | 2 |
| # Monday | 0 |
| # Tuesday | 2 |
| # Wednesday | 1 |
| # Thursday | 2 |
| # Friday | 1 |
| # Saturday | 1 |
| # Unknown | 1 |

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

| C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12 | FY12 Totals |
|---|--------------------|
| # Total Investigations completed during FY12 | 8 |
| # Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 8 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both | 0 |
| # Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | 0 |
| # Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both | 0 |
| # SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12 | 8 |
| # Service Member subjects in completed investigations | 8 |
| # Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service | 7 |
| # Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations | 0 |
| # Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations | 0 |
| # VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12 | 8 |
| # Service Member victims | 8 |
| # Service Member victims own Service's investigations | 7 |
| # Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations | 1 |
| # Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations | 0 |
| # Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations | 0 |

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

| D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS | FY12 Totals | D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS | FY12 Totals |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| # Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 8 | # VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 8 |
| # SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12 | 8 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12 | 8 |
| # Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12 | 8 | # Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | # Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | | |
| # Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 0 | | |
| # Unknown Offenders | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority | 0 |
| | | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 0 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the | 0 | # Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence | 0 | # Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of | 0 | # Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by | 0 | # Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of | 0 | # Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12 | 2 | # Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP- | 2 |
| # Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP- | 6 | | |
| # FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported | 6 | # FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 6 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated) | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 2 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject | 2 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault | 1 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault | 1 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non- | 3 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 3 |

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

| E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) [<i>Investigation Opened</i> | FY12 Totals | E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS [<i>Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies</i>] | FY12 Totals |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| # Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the | 0 | # VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | 0 |
| # Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12 | 0 | # Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12 | 0 |
| # Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12 | 0 | # Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12 | 2 | # Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12 | 2 | # Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations | 0 |
| # Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| # Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports | 0 |
| # Unknown Offenders | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority | 0 |
| # US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ | 0 | # Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| # Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority | 0 | # Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject | 0 |
| # Subjects who died or deserted | 0 | # Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action | 0 |
| # Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault | 0 | # Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the | 0 | # Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence | 0 | # Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of | 0 | # Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by | 0 | # Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep- | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of | 0 | # Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action | 0 |
| # Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12 | 2 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject | 0 |
| # Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP- | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject | 0 |
| # Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated) | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ) | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | # Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense | 0 |
| # Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | | |
| # Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense | 0 | | |

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

4b. Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections F-H)

| Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown on Male | Unknown on Female | Multiple Mixed Gender Assault | FY12 Totals | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12 | Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported In FY12 | | | | | | | | Incidents Occurring and Reported In FY12 | | | | | | | | |
| G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault" | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | FY12 Totals |
| | Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # Service Member Victims: Female | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| # Service Member Victims: Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time of sexual assault | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Day of sexual assault | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| # Sunday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Monday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Tuesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Wednesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Thursday | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Friday | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Saturday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

4b. Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections F-H)

| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault" | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | FY12 Totals | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals | |
| Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does | <i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12</i> | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals | |
| Gender of VICTIMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Female | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Age of VICTIMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # 16-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 20-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 25-34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| VICTIM Type | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Service Member | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign national | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign military | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade of Service Member VICTIMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # E1-E4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| # E5-E9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service of Service Member VICTIMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Air Force | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Status of Service Member VICTIMS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Active Duty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 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 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

4b. Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections F-H)

| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault" | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | FY12 Totals | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals | |
| Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened In Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed In FY12</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender of SUBJECTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Age of SUBJECTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # 16-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 20-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 25-34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # 35-49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subject Type | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Service Member | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign national | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Foreign military | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # E1-E4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| # E5-E9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| # WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # O4-O10 | 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 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service of Service Member SUBJECTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Army | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| # Marines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Air Force | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Status of Service Member SUBJECTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Active Duty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | 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 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

4b. Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (Sections F-H)

| COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| J. FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. | Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12 | | | | | | | | Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 | | | | | | | | FY12 Totals |
| | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | Rape (Art. 120) | Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) (After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault") | Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120) | Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120) | Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) (After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category. | Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125) | Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07) | Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80) | |
| TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Qatar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Uganda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Central and South Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

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

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

| Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) | |
|---|--------------------|
| FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY | |
| A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) | FY12 TOTALS |
| # TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports | 14 |
| # Service Member victims making Restricted Reports | 14 |
| # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject | 0 |
| # Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY* | 0 |
| # Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY | 0 |
| # TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted | 14 |
| # Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted | 14 |
| # Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted | 0 |
| # Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories | 14 |
| # Service Member on Service Member | 12 |
| # Non-Service Member on Service Member | 2 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy) | 0 |
| # Unidentified subject on Service Member | 0 |
| # Reported sexual assaults occurring | 14 |
| # On military installation | 12 |
| # Off military installation | 2 |
| # Unidentified location | 0 |
| B. INCIDENT DETAILS | FY12 TOTALS |
| Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report | 14 |
| # Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault | 2 |
| # Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault | 4 |
| # Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault | 7 |
| # Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault | 1 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Time of sexual assault incident | 14 |
| # Midnight to 6 am | 1 |
| # 6 am to 6 pm | 4 |
| # 6 pm to midnight | 9 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Day of sexual assault incident | 14 |
| # Sunday | 1 |
| # Monday | 0 |
| # Tuesday | 1 |
| # Wednesday | 2 |
| # Thursday | 2 |
| # Friday | 2 |
| # Saturday | 3 |
| # Unknown | 3 |
| C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Service Member VICTIMS | 14 |
| # Army victims | 2 |
| # Navy victims | 0 |
| # Marines victims | 0 |
| # Air Force victims | 12 |
| # Coast Guard | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |

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

| D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | | FY12 TOTALS |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Gender of VICTIMS | | 14 |
| # Male | | 0 |
| # Female | | 14 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| Age of VICTIMS | | 14 |
| # 16-19 | | 1 |
| # 20-24 | | 11 |
| # 25-34 | | 1 |
| # 35-49 | | 1 |
| # 50-64 | | 0 |
| # 65 and older | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| Grade of Service Member VICTIMS | | 14 |
| # E1-E4 | | 10 |
| # E5-E9 | | 3 |
| # WO1-WO5 | | 0 |
| # O1-O3 | | 1 |
| # O4-O10 | | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| Status of Service Member VICTIMS | | 14 |
| # Active Duty | | 14 |
| # Reserve (Activated) | | 0 |
| # National Guard (Activated - Title 10) | | 0 |
| # Cadet/Midshipman | | 0 |
| # Academy Prep School Student | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| VICTIM Type | | 14 |
| # Service Member | | 14 |
| # DoD Civilian | | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | | 0 |
| # US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18) | | 0 |
| # Foreign national | | 0 |
| # Foreign military | | 0 |
| # Unknown | | 0 |
| E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE | | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military | | 0 |
| # Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18 | | 0 |
| # Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18 | | 0 |
| # Service Members Choosing Not to Specify | | 0 |
| F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) | | FY12 TOTALS |
| Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | |
| Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | |
| Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted | | |
| * The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A. | | |

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

| Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS | |
|--|-------------|
| E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT | FY12 Totals |
| TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | 14 |
| Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea | |
| Bahrain | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 |
| Syria | 0 |
| Yemen | 0 |
| Djibouti | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 |
| Kuwait | 1 |
| Oman | 0 |
| Qatar | 10 |
| Uganda | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 |
| Central and South Asia | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 |
| Pakistan | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 2 |

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

| Air Force FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i> | |
| A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 13 |
| # Medical | 5 |
| # Mental Health | 7 |
| # Legal | 1 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 1 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 1 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam | 0 |
| # Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service | 0 |
| B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Military Protective Orders issued during FY12 | 3 |
| # Reported MPO Violations in FY12 | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Subjects | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Reported MPO Violations by Both | 0 |
| *In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim. | |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault | 0 |
| # Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied | 0 |
| C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS: | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 13 |
| # Medical | 5 |
| # Mental Health | 7 |
| # Legal | 1 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 1 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 1 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| DoD Safe Helpline | |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam | 0 |

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

| CIVILIAN DATA | |
|---|-------------|
| D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) | FY12 TOTALS |
| # Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories: | 0 |
| # Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| # Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member | 0 |
| Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted | 0 |
| # Male | 0 |
| # Female | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Age of Non-Service Members Assisted | 0 |
| # 16-19 | 0 |
| # 20-24 | 0 |
| # 25-34 | 0 |
| # 35-49 | 0 |
| # 50-64 | 0 |
| # 65 and older | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| Non-Service Member Type | 0 |
| # DoD Civilian | 0 |
| # DoD Contractor | 0 |
| # Other US Government Civilian | 0 |
| # US Civilian | 0 |
| # Foreign National | 0 |
| # Foreign Military | 0 |
| # Unknown | 0 |
| # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories | |
| # MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD) | 0 |
| # Medical | 0 |
| # Mental Health | 0 |
| # Legal | 0 |
| # Chaplain/Spiritual Support | 0 |
| # Rape Crisis Center | 0 |
| # Victim Advocate | 0 |
| # DoD Safe Helpline | 0 |
| # Other | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFEs were conducted | 0 |
| # Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam | 0 |

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

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

7. UR Case Synopses

| FY12 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: <Insert Your Service> | | | | | | | | | | | Punishments | | | | | | | | | | Case Synopsis | | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| No. | Offense Investigated | Location | Subject Grade | Subject Gender | Victim Grade | Victim Gender | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Confinement (Court Only) | Fines and Forfeitures | Reduction in Rank | Court-Martial Discharge | Restriction | Hard Labor | Extra Duty | Correctional Custody (NJP Only) | Adverse Administrative Action | | Administrative Discharge Type | |
| 1 | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-2 | Multiple Victims | Q3 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Convicted | Rape Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | Yes | DD | | | | | | | | The victims alleged the offenses occurred on base, in government buildings. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after the last incident occurred and 8 months after the first incident. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstructing justice, attempted aggravated sexual contact, disobeying orders, enter into unprofessional relationships, aggravated sexual contact and rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 20 years and total forfeiture of pay and allowances. |
| 2B | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-1 | Male | E-1 | Male | Q4 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Convicted | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent acts, assault consummated by a battery, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery and wrongful sexual contact and sentenced to confinement for 20 days, to forfeit \$994 pay and a reprimand. |
| 5A | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80 | Convicted | Assault Art. 128 | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, attempted rape, and obstructing justice. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice and assault consummated by a battery and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, confinement for 3 months, forfeiture of \$1491 pay per month for 3 months, and a reprimand. |
| 5B | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-4 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial | Obstructing justice Art. 134-35 | Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment | Conspiracy Art. 80 | | | Yes | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstruction of justice and conspiracy to obstruct justice. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment of reduction to E-3 for non-sexual assault offenses. |
| 11A | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | Multiple V | Multiple Victims | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | False official statements Art. 107 | | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty and making a false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of dereliction of duty and false official statement, acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$200 pay per month for 2 months, and a reprimand. |
| 15 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-5 | Male | Multiple V | Multiple Victims | Q1 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | Convicted | Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93 | | | Yes | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and sexual harassment. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of sexual harassment and sentenced to a reduction to E-4. |
| 16 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | E-4 | Male | E-3 | Multiple Victims | Q1 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | | DD | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful appropriation of a motor vehicle, abusive sexual contact, failure to obey an order, aggravated sexual assault and unlawful entry. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged with the exception of one specification of failure to obey an order and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 15 years, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand. |
| 17 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | US Civilian | Multiple Victims | Q3 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | | UOTHC | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a restaurant. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject was reported. Subject was under investigation for a number of unrelated offenses and submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. | |

7. UR Case Synopses

| No. | Offense Investigated | Location | Subject Grade | Subject Gender | Victim Grade | Victim Gender | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Confinement (Court Only) | Fines and Forfeitures | Reduction in Rank | Court-Martial Discharge | Restriction | Hard Labor | Extra Duty | Correctional Custody (NJP Only) | Adverse Administrative Action | Administrative Discharge Type | Case Synopsis |
|-----|---|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 23 | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-7 | Male | E-5 | Female | Q3 | PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial | Assault Art. 128 | Convicted | | Yes | Yes | | | | Yes | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of engaging in an unprofessional relationship and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of engaging in an unprofessional relationship and acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and sentenced to a reduction to E-6, forfeiture of \$2,330 pay per month for 3 months and hard labor without confinement for 3 months. |
| 25 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q1 | PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial | Indecent Exposure Art. 134-27 | Convicted | | Yes | | Yes | BCD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent exposure. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 2 months. |
| 32 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-4 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Acquitted | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 22 months after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted at trial. |
| 34 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-1 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | Yes | DD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of a lesser included offense and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 39 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand. |
| 39 | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | US Civilian | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | UOTHC | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. Victim indicated that she no longer wished to aid the prosecution and supported the request for discharge. |
| 44 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-2 | Male | US Civilian | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Convicted | Rape Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | Yes | DD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Local authorities subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 42 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand. |
| 46 | Rape Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | Convicted | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | | | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, hard labor without confinement for 90 days, restriction for 60 days and a reprimand. |
| 48 | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-4 | Male | E-4 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that as the victim did not wish to participate in the trial, the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The commander subsequently took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses. |
| 51 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-1 | Male | US Civilian | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Acquitted | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a park. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was denied. The accused was acquitted at trial. |
| 52 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, rape, assault consummated by a battery, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed following the Article 32 investigation as the convening authority concluded the evidence did not support prosecution. |
| 57 | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | CONUS | E-1 | Male | E-1 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Convicted | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Yes | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of being drunk and disorderly, wrongful sexual contact and obstructing justice. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to confinement for 21 days, forfeiture of \$733 pay and 7 days hard labor without confinement. |
| 59 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-4 | Male | E-5 | Female | Q1 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Acquitted | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by the victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted at trial. |

7. UR Case Synopses

| No. | Offense Investigated | Location | Subject Grade | Subject Gender | Victim Grade | Victim Gender | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Confinement (Court Only) | Fines and Forfeitures | Reduction in Rank | Court-Martial Discharge | Restriction | Hard Labor | Extra Duty | Correctional Custody (NJP Only) | Adverse Administrative Action | Administrative Discharge Type | Case Synopsis |
|-----|---|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 89 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-7 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q4 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Assault Art. 128 | Convicted | Assault Art. 128 | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offenses occurred on base, in government buildings. The incident was reported to law enforcement shortly after the last incident occurred and approximately 17 months after the first incident occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of assault consummated by a battery by touching her breast, cruelty or maltreatment, adultery, and unprofessional relationship. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of cruelty or maltreatment, and unprofessional relationship and sentenced to a reduction to E-5, confinement for 2 months, forfeiture of \$100 pay per month for 2 months and a reprimand. |
| 99 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 14 months after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. |
| 100 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. The subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of trial that was denied. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The subject was offered punishment under Article 15, UCMJ, for wrongful sexual conduct which the subject accepted. The nonjudicial punishment was dismissed after the subject made a presentation to the commander. |
| 102 | Forcible Sodomy Art. 125 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-4 | Male | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Convicted | Rape Art. 120 | Yes | | Yes | DD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, indecent and child pornography. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 4 years. |
| 105 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Forcible Sodomy Art. 125 | Convicted | Forcible Sodomy Art. 125 | Yes | Yes | Yes | BCD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 6 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand. |
| 108 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-1 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a picnic area. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. The case was referred to the subject's Army commander. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The subject was subsequently processed for administrative discharge and was separated with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. |
| 109 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, wrongful sexual contact, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. |
| 110 | Rape Art. 120 | OCONUS | O-2 | Male | US Civilian | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120 | Convicted | Conduct unbecoming Art. 133 | Yes | | | Dismissal | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of providing alcohol to a minor and engaging in an unprofessional relationship, obstructing justice, conduct unbecoming an officer, fraternization and abusive sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused made a request to resign in lieu of court-martial that was disapproved. The accused was convicted of all charges except abusive sexual contact and sentenced to a dismissal and confinement for 7 days. |
| 111 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-7 | Male | E-4 | Female | Q2 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Convicted | Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer Art. 90 | Yes | Yes | Yes | BCD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the Army commander preferred charges of rape, wrongful sexual contact, forcible sodomy, willfully disobeying a superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty relating to personal relations among military, cruelty or maltreatment, false official statements, communicating a threat and wrongful interference with an administrative proceeding. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty relating to personal relations among military, cruelty or maltreatment, false official statements and wrongful interference with an administrative proceeding and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 6 months, and total forfeiture of pay and allowances. |

7. UR Case Synopses

| No. | Offense Investigated | Location | Subject Grade | Subject Gender | Victim Grade | Victim Gender | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Confinement (Court Only) | Fines and Forfeitures | Reduction in Rank | Court-Martial Discharge | Restriction | Hard Labor | Extra Duty | Correctional Custody (NJP Only) | Adverse Administrative Action | Administrative Discharge Type | Case Synopsis |
|-----|---|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 112 | Rape Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | 03 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | Yes | BCD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offenses occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incidents were reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after they occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, indecent acts and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and indecent acts and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 4 months and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances. |
| 113 | Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-5 | Male | E-3 | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | | General | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty or maltreatment, stalking, assault consummated by a battery, drunken driving; otherwise, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim had serious medical issues affecting her availability and willingness to cooperate. |
| 115 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | Cadet/Mi | Male | US Civilian | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The victim stated she preferred not to participate. |
| 117 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-4 | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | | UOTHC | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim supported the request for discharge. |
| 119 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. |
| 121 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-4 | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial, dismissed the charges and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses. |
| 124 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | US Civilian | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. At trial, the military judge dismissed the charge. The government appealed the dismissal and the military judge's decision was reversed. After informing the victim of the appellate decision, the victim requested the charges be dismissed, stating that she was no longer willing to participate in the proceedings. She ultimately refused further contact with the trial counsel. |
| 125 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-2 | Male | US Civilian | Female | 02 | PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense; Court-Martial | Drunken or reckless operation Art. 111 | Convicted | | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for wrongful sexual contact, drunk driving and underage drinking. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ, and, after receiving the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority referred the drunk driving and underage drinking charges to a special court-martial. The convening authority concluded there was insufficient evidence to warrant trial of the wrongful sexual contact charge. The subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of trial that was disapproved. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$700 pay per month for 3 months, 15 days confinement and a reprimand. |
| 127 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | US Civilian | Female | 03 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | | Yes | DD | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by the subject victim both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, burglary, attempted wrongful sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault and unlawful entry. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 5 years. |
| 128 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-3 | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Rape Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject victim both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that, as the victim declined to cooperate further, the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. |

7. UR Case Synopses

| No. | Offense Investigated | Location | Subject Grade | Subject Gender | Victim Grade | Victim Gender | Quarter Disposition Completed | Case Disposition | Most Serious Offense Charged | Court Case or Article 15 Outcome | Most Serious Offense Convicted | Confinement (Court Only) | Fines and Forfeitures | Reduction in Rank | Court-Martial Discharge | Restriction | Hard Labor | Extra Duty | Correctional Custody (NJP Only) | Adverse Administrative Action | Administrative Discharge Type | Case Synopsis | |
|-----|---|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 131 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | US Civilian | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | | UOTHC | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, providing alcohol to a minor, abusive sexual contact and adultery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim requested the request for | |
| 132 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-6 | Male | US Civilian | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The Secretary of the Air Force approved the subject's recall to active duty. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ and referred to trial by general court-martial. The charges were dismissed after the victim declined to participate further. |
| 133 | Rape Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-4 | Female | 03 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | | | DD | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, making a false official statement, and possession of Schedule I, II or III controlled substances with intent to distribute. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The subject was convicted of aggravated sexual assault, making a false official statement, and possession of Schedule I, II or III controlled substances with intent to distribute and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and confinement for 4 years. |
| 135 | Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-3 | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force at the request of the victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6 months. |
| 136 | Rape Art. 120 | OCONUS | E-5 | Male | E-4 | Female | 02 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial | | | | | | | | | | | | UOTHC | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, indecent acts, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was disapproved. The victim indicated a strong desire not to testify and requested reconsideration of the request for discharge. The accused submitted a second request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. |
| 137 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | E-5 | Male | E-4 | Female | 03 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and an unprofessional relationship. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. |
| 141 | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | CONUS | E-3 | Male | E-5 | Female | 01 | Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) | Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120 | Convicted | False official statements Art. 107 | | Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | | The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty and making a false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of dereliction of duty and false official statement, acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$200 pay per month for 2 months, and a reprimand. |