

**ENCLOSURE 2:**  
**Department of the Navy**





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

February 27, 2015

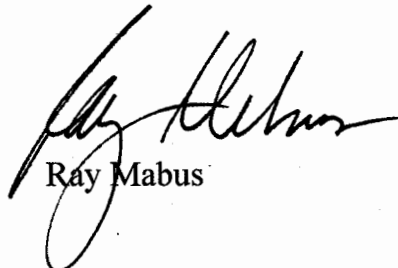
MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR  
PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2014 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault  
in the Military

As requested by your memorandum of June 26, 2014, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84 and 109-163.

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

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

  
Ray Mabus

Attachments:  
As stated

# **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Department of the Navy**

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: Department of the Navy**

### **Executive Summary (Department of the Navy)**

The Department of the Navy (DON) is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is an element of the Secretariat that reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives.

During FY14, the Director and her staff visited 35 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. One important and consistent theme arising from focus groups is that Sailors and Marines have more confidence in their command's support, and they feel more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

Many of these FY14 site visits also included live-acted, large-audience "InterACT" training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These interactive sessions use professional civilian trainers and audience participation to explore healthy relationships and specific bystander intervention techniques. During just the last three months of FY14, over 10,600 Sailors and Marines attended 58 InterACT programs. This Department-level effort has continued and expanded since then. Feedback has been extremely positive, and we are working to also support requests from other Services for sessions in Joint base environments.

"One Team, One Fight" is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians, combining video segments and facilitated discussion. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. In 2014, DON-SAPRO deployed two other new SAPR training programs. "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS). "Empowered to Act" is tailored for prospective commanding officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center. Both include scenario-based videos and facilitated small group discussion.

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Work is already underway for products expected in 2015. These include the following: a SAPR training program tailored for the Navy Senior Enlisted Academy; a separate training program for recruits in training at Navy Recruit Training Command; a video library of short videos from previous training to illustrate specific issues of consent, incapacitation, healthy relationships, and survivor reactions; and “Understanding, Preventing, and Responding to Sexual Assaults: A Fresh Approach to Commander Training” which will use war-game techniques to educate Commanding Officers and Executive Officers. All include on-camera interviews with both male and female survivors.

During FY14, DON-SAPRO updated its “*SAPR Commander’s Guide*” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated 2014 edition is expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component. The initial print run of 20,000 copies is already being distributed.

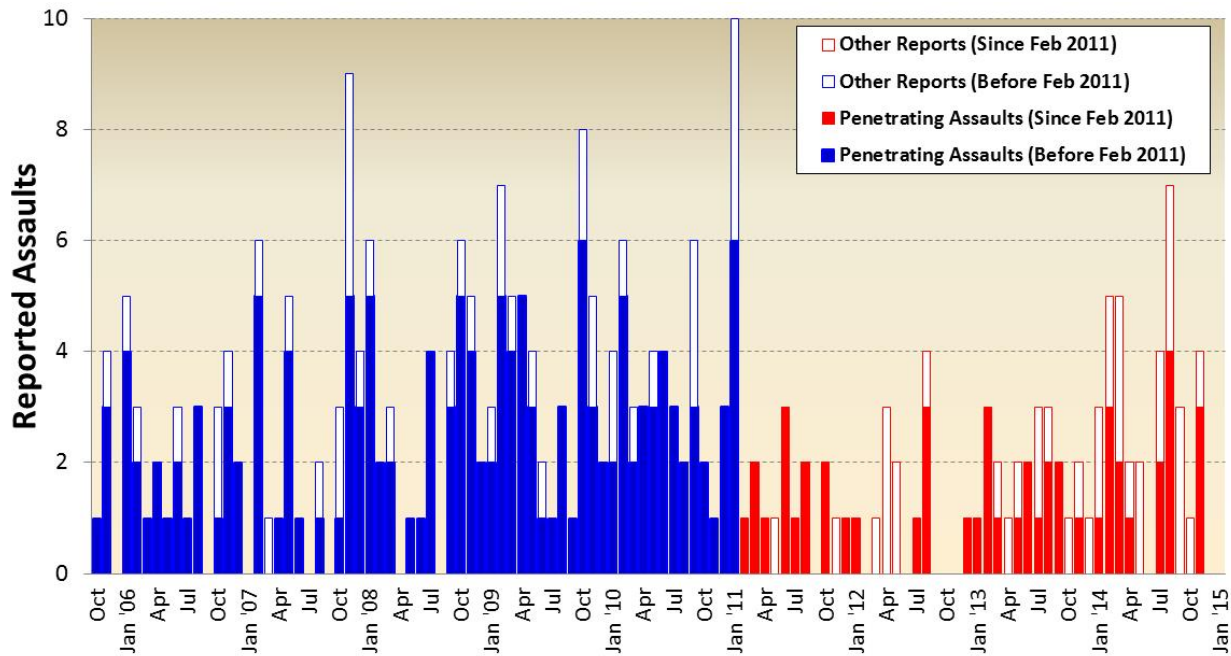
In order to better understand the challenges of male sexual assault victims, DON-SAPRO in FY14 began a review of several available sources of data. They estimated the frequency of male sexual assault from inputs to anonymous DON-wide sexual assault surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013; reviewed survey text comments from self-disclosed male victims; categorized cases synopses from the Naval Criminal Investigative Service for male sexual assaults reported since 2009; summarized relevant inputs from over 130 focus groups; and identified trends in sexual assault reporting by male victims since 2008. Their summary report is in the final stages of editing.

Throughout FY14, DON-SAPRO continued its active partnership with Navy leadership to explore new ways to assess trends in the frequency of sexual assault. The success of ongoing student surveys, begun at several key places in 2013, led to their sequential implementation during FY14 at all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. Over 9000 Sailors have completed the survey, and participation has recently averaged about 30-40% of all graduates.

In addition, the Department of the Navy now has four years of accumulated experience in sexual assault prevention at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. Initiatives begun in February 2011, as pilot efforts through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders, have produced a sustained reduction in the number of reported sexual assaults among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training. Over a 48-month period, compared to the same interval prior, reports of any sexual assault (including restricted reports) have decreased by 47%, and

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reported penetrating sexual assaults have decreased by 61% (see Figure 1 below).



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

Site visits and focus groups have provided subsequent confirmation of a positive command climate, confidence in SAPR program support, and comfort in reporting sexual assaults. Ongoing electronic sexual assault surveys since 2013 of all departing graduates confirm a consistently low incidence of sexual assault. The visible engagement of leaders, at all levels, in multiple simultaneous efforts, triggered rapid impacts on command climate and the incidence of sexual assault. Transformed activities at Great Lakes are now the norm, and the current staff no longer thinks of them as a “pilot project.” Navy leadership is already applying its lessons Service-wide.

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### **FY14 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Navy**

Sexual assault is a significant threat to the United States Navy, adversely impacting readiness, morale, and retention. Navy takes this threat seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy understands the criticality of creating a culture at all levels intolerant of unacceptable actions and behaviors in order to prevent more serious or criminal behaviors. Efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm of destructive actions and behaviors to include a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse.

#### **Authorizing Regulations**

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "SAPR," 08AUG2013; directs Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON).
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON SAPR Office," 10JUN2010; outlines mission and functions.
- OPNAVINST 1752.1B, "Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Program," 29DEC2006; establishes policy.
- OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Change Transmittal 2, "Special Incident Reporting Procedures", 04OCT2011; incident reporting procedures.
- Navy Leadership Messages
  - All Navy (ALNAV) 030/14 – Retaliation Against Members of the Armed Forces Reporting a Criminal Offense
  - ALNAV 049/14 – Implementation of Certain Provision of the FY14 NDAA
  - ALNAV 050/14 – Implementation of Section 1705 of the FY14 NDAA Related to Court-Martial Jurisdictional Limits and Minimum Sentences for Certain Sex Offenses
  - ALNAV 051/14 – Implementation of Certain Provisions of the FY14 NDAA Related to Convening Authority Disposition Considerations and Post-Trial Actions
  - ALNAV 052/14 – Implementation of Section 1744 of the FY14 NDAA Related to Elevated Review of Disposition Decisions Regarding Certain Sex-Related Offenses
  - ALNAV 061/14 – Implementation of the Sexual Assault Disposition Report
  - Navy Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) 181/13 – Implementation of Navy SAPR Program Initiatives
  - NAVADMIN 053/14 – Implementation for Deployed Resiliency Counselor (DRC) Program for Fixed Wing Aircraft Carriers and Amphibious Assault Ship Commands
  - NAVADMIN 065/14 – Ombudsman Reporting Requirements for Sexual Assault
  - NAVADMIN 066/14 – Sexual Assault Awareness Month
  - NAVADMIN 087/14 – Establishment of Navy's Victims' Legal Counsel Program
  - NAVADMIN 095/14 – Implementation of the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)

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- CNICINST 1752.2A, “Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures,” 15 Mar 2013 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures.
- CNICINST 1752.3, Commander, Navy Installations Command “SAPR Installation Drill Procedures” 29 Sep 2013; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills.

### **Organizational Structure and Policy**

The structure of Navy SAPR is hierarchical and consistent both afloat and ashore. For purposes of this report, Commander and Commanding Officer (CO) will both be referred to as Commanders. A brief description follows.

- Deputy Chief Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office) promulgates policy for Sailor total fitness needs, including SAPR.

### **Key SAPR Stakeholders**

- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
- Chaplains provide spiritual counseling.
- Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges; legal advisors; trial, defense, and victims’ legal counsel.
- Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
- Navy Chief of Information develops and implements Navy’s Communication Plan.
- U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central; and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
- Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)

### **Deployed and Joint Environments**

Navy’s SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complimentary of SAPR programs ashore. Victims are supported by trained and certified SAPR VAs and Installation SARCs ashore. Certified collateral duty Unit SAPR VAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and compliment the support available ashore.

### **Other SAPR Personnel Involved**

Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim’s rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Officers (SAPROs) serve as full-time subject matter experts and advisors to Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program.

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SAPROs are assigned to 25 type, system and regional commands.

### Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

There is progress as a result of Navy's efforts. The number of sexual assault reports increased in 2014 from 2013. This rise was expected due to efforts to raise awareness of sexual assault, educate Sailors on the definition of sexual assault, and provide support for those who report sexual assault. The 2014 estimated prevalence results using the comparable 2012 Workplace Gender Relations Assessment (WGRA) survey methodology indicate that 5.1% of women experienced unwanted sexual contact, a decrease from the 7.2% of women in 2012, and 1.1% of men experienced unwanted sexual contact, compared to the 2.7% men in 2012.

The difference between the estimated prevalence and reporting represents the reporting gap, an important measure of victims' trust in the sexual assault response system. Navy's goal is to eliminate sexual assaults; but when sexual assault occurs, Navy wants it reported to enable support to the victim and appropriate accountability for the perpetrator. With the increase in reports and decrease in prevalence, Navy is making progress in closing the reporting gap, indicating a response process that Sailors understand and trust.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational (DEOMI) Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Navy will continue to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, setting the conditions for a command climate that does not condone, tolerate, or ignore sexual assault, while further expanding and maturing response capability.

While results show trust in command leadership and a decline in prevalence, challenges still remain. Navy recognizes the need to focus more on male victim reporting and will continue to work to remove barriers to reporting and improve male-specific support. Navy will also focus on eliminating professional and social coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisals towards victims of sexual assault.

**1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

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

Sexual assault is a crime that harms Sailors, damages unit cohesion and trust, and stands contrary to Navy Core Values. Navy endeavors to create an environment in which Sailors do not tolerate, condone, or ignore sexual assault or other inappropriate behaviors. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which it occurs is a requirement to advance cultural change. Navy aims to reinforce cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment. Navy's prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and



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environment in accordance with Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment. Navy's coordinated prevention efforts include:

- deliberate and engaged leadership,
- innovation,
- education and awareness training,
- presence and intervention, and
- partnerships across Navy organizations.

Setting the right command culture is critical to addressing and preventing all destructive behaviors. Within a continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. This prevention starts with creating command climates that are intolerant of unprofessional and criminal behavior. Leadership is charged with fostering an environment where sexual assault and the behaviors and actions that may lead to it are unacceptable.

Navy's prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, and individual actions and accountability. The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained.

Navy implemented several tactical prevention initiatives in FY14:

- Command surveys of facilities identified areas that required better lighting, visibility, and other safety improvements to reduce the vulnerability of Sailors.
- In October 2013, all Navy Fleet Commanders instituted roving barracks patrols, led by senior enlisted personnel or experienced junior officers, to increase the visible presence of leadership in order to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct.
- Personnel assigned as barracks resident advisors are screened to ensure they are mature, effective leaders, and receive resident advisor training.
- All Sailors residing in barracks attend indoctrination training within 30 days of occupancy, which includes a sexual assault prevention module.

Navy leadership and commanders play a critical role in preventing sexual assault. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. Leaders set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among shipmates. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy's organizational culture. Leaders contributed to sexual assault prevention efforts through Flag Officer engagement, commander engagement, local leadership involvement, training to support engaged leadership, and leadership outreach to their communities. Across Navy, efforts include:

- Navy Region Marianas (Guam) promoted and instilled a new command philosophy: "Treat People Right, Honesty, and Loyalty and Teamwork." The Region also initiated the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Resiliency Pledge, which promotes active bystander intervention in situations involving destructive decisions, including sexual assault. Commanders at all levels have adopted this

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philosophy.

- United States Naval Academy (USNA) implemented:
  - Midnight Teachable Moment, which began in January 2014, as a way to bring together new Brigade Leadership. Its purpose is to provide an opportunity to discuss attributes and expectations of a leader, with sexual harassment and sexual assault as central themes. During the experience, Midshipmen leaders from Fall 2013 semester acted out various scenes, each of which was created to provide a framework for discussion on recognizing destructive behavior and employing various bystander intervention tactics.
  - “Lean In” Circles also began in Spring 2014 semester. This initiative creates small group forums where men and women volunteer participants learn to better appreciate what is unique and positive about both genders in an organization and directly supports the positive culture of the USNA.
- Navy Medicine, in alignment with the DoD, developed additional positions to support victim care and management tracking tools to help Commanders develop prevention strategies for their commands which support the deterrence of destructive behaviors, including sexual assault.
- USFF efforts include:
  - A SAPR Campaign Plan to organize activities for operational commands in order to reduce incidents of sexual assault, which focused on fact-based decision making, resulting in more focused measures and commands working together.
  - A Destructive Behavior Model, which allowed the fleet to creatively use Alcohol Awareness, Suicide Prevention, and domestic violence events to reinforce the messaging for sexual assault.
  - Quarterly SAPR Task Force Executive Steering Committee meetings, which include peer Echelon II Commanders, to synchronize SAPR activity.
  - A planning team of SAPROs at the Echelon II and III levels, whose meetings encourage a free exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices.
  - Waterfront Workshops on Destructive Behavior conducted in every Fleet Concentration Area. Workshops include motivational speakers in addition to latest policies and best practices. Past speakers have included former Detroit Lions Quarterback Mr. Eric Hipple, current Outreach Coordinator of the Depression Center of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mr. Michael Dormitz from the Date Safe Project, and Mr. Bernie McGrenahan from Comedy is the Cure.
- PACFLT efforts include:
  - Logistics Command Western Pacific/Singapore Area Coordinator regularly conducted leadership training, which emphasized mutual respect, trust, and management skills in order to discourage high risk behavior.
  - Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing Two established an “open discussion” environment in regards to both sexual assault and sexual harassment. Having open, frank discussions throughout the command has led to a greater understanding of Navy and command policies.
  - Aboard USS *John C. Stennis*, four mandatory stand-down training evolutions

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were conducted to address safety and responsible decision-making. NCIS delivered educational briefings on SAPR, investigatory trends, and the safe use of social media.

- *S.C.R.E.A.M.* (Sailors Challenging Reality and Educating Against Myths) drama presentations continue in Region Japan to educate and inform Sailors of the negative consequences associated with sexual assault. Having been seen by over 2,100 military and civilian participants, this program has been used as a model for other installations in their training.

### **1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

Increased education and awareness ensure that Sailors understand what constitutes sexual assault, the avenues for reporting, available support services, and the importance of eliminating sexual assault from the ranks. All Navy Service members are required to receive annual SAPR training, which is delivered via face-to-face facilitation. Topics include ways to prevent sexual assault crimes, the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault, actions a victim can take if sexually assaulted, and the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options.

SAPR messaging and learning objectives are consistent with the DoD SAPRO and integrated in all levels of training at all accession points, continuing to major commands. All new Navy recruits and officer candidates receive SAPR training within 14 days of initial entrance into Service. Recruit Training Command is working with DON SAPRO to develop a new SAPR training product for enlisted accessions training. Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Midshipmen and Officer Candidate School (OCS) SAPR training were updated to include the newly developed "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" training for pre-commissioned officers from DON SAPRO, which satisfies FY14 NDAA SAPR core competencies and learning objectives.

In FY14, NETC completed revisions to the Petty Officer Indoctrination Courses (E-5/E-6) and Chief Petty Officer Select Training (E-7) to include SAPR specific training material.

At USNA, the Class of 2017 was the first class to receive a three-session, four-hour Plebe Summer SAPR introduction during Summer 2013. This was continued for the Class of 2018 during Summer 2014. This phased approach included a general introduction on Induction Day, two one-hour SAPR sessions with USNA's SAPR Office personnel and their Company Officer (both at the small group level), and a two-hour SAPR Leadership Discussion.

The Naval War College is responsible for both officer and enlisted professional military education. In May 2014, the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center (NLEC) was established under the Naval War College, replacing the former Command Leadership School (CLS) course. NLEC serves as Navy's catalyst and synchronizer for

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developing ethical leaders throughout Navy from Seaman Recruit to Captain. NLEC serves to provide curriculum development along with assessment to instill fundamental tenets of ethical leadership; develop and guide leaders with a strong, abiding sense of responsibility, authority, and accountability; and impart commitment of Navy Core Values and Navy Ethos. Prior to the establishment of NLEC, CLS rewrote and implemented new curriculum on SAPR material, which was coordinated with DoD SAPRO in November 2013.

### **1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

Within Navy, NETC oversees the implementation of core competencies and standardized SAPR learning objectives. NETC is in the process of updating the Navy's annual SAPR General Military Training (GMT)/refresher training, to include all FY14 NDAA SAPR Core Competencies and Learning Objectives for delivery in April 2015. The Center for Personal and Professional Development also completed a SAPR training module for delivery as part of the Command Indoctrination program (pending implementation). Facilitated discussions allow Sailors to fully process and understand the information presented by the trainers. Collaboration between SARCs, SAPR VAs, and command leadership during training enhanced the significance of the messaging and created a positive supportive network at the commands to present a united approach at all levels.

Navy provides a wide range of enhanced training programs based on the standardized SAPR core competencies and audience-focused, interactive, and adult learning methods. Additional efforts included:

- CNIC Headquarters (HQ) SAPR oversaw the following:
  - Updated initial, online SARC 40-hour training and live monthly webinars to increase subject matter expertise in FY14, resulting in increased SARC, DRCs, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Unit SAPR VAs' (UVAs) ability to provide culturally competent and effective services. CNIC evaluates all continuing education training requests received from regions to ensure they are in compliance with D-SAACP requirements. These efforts ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are delivering consistent support and training throughout the Fleet, as outlined by DoD SAPRO.
  - Implemented promising practices across regions resulting in a commitment to SAPR team presence during training that was consistent with DoD SAPRO core competencies and learning objectives. Best practices in which core competencies were observed during the following training and education included:
    - Executive Leadership SAPR training,
    - Command Triad SAPR Toolkit briefings,
    - Annual SAPR General Military Training for First Responders, Law

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- Enforcement (local agencies and NCIS), Legal, Medical, and Resident Advisors,
  - Bystander Intervention Training, and
  - Command SAPR position training (e.g., SAPR Point of Contact, SAPR Data Collection Coordinator, and SAPR Command Liaison).
- The Chief of Chaplains (CHC) developed and delivered a Professional Development Training Course called “Pastoral Response to Military Sexual Assault.” Active Duty and Reserve chaplains were trained in this inaugural course to meet DoDI “first responder” and “functional area” training for the Chaplain Corps. The initiative resulted in improving the knowledge, skills, and abilities of chaplains to respond to sexual assault victims, increased awareness of program particulars and pastoral approaches to victim support. The Chaplain Corps increased the capability to effectively respond to sexual assault victims with greater awareness of re-victimization, individual biases, and increased participation across the continuum of harm.
- Navy Medicine initiated the following:
  - Revision of healthcare personnel first responder training and incorporation of bystander intervention training into command indoctrination.
  - Revision of training vignettes focused on the continuum of harm in order to help staff members identify and stop behaviors that may lead to sexual assault.
  - Standardized Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) execution throughout the Navy. Through monthly meetings, Navy Medicine SAFE Program Manager shares best practices, lessons learned, and communicates upcoming requirements. Data is collected quarterly on SAFE supplies and SAFE Examinations throughout the DoD.

### **1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

Navy continues to evaluate the tools provided to commanders to ensure they can execute their charge of command. In particular, Navy focuses on improving the development of leadership and character in leaders selected for command. All Navy leaders complete tailored SAPR training.

Because of the inherent responsibility of commanders, the screening process for selection is rigorous. Commanders must meet strict professional and performance qualification standards.

Prior to assuming command positions within Navy, Commanding Officers (COs), Executive Officers (XOs), and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)/Chiefs of the Boat, referred to as the Command Triad, attend mandatory leadership courses. Navy’s CLS SAPR curriculum was developed by Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) SAPRO and the Services to reflect common core competencies, learning objectives, and leadership behaviors. Short videos and facilitated discussions, tailored to the

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command leadership perspective, are used to highlight command climate, continuum of harm, and bystander intervention. Senior leaders participate as guest presenters in each course.

This year, the Naval Justice School (NJS) provided the following SAPR-related courses to senior leaders:

- The Senior Officer Course, required for all O-6s en route to command and open to other officers O-4 and above, covers subjects in military justice and civil law important to these leaders in the administration of legal matters. There are over 35 sessions of the Senior Officer Course, resulting in over 900 senior officers trained. The training includes both SAPR and Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs) topics.
- The Senior Enlisted Leadership (SEL) Course, which provides legal instruction for senior enlisted leaders, covered subjects in military justice and civil law important to the SEL's role in the administration of the command. The SEL course is offered in Norfolk and San Diego. NJS provided 11 offerings of the course, reaching 234 students. The training includes SAPR and SA-IDA topics.

The Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA) provided SAPR-related instruction to senior enlisted leaders by the installation's SAPRO. NJS also provided separate legal instruction to the SEA on various military justice topics which have relevance in SAPR cases.

The Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) serves as a central communication point for all stakeholders who are involved with a victim including SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs), mental health professionals, the victim's Commander, chaplains, and VLC.

In FY14, CNIC HQ SAPR developed a SACMG module for the Senior Shore Leadership Course for all prospective installation Commanders and Executive Officers. The course module discusses policy requirements of the SACMG as well as the responsibility SACMG members have in ensuring system coordination, accountability, and victim access to quality services.

The course provides individuals who will serve in the SACMG Chair role with the tools and knowledge to execute the policy requirements and focuses on ensuring victims receive appropriate and responsive care through the SAPR Program. A mock SACMG meeting is presented to participants to ensure understanding and compliance with the case management process in response to an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

Additional information is provided to active and reserve component command triads as follows:

- Installation SARCs provide a Command Toolkit brief within 30 days of the new CO/XO/CMC assignment to a command to discuss pertinent SAPR issues as required by Navy policy. Completion of this requirement is tracked by the CO's immediate superior in command (ISIC).

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- Company officers, battalion officers, and senior enlisted leaders at USNA attend pre-command training module, based on the pre-command SAPR training at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center, formerly known as the CLS. The three-hour training provides an overview of USNA SAPR and Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO); discusses relevant challenges and best practices in the brigade; and includes a break-out discussion of specific questions aimed to stimulate discussion about this issue as it applies to their leadership roles.

### **1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

Since 2012, unit commanders delivered personal reports to the first Flag Officer in their chain of command within 30 days of the initial notification of a report of sexual assault to alert senior leadership to any common factors and trends, as well as to provide insight into any gaps or seams in Navy SAPR policy or program initiatives. These reports provide information about care and support provided to the victim, initiatives the command will take (or has taken) to prevent future occurrences, and the impact on the command's ability to carry out its mission. The personal report to the first Flag Officer is in addition to the Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) report required within 8 days of an unrestricted report of a sexual assault.

Returning Strike Group Commanders routinely brief the chain of command about destructive behaviors, including sexual assaults that occurred during the deployment.

The Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives. Several key initiatives were directed and fast-tracked as a result of the CNO SAPR meetings, including enhanced investigative capability using Navy uniformed investigators, bystander intervention skills training for all Sailors, and simplification of victim support duties within each unit.

Personal Readiness Summits, co-sponsored by the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office and PACFLT, include SAPR briefings to leadership, program managers, and deck-plate supervisors. These summits provide an opportunity for personal interaction between policy makers and implementers to better ensure an effective SAPR program in the Fleet.

Monthly SACMGs, chaired by commanders, also provide a forum to monitor how victim care and investigation of cases are being handled. Navy leaders evaluate the effectiveness of SARC response to sexual assaults, coordinate programming efforts, and ensure that victim services are streamlined and address victim needs on an ongoing basis.

### **1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

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Navy Recruiting Command (NRC) continued the SAPR Delayed Entry Program (DEP), a mandatory pre-accession training to civilians pending enrollment in a Navy accession program. The SAPR-DEP defines Navy policy standards related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, professional expectations, and potential disciplinary actions for future Sailors. All applicants for accession complete SAPR-DEP training prior to commencement of active duty and it is documented in their service record.

### **1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

Navy policy prohibits commissioning or enlistment waivers for individuals convicted of a federal or state offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses. Application packages of officer candidates for entry into USNA, NROTC, and Officer Training Command are closely reviewed to ensure nominees with such convictions are not permitted into the respective programs.

NRC is responsible for Navy recruiting in both active and Reserve components. Sailors are required to be eligible for a secret clearance. During the recruiting process, prospective member offenses are identified through a background check. Prospective members are not eligible for a waiver for prior sexual assault.

Pursuant to Commander, Navy Recruiting Command Instruction 1130.8J, Volume II, Chapter 5, Article 010104, application for enlistment or affiliation shall be rejected (no waivers authorized) from any individual who is required by any state or federal court, statute, or administrative regulation, to register as a sex offender or has been convicted one of several different enumerated offenses of sexual assault, child pornography, and solicitation or attempts to commit such crimes. This policy has been in effect since 2003.

### **1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

Sponsorship is considered a crucial step when integrating a Sailor into a new command. Sponsors ensure basic needs are met while the Sailor adjusts to the new organization. A sponsor helps newly assigned personnel integrate into new cultures and environments, and minimizes the risks of becoming a victim of any crime. Some of the more effective programs within Navy include:

- Face-to-face check-in with SAPR representatives to ensure effective sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command;
- Welcome aboard briefs, which cover sexual assault reporting options and



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- information on points of contact both internal and external to the command; and
- Pre-arrival communication, adequate support upon arrival, and relocation assistance based on the Sailor's needs.

Commands across Navy are required to conduct sponsorship and indoctrination programs to support newly reported service members upon assignment based on guidance in OPNAVINST 1740.3C. Each of Navy's accession venues have customized SAPR training embedded in the indoctrination curriculum.

Navy's 21st Century Sailor Office is working closely with NETC and other commands to expand a Reverse Sponsorship initiative. Initiated by Navy Service Training Command, Reverse Sponsorship is an effort by the "losing" command to be more proactive in making the transition for Sailors. This initiative will be further investigated and assessed as a best practice for possible inclusion in the Command Sponsorship Instruction, which is currently under revision.

### **1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

The DEOCS is a confidential, command-requested development survey focused on issues of equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness. OPNAVINST 5354.1F reinforces the 120-day requirement to commanders. NAVADMIN 336/13 provides a more stringent requirement for Navy Commanders to conduct a DEOCS within 90 days of assuming positions of command and annually thereafter to assess command climate, effectiveness of its SAPR policies, and perceptions of Sailors within a unit. The unit commander briefs the ISIC on the results of the survey, along with a plan of action to address any opportunities for improvement. The unit commander is also required to brief results and future actions to members of the unit.

Equal Opportunity Advisors are Echelon II Command Climate Specialists who work with subordinate specialists throughout the fleet to monitor compliance with the DEOCS command climate assessment. Equal Opportunity Advisors provide Enhanced Commander Accountability Reports to the commander. Under OPNAVINST 5354.1F (Navy Equal Opportunity Policy), advisors track and report command climate assessment compliance on a quarterly basis using the DEOMI Data Retrieval System. This requirement is monitored through quarterly reports provided to OPNAV from the Echelon II commands.

### **1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

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In FY14, Navy strategy increased focus on the concept of a continuum of harm of destructive actions and behaviors to include a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. The 21st Century Sailor Office provides coordinated efforts in Sailor resiliency and readiness programs and integrated efforts to counter destructive behaviors.

Towards the “left” end of this continuum are a range of destructive attitudes and behaviors, such as demeaning or discriminatory comments, stereotyping, and unequal treatment. More egregious actions such as groping, forced sexual activity, and rape are to the “right” of the continuum. A command environment that allows inappropriate behaviors to exist may increase the likelihood for incidents of sexual harassment. Further, environments that permit sexual harassment behaviors to exist may increase the likelihood for incidents of sexual assault.

Each Fleet Commander has a designated Flag Officer, reporting directly to the Fleet Commander, as the SAPR program leader for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. This designated Flag Officer has regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officer also ensures that community outreach and engagement are part of each area’s prevention and response measures. Commanders and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.

Navy took multiple actions to revise alcohol policies to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol. These include improvements in training alcohol providers, emphasizing responsible sales practices, and engaging local community leadership and organizations to expand prevention efforts off base. Navy continues to monitor the impacts on the prevention of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors of CNO-directed alcohol sales policies which directed the following actions:

- Distilled spirits can only be sold at main exchanges or at dedicated package (liquor) stores.
- Alcohol displays and merchandise in stores other than package stores are no more than 10% of the total retail floor space and not displayed in the front of stores.
- Alcohol can only be sold between the hours of 0600 and 2200.

Additionally, the Navy Exchange reduced discounts for alcohol sales and made single-use alcohol detection devices available for sale. Navy Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) venues also reduced the hours for the sale of alcoholic beverages, increased responsible alcohol service training for staff members who serve alcohol, and migrated to industry-recognized training such as SERVSAFE and Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) curriculum. During FY14, CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with MWR Food and Beverage and the American Hotel and Lodging

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Educational Institute to tailor the CARE curriculum to include Navy SAPR Program and sexual assault prevention information and bystander intervention.

The CARE curriculum is required Navy-wide for all personnel who serve alcohol in MWR facilities, including servers and bartenders, who are in a unique position to observe and intervene with problematic behaviors. This will standardize a promising practice that has been implemented in several regions. Routine coordination meetings were established across Navy with installation and local community and civic leaders to increase alcohol awareness and abuse prevention measures.

Many commands are working with local civilian establishments to reduce underage drinking and ensure that those of legal age are served a responsible amount of alcohol. SARCs give training on responsible drinking principles to alcohol servers on base at MWR establishments and off base to some civilian bartenders in San Diego and Great Lakes. SARCs also train resident advisors on how to access resources for those in need of the SAPR program, support residents who have been affected by sexual assault, and implement the policies set forth by their commands that reinforce a safe environment. Command efforts also include establishing the addition of lighting around installation buildings and installation-wide roving patrols.

In some locations, SARCs train bartenders

Commands also report a continuum of education to promote responsible use of alcohol, good decision-making on liberty, and sexual assault prevention. The education continuum commences upon check-in where command policies on responsible use of alcohol, equal opportunity, sexual harassment, hazing, and safety are discussed. Before weekends and holidays, Chiefs and Division Officers typically speak to Sailors about the prevention of sexual assault and other inappropriate behaviors.

Some specific activities to reduce the impact of high risk behaviors include:

- “Sigonella Safe” and “Rota 25” programs in Europe/Africa/Southwest Asia - one-day programs for Service members aged 25 and younger and include topics such as consequences of unsafe behaviors, risk reduction, social media, and bystander intervention.
- A step-by-step table top exercise scenario-based training in the Mid-Atlantic Region challenges command leadership to develop solutions following a report of a sexual assault, encouraging participants to also examine potential intervention strategies, and identify warning signs of a possible sexual assault.
- A risk-reduction analytic tool developed by a forward-deployed PACFLT allows commands to better forecast high-risk, inappropriate behaviors based on the ship’s schedule. The tool helps commands analyze their unique schedules and demographics to discern high-risk situations, allowing them to focus their prevention efforts.
- Twenty performance-based, interactive training sessions in the Southwest Region by the DateSafe Project Inc., University of California Long Beach-

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InterACT, and National Conflict Resolution Center agencies to facilitate fleet and shore audience discussion on healthy sexual boundaries, the impact of sexual assault on personal readiness, and consent. Audience members actively participated by working through real life scenarios to work out the kinks of communication and consent.

### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

Navy successfully implemented the five key objectives outlined in the 2014 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy across the fleet in FY14 as follows:

1. *Inform public policy and legislation (Society):* The public had unprecedented levels of awareness of Navy SAPR policy and legislation due to increased media attention on military sexual assault in FY14. Navy SAPRO, the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Chief of Information Office (CHINFO), and members of OJAG routinely interact with Congress, the media, and the public on SAPR programs and efforts. The DoD SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States also increased the information available to the public and society regarding Navy's SAPR program.
2. *Institutionalize prevention practices and programs across the Service:* Navy leadership created avenues to ensure a cohesive workflow across organizations. The CNO SAPR cross-functional team is a multidisciplinary forum creating synergy and focused effort among Navy stakeholders. Major stakeholders represent disciplines such as policy and resourcing, investigations, legal, medical support, victim advocacy, and fleet organizations. Stakeholders collaborate on prevention initiatives, response and support, training, and policy and legislation.
  - A USFF Task Force combined leadership from Navy fleet and shore infrastructures to undertake initiatives across the five SAPR LOEs. This ensures synergy across Navy, shares knowledge, and coordinates across the Navy enterprise for a comprehensive solution.
  - PACFLT regions with major Fleet and Force level Flag Officers in the same geographic area have a periodic SAPR council meeting led by the region commander. These meetings assist in aligning program goals, sharing best practices, and identifying leading indicators that may require leadership awareness and action.
3. *Set and enforce standards for appropriate conduct and integrating prevention into command practices (Leaders at all levels):* Strong leaders at the forefront demonstrate Navy's prevention efforts. Navy mandates that commands conduct the DEOCS within 90 days of a change of command, and annually thereafter, to assess command climate and perceptions of SAPR-related issues. Sailors receive specialized training to increase SAPR education and awareness, and support their peers to ensure they stay safe.
4. *Mentor, develop skills, and educate Sailors to promote healthy relationships:* Naval Station Great Lakes is home to Navy's Recruit Training Command, where all enlistees attend basic training. Navy begins teaching new Sailors from day

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one about principles of respect and the Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment. These principles are emphasized and enhanced at Training Support Command while Sailors learn their technical skills. Training Support Command Great Lakes teaches important new SAPR training programs, aggressive anti-alcohol efforts, visible leadership engagement in both Sailor discipline and mentoring, and active coordination across organizational lines by regional senior leaders. These efforts are continued in the fleet through support from Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC) and Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD).

5. *Intervene against inappropriate/unacceptable behaviors (Relationships/Individuals):* Sailors receive different forms of bystander intervention training to help them recognize how to safely intervene in situations if safe to do so. Bystander intervention is a major tenet of Navy prevention strategy. Bystander intervention positively impacts command climate so that Sailors feel safe among each other, empowering them to intervene on another Sailor's behalf, if necessary. Navy emphatically encourages bystander intervention in SAPR-related training at all levels. Sailors receive different forms of bystander intervention training to help them recognize situations which require action and understand how to safely intervene. One training scenario uses Sailors and actors to role play real life situations where intervention is necessary. The team training event creates unit cohesion, which carries over to Sailors working together to protect and help each other. Additionally, a PACFLT social media campaign in 2014 developed the hashtag #StepUpStepIn, to promote bystander intervention related to sexual assault. The #StepUpStepIn hashtag appeared on social media more than 100 times since March 2014, resulting in more than 1,000 likes, shares, and retweets.

Navy DEOCS results indicate the effectiveness of bystander intervention training. Monthly trends from 2014 show that more than 80% of Sailors do intervene. High-risk situations are defined as situations that were, or could have led to, a sexual assault.

Results also reveal an intervening action gap between ranks. Junior Sailors are more likely to observe a high-risk situation, yet are slightly less likely to act. Navy's new Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training for 2015 is designed to better empower junior Sailors to feel more confident in intervening.

### **1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

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

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military.

- Memorandums of Understanding/Agreements were established between military and civilian medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to provide medical and forensic support services to victims. This support is offered in conjunction with service hours and non-service hours of the MTFs and is further explained in 2.12.
- Annually, NJS contracts with AEquitas, the Presidentially-recognized national resource for prosecuting crimes against women, to provide specialized training to Navy prosecutors on prosecuting alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults.
- In Region Mid-Atlantic, Partners in Reducing Sexual Assault collaboration brings together key players from military installations and the local community to combine knowledge, resources, and networks. This collaboration supports the sharing of best practices and supports annual and educational events.
- Installations in the Southeast Region conducted SAPR training with local public schools, universities, law enforcement personnel, hospitals, and rape crisis centers across the region, including a training collaboration with the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault.
- Region Southwest SARCs and SAPR VAs served as members of community Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), multi-disciplinary committees that meet the diverse needs of all members of the community by increasing awareness and sensitivity through knowledge-based practice, training, and non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field.
- Key SAPR Program personnel in Region Marianas conducted a two-day training presentation to civilian victim advocates from local government and non-governmental organizations designed to educate the civilian advocates on the ins-and-outs of military victim assistance and justice processes.
- The USNA SAPR Program Manager collaborated with civilian school counterparts on alternative prevention programs which were well-received by students. One of these successful programs, "Speak About It," was performed at USNA in September 2014. The USNA SAPR Officer also attended a Maryland Independent Colleges and University Association forum on compliance with federal laws and participated in the Dartmouth Summit on Sexual Assault as a way to work more closely with civilian institutions. A relationship has continued in the form of a working group.

### **1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

Navy has two new training projects in development for delivery in FY15 and FY16. The first is Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training, a peer-delivered skills training to enable Sailors to identify situations that require intervention, and have the skills necessary to actively and safely intervene. The second training, Living Our Core Values: Chart the Course, will combine video vignettes and small group-facilitated discussions to address continuum of harm behaviors including sexism, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation.

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DRCs are civilian licensed mental health counselors who work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide Sailors with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and support services across a spectrum of care. DRCs are also required to complete SARC and SAPR VA training and maintain D-SAACP certification to perform SAPR duties as needed.

NETC is in the process of replacing the Navy Military Training curriculum with a new product, "LifeSkills," in FY16. This new course will include both Bystander Intervention post-recruit training, delivered face-to-face, as well as a refresher on basic information about sexual assault prevention and response. Unlike GMT, LifeSkills will be directed toward the Post-Recruit/Pre-Technical Training audience and environment.

The Naval Reserve Force is creating a Command Resiliency Master Mobile Team that will train subordinate commands to effectively create their own Command Resiliency Team. These resiliency teams will stand up focus groups to solicit feedback on the command health of subordinate units and personnel.

Navy Medicine sponsored a training session in February of 2015 for all SAPR and CMEO groups to ensure a standardized, consistent message. The teams will come together to develop a prevention strategy for Navy Medicine. Navy Medicine has also sponsored a team supported by social workers, psychologists, investigators, and other Echelon II commands to develop a resiliency strategy that focuses on changing destructive behavior.

The CHC, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, is moving forward to develop two prevention initiatives. The first, "Sexual Assault Prevention Workshop," would supplement a command's existing sexual assault prevention efforts and is based on the U.S. Coast Guard WorkLife program. This workshop would be provided through the Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation. The second initiative is intended to assist those struggling with negative thoughts or actions regarding sexual assault, and leverages the confidentiality offered by chaplains. A messaging campaign would be directed to these individuals ensuring them that they could receive help from chaplains to resist or correct violent behaviors while keeping their counseling sessions confidential. Application of this initiative would be CHC-wide.

The NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP) training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DoDIG Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 14-0002 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement. This two-week course will be offered twice in FY 2015 (48 seats).

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**2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

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

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

The investigation phase includes gathering evidence and facts about the sexual assault allegation through NCIS investigations within Navy’s jurisdiction. Modified training to improve investigative skills and an increase in the number of special agents resulted in more timely and thorough investigations. NCIS collaborates early in the investigative phase with trial counsel and/or staff judge advocates to ensure early and ongoing collaboration at the Senior Trial Counsel (STC) and supervisory special agent level.

Since the Navy’s focused strategy began in 2009, and the amendments of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012, and the DoD direction in January 2013 that NCIS investigate all contact offenses, the number of reported sexual assaults NCIS investigated increased significantly. The 2014 sexual assault statistics showed a 55% increase in NCIS sexual assault investigations since 2012.

NCIS investigation timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all investigative leads are completed and the case is forwarded to the command for administrative or judicial action. The average timeline for FY13 NCIS investigations in offices with Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) teams was 110 days, which is a 24% decrease from 144 days in FY12. However, FY14 shows a spike in investigation timelines to 127 days. This increase can likely be attributed to the increase in the number of reported sexual assaults and changes in the requirement for MCIOs to investigate all allegations of sexual assault to include contact offenses.

Due to the increase in sexual assault reporting, NCIS received 54 billets in July 2013. These billets included 41 special agents and 13 support staff personnel. The special agents completed six months of training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and are currently assigned to field offices participating in the Field Training Evaluation Program. During the field training, new special agents investigate crimes such as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. While these special agents do not work sexual assaults cases, their presence allows for the more experienced agents to solely focus



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on investigating sexual assault cases.

In an effort to assist NCIS in investigating the increased number of reported sexual assaults, NCIS partnered with Navy to activate 21 Reserve Component Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a one-year period. Comprised of mostly state and local police officers and detectives, these Reservists already possess the investigative expertise needed to investigate sexual assault allegations. Upon activation, the Reservists attended five-week instruction at FLETC on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced sexual assault training. MAs, under the direct supervision of NCIS special agents, currently work on caseloads at their assigned duty stations.

NCIS will begin a three-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active duty MA personnel. Upon completion of the five-week course attended by the Reservists and an eight-week Military Police Investigator's course, 12 selected active duty MAs will be assigned to NCIS field offices as investigators under the supervision of NCIS special agents.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every 30 days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office visits by senior management, quality assistance visits by executive assistant directors, field office inspections by the NCIS Inspector General (IG), and NCIS HQ program reviews.

An NCIS investigation is not forwarded to the command for administrative or judicial action until all investigative leads have been completed. Pursuant to DoDI 5505.18, when an MCIO is the lead investigative agency, it may not close an adult sexual assault investigation without the written disposition data documented in the final investigative report or database. Once the case has been adjudicated within Navy, the investigation is closed only after the convening authority (the individual responsible for adjudicating the case) provides a Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR).

NCIS continues outreach initiatives, such as briefings, crime reduction campaigns, and a Text-Tip hotline to increase awareness and encourage timely reporting.

- The NCIS Crime Reduction Program continues to publicly address criminal activity that impacts the military community, including the occurrence of sexual assault. In conducting outreach within the DON, the Crime Reduction Program uses meetings, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and Service member confidence, and promote bystander intervention.
- NCIS has a Text & Web Tip Line program as part of the "See Something, Say Something" campaign. This program is an anonymous tip collection system that has proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of the criminal investigative mission. This encrypted system equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster across multiple platforms. The reporting party may remain anonymous or refrain

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from participating in an investigation.

USFF conducted two case studies to ensure investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.

- The Case Processing Efficiency Study on sexual assault cases in USFF area of responsibility looked into various aspects of case processing from first report to punishment awarded. The study outcomes helped establish better synergy between NCIS, fleet legal teams, shore legal teams, and afloat courts-martial convening authorities without creating conditions of unlawful command influence. Patterns were analyzed to ensure better victim advocacy for victims participating in the legal process. Resource shortfalls for NCIS agents were addressed with additional assets to assist with backlogs.
- The Sexual Assault Case Patterns Study focused on non-military offenders, civilian case processing, military cases where command action was precluded, and cases open longer than 270 days to understand root causes and allow for process improvement. The study identified trends requiring improvement and correction, and improving communication flow between military and civilian jurisdictions.

### **2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for MCIO's.**

DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) DTM 14-002, "The Establishment of Special Victim Capability (SVC) Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations," (now commonly referred to as Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability), required MCIOs to develop "a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately trained investigators to investigate allegations of all designated SVC/SVIP-covered offenses." SVC/SVIP-covered offenses include allegations of adult sexual assault, domestic violence involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm, and child abuse involving sexual assault and/or grievous bodily harm. NCIS currently employs 1,050 special agents and investigators, including 161 dedicated solely to investigating SVC/SVIP crimes.

NCIS created ASAP to provide a distinct and recognizable group of personnel to investigate sexual assault related offenses. This initiative is an operational shift whereby dedicated teams of NCIS personnel investigate reports of sexual assault. Upon receiving a report, ASAP personnel employ a surge team response to complete investigative activity in a timely manner, resulting in the faster delivery of an investigative package to the convening authority. Members of the team collaborate with trial counsel and victim advocate personnel, in accordance with congressionally mandated SVC/SVIP criteria. ASAP teams are located in the largest fleet concentration areas where the volume of sexual assault reports is the greatest. NCIS established ASAP teams in seven locations: Camp Lejeune, NC; Norfolk, VA; Okinawa, Japan; Camp Pendleton, CA; Yokosuka, Japan; San Diego, CA; and Bremerton, WA. Most importantly, ASAP teams increased investigation performance while sustaining the quality and thoroughness of investigations.

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### **2.3 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

The second prong of NCIS' response to the DoD SVC/SVIP initiative is the development of a cadre of investigators skilled in conducting serious domestic violence and child abuse investigations. The NCIS version of the Special Victim Unit Investigations Course (SVUIC) is titled the Advanced Adult Sexual Violence Training Program (AASVTP). The AASVTP course curriculum satisfies the requirements outlined in the DoD Instructions. Within the AASVTP, students receive advanced training on victim and offender dynamics as well as interview techniques designed for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and "table top" exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. Students must complete a comprehensive examination at the conclusion of the course.

NCIS has a similar course designed for family-related offenses to include domestic violence and child abuse offenses called the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP). AFSVTP is a two-week advanced course focused on domestic violence and child abuse collaboratively created by NCIS and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID). Experts from within and without the DoD instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics. In addition to the AFSVTP, these investigators attend the Trial Component Training Program (TCTP).

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

To meet SVC/SVIP requirements, special agents, investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DoDIG DTM 14-002. NCIS AASVTP and AFSVTP meet these requirements.

NCIS developed a one-day TCTP for ASAP members. TCTP is a joint learning environment wherein investigators and prosecutors discuss topics such as trial preparation, courtroom testimony, and investigative tips designed to enhance the successful prosecution of a case at trial. TCTP is held locally and delivered by the regional STC. Through the joint training environment, investigators and prosecutors enhance their working relationship while working toward a more refined investigation and trial.

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to and/or investigate adult sexual assault. This advanced training focuses on the effects of trauma on the memory of victims who have been sexually assaulted. Additionally, special agents and investigators training includes:

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- Understanding and respecting a victim's immediate priorities;
- Ensuring a victim's criminal complaints will be taken seriously and fully investigated;
- Establishing transparency and trust with the victim;
- Helping to restore the victim's sense of control;
- Explaining the investigative process to the victim; and
- Understanding interview techniques that can assist the victim's recollection.

### **2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

In investigations that cross Services, the lead investigative MCIO is determined by the Service affiliation of the subject or the Service affiliation of the victim if a subject has not been identified. In situations where investigative resources are limited, NCIS works jointly with the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) to ensure investigations are thorough and timely.

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

Since the three MCIOs (NCIS, OSI, and CID) have the same DoD-mandated training requirements, NCIS partnered with CID and OSI to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources such as subject matter experts.

### **2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

In June 2014, NCIS established a forensic consultant position at U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory (USACIL), located within the Defense Forensic Science Center. The forensic consultant is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The forensic consultant works with the laboratory staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The forensic consultant also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time to less than 30 days from submission to completion of evidence analysis.

In conjunction with NCIS, OJAG, and CNIC, Navy Medicine continues to look for ways to improve its SAFE collection procedures. SAFE providers throughout DON receive

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feedback from USACIL on processing SAFE kits via monthly meetings.

### **2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

DoDI 6495.02, DoDI 5505.18, and SECNAVINST 1752.4B require commands to immediately report all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault and attempts against adults to an MCIO, regardless of the severity of the allegation. DoDI 5505.18 also requires the MCIO to initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware. Therefore, NCIS responds to all allegations of sexual assault within Navy upon notification. In accordance with Navy policy, commanders are trained and directed to not initiate command investigations of reported sexual assault offenses and to refer all such cases to NCIS.

OPNAVINST F3100.6J dictates the operational/situational reporting (OPREPs/SITREPs) requirements for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In accordance with this instruction, commands are also required to consult judge advocates to ensure that appropriate legal advice is provided and procedural steps followed. OPREP-3 reporting remains the primary tool for tracking MCIO notification within Navy. Notification of MCIO remains an OPREP-3 reporting line item, emphasizing contact prior to release of the initial OPREP-3 or SITREP (within 24 hours of knowledge of incident or sooner depending upon specific criteria). These operational messages are subsequently tracked and followed by mandatory reporting to the first Flag Officer in the CO's chain of command within 30 days of the report being submitted.

Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, chaplains, and VLC are prepared to explain sexual assault reporting options to all victims requesting support. These first responders are kept abreast of changes to the policies and procedures for the handling of Unrestricted Reports on an ongoing basis. If Unrestricted, SARCs immediately notify the command and MCIO of any sexual assault in order to collaborate on victim-centered services and ensure victim safety. SARCs are equipped with after-hours telephone numbers for the NCIS agent on call.

SARCs explain the requirement to notify NCIS during CO's Toolkit Briefs, SAPR VA training, SAPR GMT, and leadership briefs. These briefs ensure leaders, Sailors, and first responders are aware of the current reporting policies and reinforce the importance of MCIO notification for sexual assault crimes. Additionally, as cases are reported, the SARCs remind commands to make the NCIS notification, as well as follow-up with NCIS, to ensure cases are reported and provide Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) updates. SARCs continue to collaborate with commands to establish standard operating procedures for sexual assault allegations. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) monitors the status of reported sexual assaults.

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Inspection teams and case management review ensure timelines are met with each sexual assault case reported. All reported offenses are tracked from the time of the initial report to the final disposition. Part of the tracking process includes ensuring all required notifications are made in a timely manner. Staff judge advocates or command legal officers continually communicate with NCIS and the Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Trial Counsel, ensuring information is being provided on all newly reported and ongoing sexual assault investigations.

### **2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

Pursuant to DoDI 5505.18 and the FY14 NDAA, the MCIO investigator assigned to an adult sexual assault investigation will ensure a SARC is notified as soon as possible to ensure system accountability and victim access to services as needed. The supervisory special agent investigating the case ensures the SARCs are provided case numbers and the name of the assigned agent within 48 hours after the initial NCIS investigation.

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

NCIS notifies trial counsel of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within 48 hours of the report. Trial counsel work with NCIS during the early stages of the investigation. When a victim has a VLC, NCIS, trial counsel, and VLC work together to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigative and military justice process. With the investigator-prosecutor team, victims receive consistent communication regarding the investigation while reducing the possibility of miscommunication or confusion that occurs during the traditional transition or hand-off from investigator to prosecutor.

Navy Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) personnel provide training for Navy prosecutors at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP), a course focused on improving multidisciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations. Regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) meet at least monthly to coordinate case investigation and prosecution and foster early engagement by the response team. As noted above, Navy VLC assist victims in providing statements and relevant evidence to investigators to promote thorough investigation of the case. VLC are engaged in the process and coordinate with investigators.

SAFEs gather evidence that may aid in an investigation. Medical treatment and access for victims necessitated development of a robust, integrated, interdisciplinary program to ensure 24/7 availability of a SAFE in the major military treatment facilities.

### **2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years**

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### **in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

Navy executed records retention requirements in accordance with FY14 NDAA. For every Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, an electronic copy of the Defense Department (DD) Form 2910 Victim's Preference Statement is uploaded into DSAID for retention for 50 years. A hard copy of the DD Form 2910 is maintained under double-lock filing for 50 years for every Restricted Report of sexual assault. Hard copies of DD Form 2910s for Unrestricted Reports are not maintained outside of DSAID.

As required, DD Form 2911 DoD SAFE Report is collected by NCIS investigative personnel following a victim's SAFE. The form is a required exhibit in the NCIS report of investigation, which, by policy, is retained for 50 years from the date the investigation is closed. NCIS considers all Restricted Reports as unsolved; therefore, SAFE kits are retained indefinitely. SARCs are not responsible for maintaining copies of the DD Form 2911.

NCIS further ensures agency wide compliance by issuing internal policy informing NCIS personnel of the DoDI 5505.18 requirements involving records retention and inclusion of DD Form 2911. NCIS employs Program Support Assistants who are internally trained on records retention regulations. They are specifically trained on DoD standards enumerated within NCIS policy chapter "File Retention and Disposal of Closed Investigations, Operations, Sources and Security Clearance Adjudication Cases." The NCIS HQ Records Management Division is responsible for the physical retention of NCIS investigative records.

### **2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

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

Navy Medicine provides oversight and policy to Navy's healthcare providers, medical personnel, and commands. This oversight also includes Navy Medicine Regions, MTFs and branch clinics, partnering with regional commands, the Medical Officer of the U.S. Marine Corps, and civilian medical facilities. SAFEs may be conducted at civilian medical facilities to maintain a 24/7 response capability when such services are not available at the local military MTF or command.

Navy Medicine has Memorandum of Understandings/Memorandum of Agreements

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(MOUs/MOAs) with off base, non-military facilities for the purpose of providing medical care to eligible victims of sexual assault. The MOU/MOAs include:

- Instructions for the notification of a SARC (regardless of whether a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is involved);
- Procedures for the receipt of evidence;
- Restricted Report labelling procedures; and
- Disposition of evidence by NCIS or the NCIS Consolidated Evidence Facility.

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

NCIS intends to increase the availability of training and the number of agents who attend training.

- NCIS partnered with Navy to develop strategies for delivering continuing education to agents and prosecutors while limiting the operational impact of attending the training. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that remove travel costs and lost time in the workplace.
- NCIS also partners with the U.S. Army CID in an advanced sexual assault investigation training course.

Navy will continue to:

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



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### **3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

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

Holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable is a key element to sexual assault prevention and response. Pursuant to the DoD definition of LOE 3, this section focuses on Navy’s disposition and adjudication processes to hold offenders appropriately accountable.

Every effort is made within the confines of statutes and regulations to ensure alleged offenders are held appropriately accountable for their actions in accordance with Navy guidelines, policies, and procedures. Specific actions include:

- Leadership-driven prevention and response programs that address survivor care and, ultimately, hold assailants accountable for their actions as appropriate.
- Requiring immediate investigation of sexual assault reports;
- Handling all sexual assault reports with high importance and a sense of urgency;
- SA-IDAs carefully reviewing investigations and consulting with a judge advocate to make fully informed decisions on dispositions;
- Commanders understanding the full range of administrative and disciplinary actions that are available to address inappropriate behavior (i.e., informal counseling, comments in fitness reports and evaluations, administrative separation, and punitive measures under the UCMJ);
- Increased reporting of all known sexual assaults regardless of the duty status of the victim or subject;
- Providing senior leadership and command triads with training on changes to UCMJ Article 120, and other rule and policy changes in military justice affecting dispositions and adjudications of sexual assault.

Staff judge advocates and trial counsel support commanders throughout the military justice process. OJAG ensures appropriate resources to support victims and defend alleged offenders throughout the adjudication process. Navy judge advocates serve as Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings of sexual assaults to enhance competency in the military justice process.

Navy Region Legal Service Offices (RLSO) have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional STC who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. More experienced O-5s have been placed as directors of litigation in the three largest prosecution offices. Navy TCAP supports the RLSOs by providing seasoned advice, assistance, and support throughout all phases of the investigation and court-martial process. TCAP is staffed by both uniformed and civilian personnel, including a nationally recognized former civilian prosecutor and a highly qualified expert. Within 48 hours of a sexual

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assault notification, NCIS implements the ASAP as a component of Navy's SVC/SVIP capability, which includes the prosecutors at the nine RLSOs and concerned commands.

Pending investigations and prosecutions are reviewed weekly to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices worldwide.

NCIS and prosecutors (RLSO STC or designee) are required to consult within 48 hours of report of a special victims' crime. RLSO trial departments create an entry in the centralized case management database for all SVC/SVIP cases as soon as practicable after they are reported. SVC/SVIP cases are tracked weekly by Chief of Staff-RLSO. After review of the NCIS investigation by a trial counsel, a Prosecutorial Merits Memorandum is sent to the commander recommending a certain disposition. The memorandum must be prepared for all SVC/SVIP cases and is typically completed when the RLSO receives the substantially completed investigation from NCIS. Depending on the case, the memorandum is provided to the commander (or SA-IDA) directly or is considered by a staff judge advocate/command services attorney in advising the commander on the appropriate disposition. The commander's subsequent action, if different from the judge advocate's recommendation, is subject to review by the commander's immediate superior in command (ISIC), or in some cases the Secretary of the Navy.

### **3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/ counsel for victims.**

Navy VLC provides independent legal counsel to eligible sexual assault victims. Establishment of the VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA .

Staffed by 31 judge advocates and 10 administrative staff and providing victim support at 23 U.S. and overseas naval installations, Navy's VLC Program is driving increased reporting, including conversion of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports and retention of victims in the investigative/adjudicative process through conclusion, resulting in more opportunities to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable. VLC assist victims with reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources.

On February 12, 2014, DoD issued DTM 14-003, "Department of Defense Implementation of Special Victim Capability Prosecution and Legal Support," setting forth minimum standards for the training, selection, and certification of SVC/SVIP prosecutors and legal support personnel as part of the SVC/SVIP program. Although not a component of SVC/SVIP, certification and decertification of Navy VLCs follow these guidelines. Navy VLC qualification requirements incorporating the "total person" concept include completion of the 2-year First Tour Judge Advocate Training Program,

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litigation experience, excellent interpersonal and communications skills, sound judgment, and a positive temperament. The rank and seniority of officers assigned as Navy VLC is also considered as part of a calculated plan to provide a purposeful mix of leadership, experience, and appropriate rank to serve and relate to the victim population. More than half of Navy's VLCs in the field are O-4 and above. This is not unlike the relative mix of rank and seniority of Navy trial and defense counsel. The screened candidates are then personally interviewed and vetted by the Chief of Staff or Deputy Chief of Staff for the VLC Program, and either the Judge Advocate General or the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Navy before assigned as a VLC. Each Navy VLC attends specialized training focused on victim's rights, victim advocacy, and victim support issues before being officially certified by the Judge Advocate General to execute VLC duties.

VLC assist in holding offenders appropriately accountable by advocating on behalf of victims when necessary at Article 32 preliminary hearings, pretrial motion hearings and by being present at courts-martial to answer questions and prepare victims for their testimony. In FY14, Navy VLC assisted 719 sexual assault victims and advocated for their interests in 351 military justice proceedings, ranging from pretrial conferences to Article 32 hearings and courts-martial.

Navy VLC conduct extensive outreach among Fleet personnel, leadership, and other victim-support providers (SARCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representatives, chaplains, law enforcement, etc.) to promote awareness of VLC services and availability. These briefs addressed both the structure and nature of the VLC mission, highlighting the fact that victims could engage a judge advocate to advance and defend their interests.

VLC outreach briefs support general prevention in highlighting sexual assault issues and the resulting disciplinary processes that may occur after an assault. This includes the addition of an attorney to support and assist the victim in that process. VLC support the improved investigation component by ensuring victims are aware of and understand their rights when participating in an investigation, and routinely assist victims in providing information to investigative agents. As of 26 Sep 2014, Navy VLC had provided 830 Outreach Briefs to 24,581 Fleet personnel. These briefs underscored the Navy's commitment to its victims and a determination that victim rights and interests be protected.

### **3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

Navy continuously adds new training modules to increase the abilities and capacity of individuals involved in accountability for sexual assault.

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### **Judge Advocates**

NJS provides the majority of Navy judge advocate training and prepares each judge advocate for courtroom litigation including a specialty course on litigating complex cases. Although how to effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault cases are components of many different NJS courses, the following specific courses on sexual assault litigation are the Navy's most advanced:

- **Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault:** This course specifically addresses cases in which alcohol is a factor, teaching judge advocates how to make charging decisions in sexual assault cases, analyze credibility and corroboration, and try the case.
- **Defending Sexual Assault Cases:** In conjunction with the Center for American and International Law, this course provides defense counsel training on sexual assault litigation.

Judge advocates also participated in a multidisciplinary Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course. Mobile training teams comprised of Navy TCAP, U.S. Marine Corps TCAP, NCIS instructors, U.S. Army CID, and other external instructors presented the course to assist sexual assault investigators and prosecutors. Topics included working with the victim from the initial interview through direct and cross-examination, case corroboration, the undetected rapist, and unindicted co-conspirators. Specialized SAPR training will continue to enable judge advocates to better advise commanders, alleged offenders, victims, and witnesses on SAPR-related issues.

### **Specially Trained Trial Counsel**

OJAG's Criminal Law Division offers a SVC/SVIP course to train prosecutors, paralegals, SARCs, SAPR VAs, domestic violence VAs, VWAP personnel and other judge advocates. The training focuses on understanding the dynamics of special victim crimes, working with victims, and increasing collaboration of effort within the military justice system. This course improves and enhances victim care, victim support, prosecution support, and provides a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence offenses.

OJAG continues to work with the Family and Sexual Violence Units, to include the ASAP teams. ASAPs consist of advanced-trained sexual assault NCIS investigators, and work in collaboration with SARCs, SAPR VAs, and judge advocates through the investigation and prosecution process. The ASAP initiative also includes early engagement with legal and victim advocacy personnel.

All STC and a large majority of trial counsel attended the Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults course and all prosecution offices completed a nine-hour online course of lectures on special victim offenses as of January 2014. The course collaborates with advisors from the Prosecutors Resource on Violence Against Women to teach trial skills, seminars, and lectures on various aspects of prosecuting alcohol

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facilitated sexual assault. The Navy continues to assign Military Justice Litigation Qualified judge advocates to serve as STC.

### **Trial Counsel and Defense Counsel Assistance Programs**

In October 2010, OJAG established the TCAP and Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). Since their inception, the programs continue to grow and provide enhanced military justice training to both the trial and defense counsel, particularly in sexual assault cases.

TCAP supports trial counsel and staff judge advocates concerning their representation in the courts-martial and post-trial process. TCAP conducts annual inspections on each prosecution office to ensure compliance with instructions, emphasize new developments, and identify leading practices.

TCAP conducts training for trial counsel at every level of experience and expertise to educate and improve counsel judgment and performance. TCAP training includes annual mobile training team site visits with flexible training sections on special victims' crimes and process inspection. Mobile training teams conduct week-long training sessions in each of the nine RLSOs in coordination with NCIS, focusing on special victims crimes. TCAP sponsors subject matter experts to conduct an interactive web-based training through Defense Connect Online. TCAP also provided in-person training at SVUIC in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

DCAP runs Mobile Training Teams that visit the Defense Service Office headquarters and major detachments twice a year. These training visits focus on litigation and cover everything from in-court exercises to substantive topics like Military Rules of Evidence (MREs) 412-414. The training provides tactics and strategies for defending sexual assault cases interwoven throughout all of the topics. In the last fiscal year, DCAP provided training to judge advocates, civilians, and Legalmen at Defense Service Office locations in San Diego (twice), Yokosuka, Japan (twice), Norfolk (twice), Bremerton, Naples, Italy, and the Washington Navy Yard. DCAP staff trained over 80 personnel at these events.

### **Paralegals and Legalmen**

As discussed above, paralegals and Legalmen attend the annual SVC/SVIP capability course presented by OJAG's Criminal Law Division. The 2014 course had 239 attendees, many of which were paralegals and Legalmen who received specialized instruction on integration with other SVIP and SAPR personnel.

### **Judges**

In FY14, all trial and appellate judges received training via webcast, focusing on a variety of legal issues and topics specific to sexual assault cases. This year's training

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efforts also included coordination and development of targeted mobile training teams, site visits with flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live online training, archived online training, web-based recordings of previous training that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; and regionally-developed training plans.

### **Victims' Legal Counsel**

Navy VLC participated in a number of significant training evolutions to prepare them for effective support of sexual assault victims. All VLC are certified to represent clients at courts-martial, pursuant to Article 27b of the UCMJ. VLC must attend initial VLC training given by the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, or U.S. Navy. NJS co-sponsors certification training with the Navy's Criminal Law Division, Code 20, as well as TCAP and the Navy VLC. Courses include the VLC Certification Course, Special Victims Capabilities Course, and Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault. In FY14, all Navy VLC attended and completed a certification course focused on victims' rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy.

VLC also participated in several specialized "child victim" training courses executed by military and civilian experts prior to expansion of VLC services to minors in June 2014. This includes attendance of six VLC at child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law Institute and "Child Capacity" training presented by the American Bar Association's Center for Children and Law to all VLC. VLC participate in routine training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted via the Defense Connect Online system and has included topics ranging from DNA collection, the Physical Evaluation Board System, key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by the FY14 NDAA, and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial. The VLC Program also operates a comprehensive Sharepoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development, and promulgation of "best practices," and storage of victim-support resources.

### **Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators**

VWAP training is covered in general required legal training and through review of DoD/SECNAV/OPNAV and JAG VWAP Instructions. The VWAP personnel training plan is being updated to ensure Victim Witness Liaison Officers and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators stay current with changing policies and requirements.

**3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

NAVADMIN 189/14, Inclusion and Command Review on Sex-Related Offenses in Personnel Service Records, provides Navy's policy for the inclusion of disposition

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information and the mandatory review of annotated personnel records with sex-related offenses by the Service member's commander. Sex-related offenses under this requirement include a violation of Articles 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the UCMJ; or an attempt to commit any of these offenses punishable under Article 80, UCMJ.

Navy requires that an official form Navy Personnel (NAVPERS) 1070/887, Sex Offense Accountability Record, be submitted and filed in the Service member's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) under Field Code 91. The Sex Offense Accountability Record must be filed within five business days of the court-martial conviction, imposition of NJP, or NJP appeal process by the command to Navy Personnel Command. Once the OMPF is updated, the record is available for commanders to review online through the Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS).

In the case of an officer, reports of court-martial, NJP, final civil action, or misconduct are submitted to Navy Personnel Command, in accordance with Navy Military Personnel Manual (MILPERSMAN) Article 1611-010. The report, along with applicable endorsements from the officer and chain of command, are included in the member's OMPF in accordance with BUPERS Instruction 1070.27C and MILPERSMAN Article 1070-170 at the conclusion of administrative "show cause" proceedings outlined in SECNAVINST 1920.6C.

### **3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

NJS provides the following training to Navy/Marine Corps commanders. Each block of instruction below includes sexual assault information:

#### Military Justice Training at the Senior Officer Course:

- Introduction to military justice training provides instruction on key military justice considerations for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases, including an overview of the military justice process from investigation to appellate review, mandatory NCIS investigations, courts-martial forums, and differences between the military justice and civilian court systems with respect to self-incrimination, search and seizure, grand jury versus Article 32 preliminary hearings, speedy trial, and sentencing.
- Search and seizure training provides instruction on search and seizure issues for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include elements of a Fourth Amendment search, probable cause searches, non-probable cause searches, and inspections and inventories.
- Self-incrimination training provides instruction on self-incrimination issues for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include the differences between Article 31b and *Miranda* rights, custodial interrogations, the exclusionary rule, the voluntariness doctrine, and self-reporting.
- Court-martial procedures training provides instruction on court-martial

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procedures for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include personal and subject matter jurisdiction, Reservist jurisdiction, legal hold, double jeopardy, mechanics of convening and referral of charges, types of courts-martial, roles at a court-martial, court-martial members, clemency, and post-trial review.

- Responsibilities of the convening authority training provides instruction on the responsibilities of a convening authority for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include the accuser concept, unlawful command influence, apprehension and pre-trial restraint, including the pre-trial confinement review process, speedy trial clock and excludable delay, and pre-trial agreements.
- Hazing training provides instruction to commanders relevant to sexual assault cases. Some contact cases, especially male-on-male, are initially called "horseplay," but actually constitute hazing or sexual assault. Instruction is provided on the hazing references, definitions, command responsibilities, and practical examples.
- SA-IDA training provides instruction to commanders on the Navy's SA-IDA withholding policies, collateral misconduct, distinctions among Article 120 offenses, mechanics of withholding and disposition decisions, initial considerations in sexual assault cases, and reporting requirements.
- SAPR training is primarily taught by a SARC as a guest instructor. It provides training to commanders on SAPR policy, restricted and unrestricted reporting, SAPR personnel requirements, expedited transfers, SAFE kit/records retention, protected communications, and command responsibilities upon notification of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

At the conclusion of instruction for the Senior Officers' Course, NJS assesses the quality of the course through course critiques written by the students. Additionally, NJS instructors conduct seminar questions every day during the course, which include presenting hypothetical situations to the students who must apply the principles of the topics just reviewed the previous day.

### **3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O-6 or higher.**

Within Navy, all allegations of sexual assault are appropriately forwarded to the SA-IDA. Pursuant to ALNAV 052/14, the authority to dispose of the sex-related offenses is withheld to an SA-IDA officer in the grade of O-6 or above with special court-martial convening authority.

### **3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**



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New accessions at the Basic Lawyer Course are trained on MRE 514 during the Article 32 hearing and the courts-martial process segments of the course. All Navy prosecutors and NCIS special agents also receive MRE 514 training applicable to special victims' crimes.

VLC work closely with Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs on all aspects of victim support, including training and understanding of the nature and scope of the victim advocate-victim privilege. VLC routinely discuss the parameters and impact of the privilege while working specific cases with SARCs, SAPR VA, UVAs and other first responders.

### **3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.**

Navy offers training and education courses for court-martialed sex offenders and mandates all brig prisoners convicted of a sexual offense, including possession of child pornography, must attend a 10-week Sex Offender Education Course. The classes aim to provide education on the dynamics of sexual deviance and sexual perpetration; provide information regarding offense-specific treatment available during confinement; and motivate the prisoner to participate in such treatment. Any prisoner may request entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), during which instructors respect prisoners' privacy and do not request any personal disclosures. To continue rehabilitation, Navy recommends that prisoners convicted of a sexual offense attend offense-specific treatment upon release.

Navy offers Sailors various treatment programs at Naval Consolidated Brigs depending upon the length of their confinement and details of their offense. Prisoners with enough time to complete the 24-month SOTP are confined for treatment at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar. The psycho-education modules include cognitive restructuring, victim impact training, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills, sexuality, and prevention of relapse. Psychiatric consultation or assessments are available. Prisoners without sufficient time on their sentences to complete the SOTP program are referred to community based programs after their release. Participation in these community programs is often stipulated as a condition of supervised release. All DoD female offenders are confined and treated at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, a Level III women's facility. Charleston and Chesapeake Brigs provide substance abuse education and treatment, sex offender education, anger and stress management, and mental health crisis intervention.

Sex offenders frequently have simultaneous troubles with substance abuse and/or violence. Navy offers these conjunctive programs as needed: Violent Offender Treatment, Anger Management, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, and Drug and Alcohol Dependence Treatment. Aftercare programs include referrals to community-based treatment for continual care. Drug and alcohol counseling is provided for all military

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members in Navy's Drug and Alcohol program.

### **3.9 NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.**

Not applicable to U.S. Navy.

### **3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

Across Navy, SARC, SAPR VAs and UVAs continue to have successful relationships, collaborations, and relationships with civilian organizations including SARTs, local rape crisis centers, civilian law enforcement agencies, sexual assault forensic facilities, local domestic violence agencies, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender centers, etc. This collaboration allows for synchronized response, dissemination of current information, and provision of relevant training on setting healthy sexual boundaries, predatory behavior, self-defense, safe dating strategies, and bystander intervention.

VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement organizations to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses. VLC cannot represent military victims in civilian proceedings, but can ensure victims make contact with relevant civilian authorities, have a general understanding of the civilian criminal justice system, and are aware of extensive military support resources regardless of civilian action.

Across Navy, training is conducted with healthcare providers and VAs from local organizations to increase and ensure understanding of SAPR program requirements and the military justice processes. This increases Navy's ability to collaborate with and increase their ability to assist in cases with the military community. Ongoing meetings are held with civilian agencies to build relationships and discuss program enhancements, resources, and concerns that impact the provision of victim care, assistance, and evidence collection.

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

The first step in holding offenders appropriately accountable is to ensure that sexual assaults are reported. The Navy's awareness campaign about the issue and the increased support services for victims are key components of Navy's plan to encourage and improve reporting. Additional efforts that will impact and enhance competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable include the following:

- Encourage victims, especially male victims, to report sexual assaults by striving to eliminate any stigma or fears of victim blaming that are often associated with sexual assaults. This will allow authorities to hold offenders appropriately accountable for their actions.
- Conduct specialized military and civilian sexual assault training courses (for

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example, Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course, Defending Sexual Assault Cases course), as necessary.

- Promote externships for judge advocates in sexual assault units of state district attorney offices.
- Heighten the awareness of Navy's VLC Program and provide additional specialized training to VLC.
- Complete the Video Vignettes Project to instruct judge advocates about skills and techniques fundamental to sexual assault litigation.
- Enhance judicial training for judges to ensure they continue to receive updated SAPR policies training.
- Update and re-publish the TCAP's Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Manual.
- Continue publication of all court-martial results of trial to increase transparency of accountability actions and deter other potential offenders.
- Continue ensuring that NCIS investigations of sexual assault allegations lead to appropriate disposition or adjudication.
- Continue training for commanders and senior leadership.
- Maintain detailing of more experienced O-5s as directors of litigation (STC) into the three largest prosecution offices.
- Continue providing judge advocate support in the implementation of ASAP in all fleet concentration areas.

Navy will continue to emphasize the importance of SARCs collaborating and coordinating with MCIOs as a part of continued efforts to promote prevention and awareness through training and events. Additionally, SARCs' collaboration and communication with command leadership will convey messaging of a command climate where offenders will be held appropriately accountable while also ensuring that victims receive the full range of support and advocacy available under the SAPR Program.

### **3.12 Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in FY14.**

In FY14, charges were preferred in 495 courts-martial cases. Of those cases with preferred charges, 40% included allegations of adult sexual assault.

### **3.13 Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor**

In FY14, all RLSO STC received specialized training and were SVC/SVIP-certified. Given that all SVC/SVIP cases are under the direct supervision of STC, 100% of SVC/SVIP courts-martial have been tried either by STC or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor.

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

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

Increased reporting of this universally underreported crime is central to the prevention of and response to sexual assault. Continued leadership visibility and support are critical to Navy’s strategy of building trust among sexual assault victims and maintaining their privacy and confidentiality throughout the SAPR process. Navy’s goal is to ensure every Sailor has access to reporting, support, and confidence in their command’s ability to appropriately hold alleged offenders accountable.

Navy remains committed to increasing victim confidence in reporting incidents. Personnel who provide direct support to victims are critical to this effort. Although Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, chaplains, VLC and other victim assistance personnel are responsible for advocacy coordination, medical services, legal support and counseling for the victim, none of these services can occur without the victim first making a report. Sailors who trust that the command will respond appropriately are more likely to report sexual assaults. To encourage and support reporting, Navy instituted several actions:

- Navy established DRC positions aboard all aircraft carriers and large-deck amphibious assault ships to provide Sailors with critical support services during deployment by working cooperatively with military and civilian medical providers, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims. DRCs conduct immediate victim response, needs assessment, referrals, and other coordination in response to allegations of sexual assault. They also offer an alternative means for male victims to report sexual assault.
- The Navy’s VLC Program provides sexual assault victims with direct, no-cost access to their own lawyer who can provide legal advice, assistance, and advocacy across a range of victim rights and interests. VLC services are intended to garner greater victim trust, confidence, awareness, and comfort in the Navy sexual assault response system by male and female victims.
- The VWAP ensures victims and witnesses of crime are afforded their rights throughout the criminal justice process, from the investigator’s initial contact through any period of confinement adjudged. Navy policy requires all commands to appoint Victim Witness Liaison Officers to oversee the VWAP in their areas of responsibility. The Liaison Officer works with the RLSO to provide additional support.
- Unrestricted reporting victims can request an expedited transfer to a new command. Military and civilian protective orders are also a means by which the

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rights and safety of victims are protected if they choose to come forward.

- Navy stresses the importance of diversity in rank, age, and gender among UVAs to encourage reporting by victims.
- Navy evaluates SAPR services to ensure care is gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, and recovery-oriented. Moreover, all military treatment facilities, along with deployable units with organic medical departments, have gender-specific treatment protocols for caring for sexual assault victims.
- All first responder training includes a module on gender responsiveness and encourages the development of methodologies to better assess and provide oversight to Navy's gender-responsiveness efforts.
- Recognizing the importance of confidentiality, Navy is developing a campaign to protect the privacy of all Service member victims, including males, who seek assistance and treatment. This includes revising the data collection and reporting process to limit the release of personnel information to only official need-to-know personnel or as authorized by law.
- Navy uses the Safe Helpline as the primary crisis intervention tool. The Safe Helpline provides live, confidential, one-on-one crisis intervention and information to the worldwide DoD community. Continuous promotion of the website enables victims to seek assistance in a confidential and informal manner through consistent responses by trained advocates.

### **4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

Regardless of when the incident occurred, Navy ensures that Reserve Component (RC) personnel are afforded both Restricted and Unrestricted reporting options. Regardless of the type of report, RC members have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault experienced when performing active service or inactive duty training. However, medical entitlements for RC members remain dependent upon a Line of Duty (LOD) determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active or inactive duty training status, in accordance with SECNAVINST 1770.3D. A LOD determination is written authorization documenting benefits for any illness, injury, or disease incurred or aggravated by a Reservist while in a duty status. The LOD determination statement will specify the benefits for which the member is eligible. It further defines eligibility to other services based on the victim's status at the time of the incident.

While not performing active service or inactive training, members are eligible to receive limited SAPR services from a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, UVA, or VLC. Emergent care is authorized.

RC members are informed as soon as practicable after an alleged assault of the option to request continuation or retention on active duty for the purpose of completing the LOD determination. If the victim's request is denied, the RC member may appeal to

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the first Flag Officer in the member's chain of command. In the case of such an appeal, a decision on the appeal must be made within 15 days from the date of appeal. RC victims, with their consent, may also be provided orders on active duty (or be continued on active duty) to complete authorized medical care, or medically evaluated for disability or to complete a required DoD healthcare study, which may include an associated medical evaluation.

In cases of Restricted Reports, LOD determinations shall be made without the Service member being identified to the chain of command as a victim of sexual assault.

- The Request for LOD Benefits, DD Form 261 (Report of Investigation Line of Duty and Misconduct Status), and the associated enclosures shall be written, edited, and/or handled in a manner to preclude the commander from connecting an individual to the specific circumstances of the injury, illness, or disease. LOD requests for Restricted Reports shall be marked and directed to remain within the possession of individuals with the ability to maintain covered communications (e.g., SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, UVA, VLC, or Healthcare Provider).
- The SARC may provide documentation that substantiates the victim's duty status at the time of the incident, as well the fact that a Restricted Report has been made to a designated official and documented via a DD Form 2910.
- The appropriate SARC will brief the person designated to process the LOD determination on Restricted Reporting policies, exceptions to Restricted Reporting, and the limitations of disclosure of covered communications. The SARC and command-designated individual may consult with the servicing legal office or VLC in the same manner as other recipients of privileged information for assistance, exercising due care to protect covered communications by disclosing only non-personally identifiable information. Unauthorized disclosure may result in disciplinary action.

The modification of the LOD process for Restricted Reporting does not extend to pay and allowances or travel and transportation incident to the healthcare entitlement. However, the Service member may affirmatively change the reporting option to Unrestricted on the DD Form 2910 at any time in order to be considered for the full range of entitlements authorized.

### **4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components, who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components, has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

RC members have access to SAPR services through the supporting Navy Operational Support Center or gaining command. Direct access to a SARC is based on an individual's location. However, a Navy SARC is aligned to every RC command regardless of proximity to a naval installation in order to guarantee that RC victims are offered SAPR services and advised of their rights and benefits. Reservists assigned to geographically isolated, non-fleet concentrated areas are supported by a designated

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installation SARC who may not be physically located within the same area. The regional or other SARC is also available via telephone on a 24/7 basis. Commanders of RC commands are required to designate at least one UVA and receive support from the nearest naval installation SARC. Victims may also access SAPR services via the Safe Helpline and local watchbills. SARCs assist commands to obtain posters, brochures, training, and other resource materials about SAPR Program services, eligibility, points of contact, and resources.

### **4.4 List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

To be in compliance with this FY14 NDAA requirements, Navy was required to provide 64 full-time equivalent (FTE) SARC and 64 FTE SAPR VA positions navy-wide. Navy exceeds this number with a total of 75 SARCs and 67 FTE SAPR VAs as well as 5,472 D-SAACP certified UVAs who are screened by SARCs and designated by their respective commanders.

### **4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in title 10 status.**

Navy policy and training require SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, and VLC to provide sexual assault victims information about MPOs or CPOs as an option upon initial contact and at the completion of an initial safety assessment. Completion of this action is documented on DD Form 2965 SAPR Program Intake Data Form. SARCs also document all services offered and MPO status in DSAID. Options and limitations of MPOs/CPOs are explained to the victim upon filing a report of sexual assault. For example, victims electing Restricted Reports are advised that requesting an MPO is not an option.

Commanders are advised of the benefits and limitations of MPOs/CPOs and issue MPOs when circumstances warrant. The status of MPOs issued are reviewed during the monthly SACMG and documented in meeting minutes within DSAID.

VLC are specifically tasked with assessing victim safety and security when meeting with sexual assault victims. NJS provides training on MPOs during the senior officer course in both the SAPR and SA-IDA classes. The training covers the Service member's right to seek an MPO and the commander's obligations to consider MPOs when appropriate.

### **4.6 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior**

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**demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

Navy strives to care for victims and strengthen their resilience following a sexual assault by providing high-quality response services and a safe environment. Victim support for Navy Service members relies on a broad, coordinated network of trained and certified personnel.

Through D-SAACP, Navy uses a cadre of certified and professional SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs, trained and committed to upholding the highest standards of victim advocacy and privacy. SARCs serve as the single point of contact to coordinate response when a sexual assault is reported, while DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs facilitate care and provide referrals and non-clinical support and advocacy to victims. The D-SAACP process ensures that SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs meet ethical and professional standards through verification of training requirement completion, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs who do not meet these standards are not permitted to work with a victim of sexual assault.

NAVADMIN 095/14 (implementation of the D-SAACP) provides fleet-wide guidance on the certification and revocation procedures for certified SARCS and certified installation SAPR VAs and UVAs. Credentials and qualifications are carefully reviewed prior to hiring victim-sensitive personnel across Navy. Background checks are initiated, interviews are conducted, and outstanding training is initiated prior to participating in victim-sensitive activities.

In accordance with BUMED Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11 Enclosure 8, paragraph 4, annual sustainment training is completed by healthcare providers using primary and secondary DVDs, *Sexual Assault Forensics and Clinical Management: A Virtual Practicum* and *Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations in Navy Medicine*. Healthcare providers without pelvic or genitalia examination competency or privileging will complete the standard Navy Medical SAFE Competency Assessment (NAVMED 6310/7) annually and complete sustainment training requirements. Training compliance is tracked in Fleet Management & Planning Systems. Navy Medicine currently provides credentials and privileges every two years in accordance with joint commission medical staff standards. Additionally, clinical support staff nurses are credentialed at each new duty station and at two year intervals. Personnel who do not meet the standard requirements are not authorized to perform SAFEs.

Within Navy, revocation of SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA certification may be based on violation of one or more established adverse actions, administrative inquiries, or investigative procedures. Any inappropriate behaviors exhibited and/or lapse in qualifications or credential requirements are forwarded to command leadership and the area SARC for action/revocation. If UVA requirements are violated, the command leadership and SARC will address and potentially relieve that individual of SAPR duties, including revoking the SAPR certification.



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Before revocation of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA certification, the Commander must ensure the following minimum standards and procedures are met:

- A timely and appropriate inquiry is conducted.
- The SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA is notified in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and the authority to perform SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, and UVA duties is suspended until reinstated by the responsible commander.
- Any and all unrestricted allegations of sexual assault are reported to the appropriate MCIO and all procedures for Unrestricted Reporting are followed.

The Commander will notify the individual in writing when suspending or revoking a D-SAACP certification within three business days of the suspension or revocation. Should the complaint prove unfounded, the Commander will reinstate the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA via re-issuance of an appointment letter.

All individuals performing the duties of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA must immediately self-report if they believe they are no longer eligible for continued certification. All self-reports may render those SARCs, DRC, SAPR VAs, or UVAs ineligible for initial or continued certification.

### **4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

Navy-wide implementation of rigorous guidelines and requirements ensures victims are receiving high-quality services and support from SARCs and first responders. All SARCS, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs complete the National Advocate Credentialing Program, complete all CNIC pre-approved initial training, and are credentialed prior to serving in the capacity of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. Certification from the National Organization for Victims Assistance (NOVA) to individual applicants includes a D-SAACP unique identification number and validity dates and serves as official proof of certification status. Training completion is verified prior to performing duties.

As part of the D-SAACP certification process, SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs must agree to follow a Code of Ethics for victim engagement and complete ongoing refresher training that emphasizes compassionate and trauma informed care for victims of sexual violence. CNIC HQ SAPR standardized continuing education by reviewing and approving all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to SAPR VAs. Monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher training is provided to SARCs and SAPR VAs via webinar and in-person annual SARC training. CNIC HQ SAPR developed a two-hour ethics training for SARCs and SAPR VAs to address how to handle inappropriate behavior and ethics violations. For D-SAACP revocation, CNIC HQ SAPR requires a written request for revocation that is sent to NOVA and OSD SAPRO.

In order to maintain certification through D-SAACP, support personnel must satisfy the

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D-SAACP continuing education training guidelines and apply for certification renewal every two years. Applicants must complete a new D-SAACP application packet (DD Form 2950) and show proof of 32 hours of the National Advocate Credentialing Program and CNIC pre-approved continuing education training for certification renewal. The training must be comprised of 30 hours of prevention and advocacy training and two hours of ethics training. Applications must be approved by the NOVA before the current certification expires.

### **4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

Navy regularly conducts audits of the Safe Helpline contact information to ensure its accuracy and accessibility and requires that SARCs immediately notify HQ of any changes to telephone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response, including 24/7 response numbers.

All installation SARC and SAPR contacts are monitored via auditing phone calls to ensure a proper response to a potential victim looking for assistance in locating advocacy services (while still maintaining the Restricted Report option). In order to verify that the right person answers the phone and is able to provide the right services and information, random phone calls are made to check different installations each month.

Pursuant to CNICINST 1752.2A, Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures, Regional Operation Centers conduct 100% monthly validation calls that confirm both the accuracy of the listed 24/7 response numbers and ensure that response is taking place within the required timeframes. The CNIC HQ Battle Watch Captain conducts monthly random spot checks to 10% of Navy installations. The results of these monthly calls are reported to CNIC HQ SAPR, where monthly random spot checks on 10% of Navy installations are also conducted on a monthly basis. All results are reported quarterly to DON SAPRO.

As part of the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit, CNIC HQ SAPR follows up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder numbers to ensure accuracy.

### **4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

Across Navy, SAPR resources are publicized through posters, brochures, electronic media, and events throughout the year. It is mandatory that commands include a minimum of three means of contacting a local SAPR VA on command websites. The following examples show SAPR resource publicity:

- The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR information to victims, bystanders, friends and family, and commands. The webpage also provides

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victims with an understanding of the program's crisis response services, including an explanation of the different reporting options; bystanders with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and commanders with required actions on what their responsibilities are to create a climate of prevention and information on an appropriate response. The webpage also provides information on the DoD Safe Helpline.

- Overseas, local Armed Forces Network radio and television are used to broadcast SAPR commercials and discussions with commanders, Command Master Chiefs (CMCs), and SARCs wherein SAPR numbers are advertised.
- At USNA, laminated, wallet-sized response cards with SAPR resource information are provided to all Midshipmen, faculty, and staff during the academic year. Sponsor parents are also briefed by SAPR staff, and available resources and contact information is highlighted.
- Many organizations include SAPR contact information in their Plans of the Week/Month.
- The Naval Reserve Force uses *The New Republic* magazine to publicize FY14 Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities and provide a point of contact list of SAPR Program Managers.
- Commands are required to widely disseminate information to include telephone numbers for available resources. Key SAPR personnel and available resources are also highlighted during GMT and SAPR stand-downs.

### **4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

Immediately following a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault, the DD Form 2910 is reviewed with the victim by the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. The victim receives a copy of this form which lists certain rights and provides, an explanation of the reporting options, protections and services.

Individuals reporting sexual assault offenses within Navy are advised of their rights and provided a copy of DD Form 2701, Federal Victim Rights. In addition, victims are referred to SARC, DRC, SAPR VAs, UVAs, or VLC for further explanation of their rights if they initially seek assistance via an individual who is not authorized to take Restricted or Unrestricted Reports.

### **4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

Due to diverse geographic locations, Navy personnel have the option to receive U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, or other Joint SAPR VA assistance. Navy's goal is to promote improved victim care services within joint environments, and joint bases, as well as for Reservists. SAPR VAs from other Services who take a sexual assault report involving a Navy Sailor provide a personal hand-off to the Navy SARC and SAPR VA in order to ensure that any Service-specific reporting and investigation requirements are

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conducted.

As a part of FY14 efforts, SARC's integrated other Service UVAs onto the installation watch bill and refresher training, discussed joint program measures as a part of the CO's toolkit briefing, and incorporated joint environment issues and RC requirements into their SAPR training to better educate other Services' tenant commands and Reserve members. SARC's, regardless of where they are located, support RC victims of sexual assault, regardless of duty status, as explained in 4.2.

Navy and other Services transitioned to DSAID to improve individual case tracking and reporting capabilities.

Regions have reported the following promising practices:

- On Joint Base San Antonio, the SAPR programs of all Services are housed together in one central "SAPR Office." Everyone, including Navy VLC, is under one roof, which makes for a one-stop service center. MCIOs come to the office to conduct victim interviews in a designated interview room. The building is centrally-located in the middle of the student population, making access easier.
- At Joint Base Charleston the Services are on two different bases. They provide support and attend each other's meetings. Neither are located at Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC) offices, so they have direct access to the commander and mission partner commands. They work closely with security forces to ensure proper procedures are in place for victims at either the U.S. Air Force base or the Weapons Station. SARC's also conduct visits and training at their assigned Navy Operational Support Center, which has markedly increased SAPR awareness in the reserve community.
- In Naval District Washington DC, SARC's engage in multiple opportunities to promote victim care services in joint environments and with RCs. Examples include attending multi-Service SARC meetings and monthly SACMGs on U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps Installations with Navy Commands. Participation in these meetings allows for easier collaboration on awareness activities and sharing of best practices between Services to ensure seamless interaction between SAPR programs in the event that a sexual assault occurs.

Navy VLC provide support to eligible sexual assault victims regardless of whether they are stationed on joint bases or in joint environments. The Service victims' counsel programs routinely cooperate to ensure that area victims establish communications with the appropriate VLC provider. The Navy VLC Program is available to all Navy Reserve sexual assault victims regardless of the circumstances of their assault.

### **4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim services network of care.**

Keeping local leaders informed of the status of the SAPR program within their area of responsibility is critical to their ability to stay engaged and drive results. Navy has 25 dedicated SAPRO billets to directly support the commanders of major staffs, type

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commands, and Navy regions. SAPROs work closely with local SARCs, SAPR program managers, and local SAPR stakeholders such as NCIS special agents, staff judge advocates and trial counsel, chaplains, and healthcare providers. SAPROs provide program continuity and ensure understanding and proper execution of policy, training, and oversight activities.

Another initiative that supports continued command awareness and engagement is the establishment of a permanent Navy Reserve Forces SAPR Program Manager, who reports directly to the Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command. This individual greatly improves the ability of Navy Reserve Forces Command to provide oversight, manage the SAPR program more effectively, and best support the unique requirements of Navy Reserve Sailors.

SARCs collaborative efforts with local military and civilian stakeholders resulted in streamlined protocols in managing cases and increased compliance with SACMG participation.

Navy installation Commanders are responsible for implementing and executing an effective SAPR program to meet requirements and incorporate a coordinated approach between medical, mental health, legal, investigative, security, chaplain, FFSC, and civilian resources to include establishing MOUs/MOAs, where necessary, in order to provide required services. Sexual assault victims receive priority in the emergency room for trauma-focused SAFEs as well as victim recovery services available through mental health departments.

First responders continue to coordinate with each other and local civilian resources to provide optimal services. For example:

- Chaplains provide an important resource for supporting the emotional healing and successful reintegration of victims back into the command, regardless of victim religious affiliation or beliefs.
- Victim-centered support for sexual assault victims requires addressing physical and psychological trauma, appropriate coordination of care, and collection of medical-forensic evidence. Medical regional program management created and implemented victim care protocols to ensure standardized and coordinated care for victims of sexual assault. BUMED promulgates policy to ensure the total array of medical assistance is available to eligible victims of sexual assault.
- Many installations conducted SAPR drills to test the integrated victim response process. These drills are now standardized and required twice per year via CNICINST 1752.3 of 29 September 2014.
- In the Metro San Diego Area, FFSC established male and female victim support groups for active duty sexual assault victims. The women's sexual assault group was established in June 2012 and has been instrumental in the healing process for numerous female sexual assault victims. Victims volunteer for this group and have found it very empowering in keeping them engaged in the investigative and prosecutorial processes. The male group, established in January 2013, is a different model and continually evolves according to its

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participants' input.

- Sex University, conducted in PACFLT, provides awareness of personal responsibility in a gender-specific, small group atmosphere. Participants engage in discussion to help them find support, understand how to support others and learn risk management.
- CNIC conducts Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB)-centric training, developed to meet the diverse needs of all LGB members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity of everyone alike through knowledge-based practice, training, non-judgmental interaction with LGB individuals.

Navy-wide, peer-to-peer influences of indoctrination training ensure visibility of the program and the expectations of maintaining a safe climate, as well as collaboration with command CSADD chapters to address the importance of abstaining from destructive behaviors.

### **4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

Collaboration between military and civilian organizations is important to the success of any SAPR program. To this end, partnerships have been developed with local rape crisis centers, state coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate training and participating in local SARTs to be aware of trends and incidents of sexual assault in the local area.

OPNAV requires Navy Base Commanders to identify and maintain a liaison with civilian sexual assault victim resources, establishing MOUs and MOAs with relevant community agencies such as community crisis counseling centers and private or public sector sexual assault councils to supplement efforts and to implement program requirements where appropriate and useful.

All Navy Medicine 24/7 emergency rooms maintain sexual assault response capabilities in accordance with the DoDI 6495.02 series and FY14 NDAA. However, some remote facilities and other claimancies have established MOUs/MOAs with local civilian hospitals where resources are better positioned for victim care services after hours or when in-house care is impractical.

VLC routinely communicate and collaborate with civilian victim response organizations for both victim-focused training to improve VLC services directly supporting of Navy victims.

Regions have reported the following promising practices:

- Northwest - Naval Base Kitsap conducts a monthly meeting titled, "Kitsap Special Assault Unit," in which military and civilian victim advocates, civilian prosecutors, civilian law enforcement, NCIS, Child Protective Service, Adult Protective Service, juvenile justice, corrections, probation, and tribal personnel

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meet to discuss challenging cases, changes in policies, legislative changes, and strengthening relationships. In addition, participants discuss lessons learned, opportunities for increased collaboration, and areas for growth.

- Hawaii - SARCs are part of the Community Action Team (CAT) comprised of the Hawaii Department of Health, other Service SARCs in Hawaii, universities, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, and various non-profit organizations who support sexual assault victims in Hawaii. The team meets annually to address state-wide issues of sexual assault and share strategic planning ideas and implementations.
- Singapore - Logistics Command Western Pacific/Singapore Area Coordinator and the local NCIS Field Office have established close relationships with local Singaporean organizations to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors. The Singapore Area Coordinator also works with a local women's support group and Singapore American Community Action Council to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault or domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. NCIS works closely with the Singapore Police Force on investigations and collaborative training.
- Mid-Atlantic Partners in Reducing Sexual Assault collaboration connects key players from the military installations and local communities to join together to combine knowledge and resources.
- Region Japan provides the primary means of support to all civilians on base, but has also partnered with civilian victim response organizations. These groups are used to supplement the victim response, as they are not the exact equivalent of a U.S based region. In the case where a Japanese national is assaulted by a military member on base, SAPR services will be afforded to the victim.
- USNA - Members of the USNA SAPR Office attend monthly meetings with the local SART, which offers a multidisciplinary approach to sexual assault prevention. Key stakeholders such as Anne Arundel Medical Center, YWCA of Annapolis, local Rape Crisis Center, and area Sexual Assault Response Coordinators from neighboring Navy installations all come together to review case studies, share best practices and discuss trend analysis locally. USNA also collaborates with Mercy Medical Center's Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, who periodically addresses the Midshipmen regarding forensic evidence collection and the medical process. Additionally, the USNA response team attends briefings and conferences offered by the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault on relevant topics and invites staff to address the Midshipmen periodically as well.
- Reserve Component Commands have regional Psychological Health Outreach Program teams attached to them to assist any victim with issues of mental health, resiliency, and support services. These teams will provide initial assessment, place them with appropriate counseling services close to the victim, and continue to monitor their case.
- "Dream Worlds" Leadership Training at Joint Base Little Creek facilitates discussion among command triads about influential media, celebrities, music, and games on the attitudes and behaviors of Sailors. Increased leadership

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awareness of environmental factors that affect the personal behaviors of Sailors is crucial to maintaining professional standards and improving sexual assault prevention efforts.

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

MILSPERSMAN 1300-1200 (Safety and Expedited Transfers) provides Navy's guidance regarding expedited transfer requests for Service member victims who file Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Service member victims who file a Restricted Report are informed that the option is not available unless the report is converted to Unrestricted Report. Victims are informed of the option to request an expedited transfer during initial contact with the SARC, DRC, VLC, SAPR VA, or UVA, as a part of safety planning with the victim. Sailors who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault have the option to request a temporary or permanent reassignment within or away from the assigned duty station. Selected Reservists (SELRES) who are victims of sexual assault may request expedited transfers, reassignment to a different unit, or a different schedule than the alleged offender. SARCs are required to document this discussion and related expedited transfer data into DSAID.

Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the Commander must decide to whether to approve or refer to higher authority. If the Commander approves the transfer, he or she forwards the request and recommendation to Navy Personnel Command for processing (as applicable) and three-year documentation retention. In the case of a recommended denial of the expedited transfer, the Commander must immediately forward the reason in writing to the first Flag Officer, or Senior Executive Service (SES) equivalent in the requesting Service member's chain of command. The Flag Officer or SES must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receiving the command-level recommendation and then forward to Navy Personnel Command to process and file.

Challenges with expedited transfers include the following items:

- Victims do not want the gaining command to know of the sexual assault because it could negatively impact the victim's attempt to have a fresh start at the new command.
- Limitations of confidentiality exist when there is an ongoing investigation that may require the victim to return to the previous command or participate in judicial or administrative proceedings. Additionally, providing victims time to meet with counselors or other professionals providing victim care often require supervisors in the chain of command being aware of the general nature of appointments during normal working hours. SARCs discuss with the victims the possibilities of the new commander becoming aware of their case, especially if the investigation is still ongoing.



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- Victims sometimes withdraw from the investigative and prosecutorial processes upon transfer.

### **4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a Permanent Change of Station (PCS)), provide:**

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

### **Temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS) within Navy for FY14 are as follows:**

- The number requested – 13
- The number approved as the victim requested – 13
- The number approved different than the victim requested – N/A
- The number denied and a summary of why – 0
- The number moved within 30 days of approval – 13
- The number moved after 30 days of approval – 0

### **4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

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

### **Permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move) within Navy for FY14 are as follows:**

- The number requested – 151
- The number approved as the victim requested – 150
- The number approved different than the victim requested – N/A
- The number denied and a summary of why – 1, not a credible report of sexual assault
- The number moved within 30 days of approval – 150
- The number moved after 30 days of approval – 0

### **4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault health care providers).**

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CNIC HQ SAPR developed standardized first responder training for SARCs. The training familiarizes first responders with the foundation of the SAPR program and can be tailored to meet the needs of the specific group being trained. Topics include the roles and responsibilities of the SARCs and SAPR VAs, SAPR policy, impact on mission readiness, prevention, bystander intervention strategies, and key SAPR resources. The training ensures standardized training throughout the enterprise and includes law enforcement, fire, and healthcare personnel. All Regions report facilitating first responder training in their area. In the field, there were many examples of promising practices, including:

- In the Europe/Southwest Africa/Asia region, first responder training was conducted in coordination with NCIS to ensure their protocols incorporate immediate notification of a SAPR VA or SARC for all sexual assault reports.
- In the Southwest region, SAPR training, specifically the roles of the SARC and SAPR VA, was integrated into the SAFE Examiner course.
- Northwest Region created a First Responder SAPR Medical Drill to train medical personnel on response policies, reporting options, available advocacy services, and patient referrals to SAPR personnel.
- All healthcare providers at the Brigade Medical Unit at USNA are trained using the DON approved Dartmouth Medical School interactive virtual practicum DVD as well as a supplemental Navy specific training on instruction and procedure. There are monthly drills performed to maintain proficiency of the process. There is annual training promulgated by BUMED for all SAFE providers.
- In Hawaii, civilian victim advocates conduct first responder training including active duty MAs and civilian security forces which guard the base.

Through the BUMED office of the Sexual Assault Medical Program Manager, SAFE providers and other SAPR stakeholders receive published SAFE program updates with topics germane to the performance of SAFEs. Moreover, Navy Medicine Professional Development Center hosts a bi-monthly SAFE Webinar online training series which also can be claimed for continuing education credits. Topics covered for FY14 include forensic toxicology provided by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner Office; Tips for Testifying provided by OJAG; and Forensic Science Issues provided by USACIL.

In FY14, TCAP partnered with the Navy Chaplain's Corps to provide world-wide, on-site training to chaplains on related legal issues including privileges and trauma informed support of victims and alleged perpetrators.

### **4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

Navy Region Hawaii/Joint Base Pearl Harbor Honolulu completely relies on Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC) for after-hours and weekend care of emergency room and SAFEs. TAMC's policy is to refer patients to off-base clinic if a Sexual Assault

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Nurse Examiner (SANE) is not available. Having only one SANE assigned to TAMC is problematic. Three sexual assault victims were not able to have SAFEs completed at TAMC in July 2014 while the sole SANE for that MTF was on vacation. Two of the victims agreed to have SAFEs conducted at a local civilian medical facility, but one declined. Of the two who were seen at the civilian medical facility, only one received a SAFE. The other victim did not have a SAFE since the incident did not involve penetration. Since then, TAMC has two additional certified SANEs assigned.

### **4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):**

- **A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage**
- **The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day**
- **A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any**
- **The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)**
- **The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider**
- **The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs**
- **A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement**
- **How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action**

Complete 4.17 answers are provided in the following attachments:

- Appendix A: MTFs 24 Hours
- Appendix B: Occupancy Hours
- Appendix C: BUMED MOUs
  
- For the list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage, see Appendix A.
- There are 14 FTE SANEs assigned at each MTF that operate an emergency room 24 hours per day.
- For the list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, see Appendix A.
- For the number and types of medical providers see Appendices A and B.
- For the dates of Navy-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider, see Appendices A and B.

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- For the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs, see Appendices A and B.
- For a listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement, see Appendix C.
- In FY14 there were 195 SAFE kits processed, including active duty military, civilian, Unrestricted and Restricted Reports.

### **4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

Despite efforts to maintain Restricted Reports at MTFs, there are instances where DoD Law Enforcement is contacted, resulting in a report to local law enforcement as required by law. For example, the state of California mandates reporting. These actions result in victims' inability to maintain Restricted Reports.

The FY14 NDAA requirement to place a full-time SANE at all 24/7 emergency room capable facilities did not take into consideration the available credentialed, qualified, diverse sexual assault forensic examiners to include doctors, physician assistants, advanced nurse practitioners, and independent duty corpsmen. Navy Medicine met the requirement of the law utilizing existing resources (uniformed and civilian nurses) to support this requirement.

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

Navy will continue to adhere to and execute SAPR Program policy and guidance to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are delivering consistent and effective victim support and response. Additionally, CNIC will continue standardization efforts by reviewing training content and approving SAPR refresher training provided by SARCs to SAPR VAs. Navy will continue to evaluate staffing ratios across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocation of SARCs and professional SAPR VAs. CNIC will work with Regional SARCs (RSARCs) to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are completing the required training and credentialing requirements to ensure continuity of services and a superior level of excellence.

Moving into FY15, Navy will continue to develop, maintain, and further strengthen relationships and partnerships with key stakeholders in both the military and civilian jurisdictions. In order to assess the efficacy of SAPR response, regional SAPR Programs will work with Command Leadership to implement installation requirements under the CNIC SAPR Installation Drill Procedures, CNICINST1752.3, to enhance the installation response capability and ensure victims have access to SAPR services.

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All Navy VLC billets are currently funded through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). A pending civilian billet to assume Deputy Chief of Staff duties for the Navy VLC Program will be funded beginning FY16 through the FYDP. The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs. Additionally, Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)-16 has provided Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) with \$300,000 each year through the FYDP supporting VLC travel, training, and supplies, in addition to the referenced civilian billet (and associated labor funds). Commander, NLSC will request additional personnel and funding through the POM process as necessary to meet changes or increase in mission demand.

The Chaplain Corps, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, is moving forward to provide "Survivors of Sexual Violence Resiliency Retreats" through Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation programs. These retreats will allow victims to reestablish their personal confidence and restore relationships. Additionally, they will assist victims to reduce the chances of being re-victimized by sexual predators.

BUMEDINST 6310.11 outlines standardized process for training and recertifying sexual assault forensic examiners who meet the Department of Justice protocol, thereby ensuring a basic level of competency available at all SAFE capable facilities. Through coordination with OPNAV and other Echelon II commands, Navy Medicine continues to explore ways on improving Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance, privacy in reporting, and the requirements of reporting medical outcomes.

Navy recognizes the damage and challenges of retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault who come forward. Through training and awareness, command-level engagement, analysis of survey data, and ensuring appropriate disciplinary action for those who commit retaliation, Navy will continue efforts to better understand the problem of retaliation and support the victims who experience it.

### **4.20 Compliance with DoD Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel**

RLSOs maintained 100% compliance with the DoD VWAP. VWAP compliance tracking was accomplished through the Navy-Marine Corps centralized Case Management System and is included as an assessment item on the bi-annual Article 6, UCMJ, Inspection plan.

### **4.21 Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas**

The Navy's nine STC supervise all Navy prosecutions, across the Navy Regions. In FY14, 100% of the STC possessed the following credentials:

- O-4 or above (STC RLSO Midwest is O-4 select);

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- Military Justice Litigation Career Track (MJLCT) Experts or Specialists;
- Completed the U.S. Army SVUIC and/or NCIS AASAITP;
- Completed NJS Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course; and
- Completed the 12-hour, on-site TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Team curriculum on adult sexual assault and special victims crime issues.

The STC supervise core trial counsel, first tour judge advocates, and paralegals, which are permanently assigned among the nine RLSO according to office caseloads. In FY14, of the 36 core trial counsel:

- 16% (6) were O-4 or above;
- 16% (6) were MJLCT Specialists;
- 66% (24) completed either SVUIC or AASAITP;
- 41% (15) completed NJS Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course; and
- 83% (30) completed the TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Team.

All nine offices participated in 10 monthly webinars focusing on SVC/SVIP topics. Based upon the above information, all offices were certified SVC/SVIP capable by Director, TCAP, after an annual site-visit and inspection.

### **4.22 Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

SECNAVINST 5370.7D, Military Whistleblower Protection of 4 December 2014, prohibits retaliation against any person who reports a criminal offense, brings forward a complaint, or cooperates in the investigation process. Retaliation also includes ostracism and such acts of maltreatment committed by peers of a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense. This policy is being widely publicized and discussed with leadership, especially by SARCs, to ensure an understanding that action will be taken on these types of offenses to protect victims and their rights to report. The instruction is punitive, so any acts of retaliation, ostracism or maltreatment may be punished as a violation of Article 92, UCMJ.

If the alleged offender is the victim's commander or otherwise in the victim's chain of command, sexual assault victims have the opportunity to go outside the chain of command to report the offense to NCIS, other commanders, the DoD Safe Helpline, or an Inspector General. If a Service member experiences any retaliatory action for making a report of sexual assault, he or she has a number of options to report the retaliation for investigation and appropriate action. To specifically ensure there are no retaliatory separations from the Navy, a Flag Officer reviews the records of any victim

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who is being considered for involuntary separation within one year of a final adjudication of an Unrestricted Report, in accordance with SECNAVINST 1752.4B.

A victim who believes he or she is being retaliated against will be advised of services available via his or her VLC at the earliest stages of their professional relationship. Complaints of Wrong (Navy Regulations Article 1150/ or UCMJ Article 138) are specifically addressed in the Scope of Representation Letter signed by both the VLC and the client under the section dealing with Scope of Legal Services provided. Additionally, victims may call an IG hotline or seek the assistance of defense counsel in order to determine their options or pursue a complaint.

Service members who experience any retaliatory personnel action for making a report of sexual assault may also submit an application for correction of military records in accordance with SECNAVINST 5420.193, NAVPERSCOMINST 5420.1, and MILPERSMAN Article 1000-150.

DoD collects data on victim retaliation using three sources: DEOCS, WGRS, and the Survivor Experience Survey (SES). Combining these three data sources provides a more robust understanding of Sailor perception and personal experiences. Navy will continue to use the three data sources to assess policies and initiatives regarding retaliation.

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

**5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”**

In developing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation, Navy draws on data from sexual assault reports, survey instruments, focus group discussions, and other measures to evaluate the SAPR program and inform strategy and policies.

DSAID, the centralized data source, is utilized to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives. Collaboration with DoD SAPRO, DON SAPRO, and the other Services provides alignment and standardization on multiple DoD-wide survey efforts. Navy also executes surveys and polls, providing valuable feedback for efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

During FY14, Navy regions engaged in their own proactive methods to fulfill DoD’s endstate to assess the SAPR program. Monthly SACMGs are used as a means of evaluating the SAPR program, assessing the quality of care and support provided to sexual assault victims and the effectiveness, or lack thereof, of various resources utilized within each case. FFSCs receive valuable feedback on SAPR services from quarterly and annual anonymous surveys to FFSC clients.

SAPR Focus Groups were conducted at installations in fleet concentration areas in an effort to explore the effective delivery of SAPR services and identify possible barriers to junior Sailors reporting a sexual assault. Feedback was consolidated and provided to the regions in order to eliminate barriers and improve SAPR services.

Regional practices also include the following:

- Commander, Navy Region Southeast implemented an installation scorecard to assess training, SARC/SAPR VA accessibility, monthly required SACMG meetings, and incident tracking data.
- Navy Region Mid-Atlantic conducted 16 focus groups with junior Sailors, instituted a victim co-advocacy program, and developed new training on male-on-male sexual assault as a result of participant feedback.

USNA formed a SAPR Advisory Panel to provide an ongoing end-to-end review of the Academy’s SAPR efforts. Feedback from Brigade focus groups provides a pulse check on current attitudes regarding SAPR efforts, command climate, training, and impressions of sexual assault issues, as well as in shaping Midshipmen and staff training and engagement. Additional efforts employed to measure, evaluate, and improve the SAPR program include:

- Midshipmen evaluating effectiveness of the Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education Program.



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- Fleet Mentor Feedback providing informal feedback on the effectiveness of each SAPR session via a one-page critique from each Fleet Mentor.
- USNA SARCs/VAs encouraging personnel receiving SAPR services to participate in an anonymous survey from CNIC. Survey feedback allows for performance assessment and generates specific ideas for improvement.
- The Class of 2018 participating in an anonymous Plebe Summer Survey measuring incoming Midshipman opinions pertaining to rape myths, bystander intervention, and other concepts relating to sexual harassment and sexual assault. The results were compiled and evaluated to ensure Plebe sexual assault training will effectively meet the unique needs of the class.

To assess various aspects of the SAPR program, USFF:

- Developed standardized data and automated reports. Within the sexual assault tracking spreadsheet, USFF defined and standardized field entries, allowing analysis of cumulative data. A dashboard was developed and other recurring reports were automated to improve accuracy and display timeliness with trends and better target prevention efforts.
- Implemented the Commander Readiness Assessment Visit, a graded event used by the ISIC to assess ships' personnel readiness programs and provide assistance and training to those focus areas that require additional attention. With regard to SAPR, an assessment occurred, at a minimum, once every 27 months and assessed/validated the command's SAPR Program.

PACFLT Echelon III commands reported significant progress towards measuring and evaluating numerous aspects of the SAPR program. The PACFLT SAPRO maintained databases of sexual assault SITREPs, first Flag Officer Reports, and adjudication results and analyzed the combined data on a monthly and quarterly basis to determine trends and adherence to DoD, DON, and OPNAV SAPR guidelines/policies.

- *USS George Washington* - The command religious ministries program led an initiative to track various "human performance" metrics, including counseling, NJP, and other measures of crew stress or crisis.
- Fleet Readiness Center Southwest - The SAPR team conducts monthly meetings to discuss new initiatives and potential areas of improvement. The Commander and Command SEL attend monthly round table meetings with the Base Commander, local medical, and NCIS discussing all open cases.
- Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific - Echelon IV commands conduct monthly commander-level meetings to discuss initiatives with the Installation Commander, Installation SARC, and all applicable SAPR liaisons.
- Commander Naval Surface Forces Pacific - Upon completion/resolution of each case, the process is reviewed, and lessons learned are discussed with all key stakeholders.

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

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incidents, the ability to target prevention efforts and respond properly improves.

### **5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

Senior Navy leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. The SAPR Director regularly meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives. The Director also provides a regular update to a panel of three-star admirals. All Navy four-star admirals, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR cross-functional team meets monthly with stakeholders to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Operations Deputies Tank briefings as well as the USFF Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings. Navy senior leadership have regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives. Regional SAPR Officers provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to the regional and local levels.

Direction from the Secretary of the Navy requires the Naval Inspector General to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR-related programs on all command inspections and area visits. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Navy SAPRO provides on-site support for command inspections, area visits, and special inquiries as requested. The Naval Inspector General is also available on an as-needed basis should concerns or complaints arise related to SAPR.

Navy assesses the success of its SAPR program through periodic surveys of Sailors. Survey results are compared to actual Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to assess Service member confidence in the system and willingness to report. The following surveys were used in 2014:

- RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) – Utilizing newly designed assessment criteria and methods, the RMWS assigned a version of the prior 2012 WGRA questionnaire to a small number of service members, and analyzed the comparable results to provide historical trends. The FY14 prevalence estimates were calculated using the 2012 WGRA data. Estimates of sexual assault prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (which includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the previous 12 months, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types. The results show a decrease in prevalence for both male and female victims and indicate Navy's efforts are working.
- Survivor Experience Survey (SES) – Launched in June 2014, the SES is

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administered specifically to military sexual assault victims who filed either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Initial results from the survey are based on the 22 Navy responses received to date. As survivor survey responses are collected, they will provide feedback on processes from the victim's perspective in areas such as support services, command actions, and peer responses. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.

- "A" School Exit Surveys – Over 1,800 women and 5,600 men completed the voluntary anonymous surveys since initial fielding in August 2013. Indications continue to suggest that Sailors in "A" School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. Results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local commanders. This survey underscores Navy's commitment to seeking insights and assessing progress in combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of all Navy "A" School graduates at Navy's five largest "A" School concentration sites:
  - Great Lakes, Illinois;
  - Pensacola, Florida;
  - Meridian, Mississippi;
  - Groton, Connecticut; and
  - San Antonio, Texas.
- DEOCS – Since January 2014, Navy DEOCS 4.0, which includes new and revised SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge.

These surveys provide leadership with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective bystander intervention methods. Navy uses this information continuously to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and then refine activities or training. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include revision to the sexual assault training module at Command Leadership School (now NLEC), creation of Navy-wide bystander intervention skills training, and additional training and processes to address perceived barriers to reporting.

### Additional Assessment Methods:

- In addition to surveys, Navy conducts data calls, routine inspections, and periodic self-assessments and participates in ongoing Executive Steering Committees and meetings to assess SAPR program effectiveness. SITREPs and OPREPs are monitored for additional data and trends.
- Focus Groups – The Defense Manpower Data Center conducted focus groups

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with each of the Services in 2014. One training site (Pensacola, Florida) and one operational site (Norfolk, Virginia) were chosen to host the event. Focus group leaders divided groups by gender and rank to facilitate an honest and open discourse on Sailors' perceptions of SAPR initiatives in a non-attribution environment. Direct engagements like the focus groups influence decisions to modify delivery of training. Changes such as the desire for more peer-to-peer training have been made, as captured in the new Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training.

- OJAG – The NLSC Inspector General includes SAPR in biennial self-assessments and on-site inspections. The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, NLSC leadership, subject matter experts, client commands, military judges, and command members.
- CNIC – CNIC HQ SAPR continuously reviews the SAPR Program through engagement with the RSARCs, to include monthly auditing of DSAID data entry, monthly monitoring of 24/7 on-call installation response, and regional monthly verification of 24/7 Navy SAPR response numbers for the Safe Helpline
- BUMED – To support a more frequent review than the requisite tri-annual inspections, regional IG teams have been developed to conduct BUMED site visits evaluating weaknesses within the local programs including SAPR. SAPROs provide guidance to the local BUMED commanders on implementing process improvements and establishing standardized procedures. Navy Medicine also developed a sexual assault annual audit within the Manager Internal Control Program (MICP), which assesses Navy Medicine risk regarding, personnel trained, screened, and appointed, HIPAA requirements, case confidentiality, adequate victim support resources, collateral misconduct, sexual assault knowledge, and review of local guidance.

Continued Region participation in an Executive Steering Committee provides an opportunity to provide information on the number of Restricted/Unrestricted Reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate DSAID entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to develop trends.

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

To ensure data integrity, metrics and details pertaining to reported sexual assaults (i.e., demographics, type of incident, case specifics) are continually collected, tracked and analyzed across the fleet. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of Navy-wide data.

CNIC HQ SAPR continues work with RSARCs as well as installation SARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID and works to assist regions in achieving a 0% error rate with their cases. RSARCs receive monthly DSAID Quality

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Assurance reports from CNIC HQ, and ensure gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs. CNIC HQ continuously provides updated policy and guidance from DoD to the Regions throughout the year.

Judge advocates are responsible for data input in the DSAID legal officer module related to dispositions, and also synchronize with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis.

Regions perform monthly audits to ensure all open unrestricted cases are being reviewed at SACMG and cases are promptly closed in DSAID. SARCs work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other SACMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. The impact of this collaborative effort is accurate data.

Navy Medicine reviews submitted data and ensures alignment with DSAID data. Navy Medicine works closely with other Echelon II commands with the DON to ensure each sexual assault is tracked through closure.

### **5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

Navy performs a number of activities for data collection and research. As mentioned earlier, DEOCS and A School Exit Surveys are major assessment tools. Additional data collection efforts include the following:

- RAND Military Workplace Study – Confidential surveys are currently the best tool available to estimate the number of sexual assault incidents in the Navy. The RMWS was conducted from August through September 2014, as explained previously in Section 5.2.
- DSAID Data – CNIC HQ SAPR collects and analyzes DSAID case data on a monthly basis. CNIC HQ ensures that all cases have been accounted for within DSAID, appropriate fields have been populated, and any discrepancies with NCIS are remedied. CNIC HQ also utilizes a SADR tracker to monitor all unrestricted cases, and ensure that the appropriate steps in the investigation are reflected within DSAID.
- Regions use the data to create quad charts and other tables and graphs in order to analyze pertinent components of sexual assault including: assault location, gender, age, time of day/year and rank. Data is analyzed to extrapolate trends and share with commands during Executive Steering Committees, and with CNIC HQ.
- The Chaplain Corps conducted a data call requesting the total number of sexual assault victims (without personally identifiable information) seen by chaplains for confidential care who did not make either a restricted or unrestricted report.
- BUMED developed the MICP as an audit for medicine commands to assess risk associated with the program and report out to the commander and the ISIC. The assessment tool was developed in alignment with SECNAV-M-5200.35,

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DoD 6495.02, and the 5 DoD SAPR Lines of Effort for Navy medicine commands to conduct a risk assessment associated with both the SAFE and SAPR program. Questions were developed to:

- Ensure that personnel are adequately trained, certified, and understand the different types of sexual assault reporting;
  - Ensure the delivery of gender-specific protocols, privacy, and HIPAA policies are regulated;
  - Maintain accurate staffing;
  - Track and trend data; and
  - Use data for the development of prevention strategies.
- See BUMED's MICP risk assessment, attached in Appendix D.
  - USFF developed a risk assessment matrix to analyze risk for sexual assault based on deployment cycle. Deep analysis of the nature of sexual assault in the fleet revealed the types of assault vary based on the actual deployment cycle of deploying units. USS *Mahan* developed a risk matrix that helps commanders look forward at mission changes and how that manifests in risk for the different types of sexual assault. The matrix has been distributed through the Atlantic Fleet Surface Force.

### **5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

Nine of Navy's 75 SARCs are currently active duty Navy officers or enlisted Sailors. Navy is assessing the value in providing a unique identifier for these personnel. Navy Medicine is also exploring the option to create an additional qualification designator for SAFE Providers.

### **5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office is responsible for Navy SAPR and FAP policy, ensuring collaboration and synchronization within each program.

CNIC HQ continues to engage with the CNIC Counseling and Advocacy Program to collaborate on FAP and SAPR efforts, as well as encouraging collaborations within the regions.

Regions report that at many installations activities and programs are run jointly; SAPR and FAP staffs regularly attend and contribute to activities, programs, and training sessions facilitated by the both offices. One example is the "Rock the Pier" talent show held by Navy Region Mid-Atlantic during Domestic Violence Awareness month in February. The event, which had command leadership involvement, helped disseminate the message that victims are supported throughout the process and that

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reporting is safe for victims.

### **5.7 Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

Joint bases coordinate SAPR efforts to include data sharing, joint training, and joint SACMG meetings. SARC's continue to work with all tenant commands, including deployable commands while in port, train SAPR team members, and give SAPR command training. Some regions have included initiatives within their FY15 FFSC Business Plan to work with U.S. Marines, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Coast Guard to focus on fostering the relationships currently in place and to further create more specific policies to encourage cooperative relationships.

Navy Medicine is working with CNIC to identify all MOU's throughout the Navy to support sexual assault victims. In addition, Navy Medicine is working with the other services to identify requirements and areas not covered by MOU's.

USFF and PACFLT will continue their current efforts to synchronize and standardize the SAPR program across the Joint Force through working relationships with Joint Commanders and cross-functional teams, with added improvements where possible. For example, in PACFLT the Naval Air Facility, Misawa and the U.S. Air Force Wing Commander are routing a change to the current SAPR MOU to better respond to issues affecting both the Navy and Air Force Communities.

### **5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

As discussed in 1.12, 3.10, and 4.13, collaboration between military and civilian organizations is important to the successful implementation of the sexual assault prevention and response program. To this end, many of the installation SAPR Programs developed partnerships with local rape crisis centers, state coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate training, establishing MOUs between hospitals and commands to ensure expedient care for sexual assault victims, and participating in local SARTs to be aware of trends and incidents of sexual assault in the local area.

The USNA SAPR Office attends monthly meetings with the local SART which offers a multi-disciplinary approach to sexual assault prevention. Key stakeholders such as Anne Arundel Medical Center, YWCA of Annapolis, local Rape Crisis Center, and area SARC's from neighboring Navy installations all come together to review case studies, share best practices, and discuss trend analysis locally. USNA collaborates with Mercy Medical Center's SANE, who periodically addresses the midshipmen regarding forensic evidence collection and the medical process. The USNA response team attends briefings and conferences offered by the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual

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Assault on relevant topics and invites staff to address the midshipmen periodically as well. USNA will also join with other universities in the "It's On Us" White House campaign, as explained in section 5.9.

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

FY14 was the first year that DSAID was the main system in use, and it will continue to undergo revisions and updates to improve the methods used to capture and organize data. In future years, improvements to DSAID will allow for more standardized data input and analysis.

To obtain more timely prevalence data and trends, Navy explored incorporating a Prevalence Question into the DEOCS. The results of this question would not be provided to the unit, only aggregated and provided to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office. DEOMI is currently reviewing the proposed survey question.

Other Navy stakeholders and Fleet entities report the following future SAPR plans:

- CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to work with regions to analyze data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures which promote a safe environment for all Sailors and an environment where reporting is protected and encouraged. CNIC will continue to perform monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits to ensure that Regions are adhering to policies and procedures. CNIC will also continue to monitor relevant trends in assaults across regions, share best practices, and devise applicable policies and procedures to combat sexual assault on military installations.
- CNIC will continue to work with the regions on expanding installation evaluation methods including surveys, self-assessments, and/or quality assurance review. CNIC will work to standardize evaluation methods across regions and develop new methods for ensuring every Sailor receives the best support possible under the SAPR Program.
- Commander, Navy Reserve Force (CNRF) - CNRF SAPRO has partnered with the USFF SAPR team leadership to ensure unique Reserve issues are implemented in the forthcoming USFF Campaign Plan. CNRF will implement Bystander Intervention to the Fleet requirements across the Reserve Force in such a way that recognizes unique Selected Reserve challenges while preserving total Navy standardization. Measurement and analysis of the program will continue at the CNRF level.
- USFF - Fleet Forces is developing a SITREP data tool to automatically generate operational unit reports for all destructive behaviors. The data tool will streamline and simplify the reports, automatically standardizing reporting across Navy and collecting data for analysis. The tool was fielded October 2014 with Atlantic Fleet transition by April 2015.
- PACFLT - Continues to analyze DEOMI Survey results to better understand current data across the region and focus program efforts to trending issues.



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PACFLT will incorporate unit level analysis into the assessments to determine if there are possibly any command-level factors that could lead to higher incidents of sexual assault.

- Commander, Submarine Forces PACFLT - Will increase frequency of assist visits in reviewing SAPR program effectiveness and oversight and D-SAACP compliance by providing squadron commanders periodic D-SAACP certification status for submarines and other operational units' SAPR VAs.

USNA has outlined several future SAPR initiatives. In January 2015, the Academy hosted the Dartmouth College Summit on Sexual Assault Working Groups. The purpose of the event is to continue collaboration and discussions among approximately 60 personnel from colleges and universities around the country, providing a venue to share campaign best practices and brainstorm ways to work together. The second Military Service Academy SAPR Colloquium will be held in the spring 2015, with the campaign as one of its topics.

USNA will also participate in the White House's "It's On Us" campaign, directed at stopping sexual assault on college campuses.

- Introduce the Campaign to the 4,500 Brigade of Midshipmen at a Brigade-wide meal.
- Integrate the Campaign into Midshipmen peer education sessions facilitated by Midshipmen to promote the campaign at the Company (approximately 150 Midshipmen) level.
- Modify the website and use social media to promote the campaign to the Brigade of Midshipmen, faculty and staff.
- Create a Midshipmen-led video to promote the campaign as part of the ongoing video series in support of Sexual Assault prevention.
- Interaction by alumni and the surrounding community to promote the campaign on the stadium video board at upcoming home football games .

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### 6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

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

As explained in detail in section 4.9, sexual assault information is disseminated to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. In addition, the following measures add to Navy-wide communication and dissemination of SAPR information:

- SARCs educate organizations on the Safe Helpline and assist with obtaining promotional supplies (brochures, pamphlets, wallet-sized cards, posters, key chains, lanyards, newsletters, bulletin boards, command plans of the day/week, marquees, websites, etc.) to facilitate advertisement and access to this resource.
- Navy commands are required to have three local SAPR VAs' contact information (telephone, online, text) listed directly below the Safe Helpline logo on the command website.
- The NavyLive blog, the official blog of the United States Navy, is a vehicle to communicate information, progress reports, and public service announcement videos. The blog provides a search option to access specific subjects and links to 21st Century Sailor information. Senior leadership posts to the blog include VCNO posts addressing the RAND Military Workplace Study.
- Director, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor holds face-to-face engagements in fleet concentration areas worldwide, ashore and afloat. To ensure widest dissemination of information, the Director posts information and embedded video on SAPR and relevant 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor subjects on the NavyLive blog.
- U.S. Navy Twitter tweets, re-tweets, and modified-tweets information about SAPR or links to SAPR information.
- Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month, recognized annually in April, provides an opportunity Navy-wide to partner with other Services and civilian communities to communicate awareness of sexual assault.
- CNO directed Fleet Commanders to designate a Flag Officer, reporting directly to the Fleet Commander, as the SAPR program leader for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. This designated Flag Officer established regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officer also ensures that community outreach and engagement are part of each area's prevention and response measures. Commanders and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.
- Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives.

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- The Public Affairs Office strategic communication plan includes N17 Blogs, Navy news stories, and engagement with media in fleet concentration areas.

### **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

In FY14, the CNIC HQ Counseling and Advocacy Program promulgated additional implementing guidance for all FFSC clinical counselors on the coordination and provision of counseling services for victims of trauma, including victims of sexual assault.

CNIC guidance directs that clients presenting to a FFSC for treatment of sexual assault or other trauma-related incidents receive a comprehensive assessment by a clinical counselor at the time of intake. Once the assessment has been completed and reveals the client has a diagnosable condition falling outside the scope of the FFSC, a referral will be provided to the MTF. No client will be referred to the MTF for treatment unless a thorough intake assessment has been completed and the assessment indicates a referral.

FFSC clinical counselors provide treatment to victims of sexual assault, or other trauma-related incidents, when the intake assessment indicates their diagnosis is subclinical in nature and falls within the FFSC scope of practice. For example, a victim disclosing sexual assault but not meeting the criteria for a PTSD diagnosis and who is diagnosed with “Other Conditions that May be a Focus of Clinical Attention” may be treated at the FFSC.

Recently promulgated guidance emphasized the requirement ensuring clients are assigned to one clinical counselor, providing clinical care and support throughout the life of a case. Counseling and Advocacy Program supervisors make every effort to ensure a client remains with the same counselor throughout the course of treatment.

If a referral is made for treatment outside the FFSC, the clinical counselor is responsible for ensuring the referral process is conducted with a warm hand off, providing continuity of care and support to the client.

The DRC initiative was fully implemented in FY14 to enhance victim services and response. DRCs are attached to aircraft carriers and large deck amphibious ships. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and supportive services across a spectrum of care.

BUMED released the following policy:

- BUMEDINST 6310.11A CH-1, SAPR Medical – Forensic Program, of 18 September 2013, outlines the SAFE program ensuring comprehensive medical management for victims of sexual assault at MTFs and provides templates for MOUs/MOAs when needed.
- BUMEDINST 6300.16A, Navy Abortion Policy, of 24 April 2014, outlines

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guidance regarding abortions in Navy MTFs and the approval processes for the provision of abortion services when the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest, and when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

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

- **The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

FY14 NDAA mandated new requirements regarding the record of disposition of unrestricted reports. Navy policy on the record of disposition of Unrestricted Reports was promulgated via ALNAV 061/14, Implementation of the SADR. The SADR (NAVPERS 1752/1) is required upon final disposition of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault within Navy. Final disposition is defined as action taken to resolve the reported incident, documenting the case outcome, and addressing the misconduct by the alleged offender/subject, as appropriate. Final dispositions may include military justice proceedings, NJP, administrative actions, and administrative separation actions. If multiple actions are taken, commands report the most serious action taken.

NAVADMIN 189/14 (Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in Personnel Service Records) promulgated policy to meet the FY14 NDAA requirement for inclusion and command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records. The policy was made to alert commanders of members in their commands who have received a court-martial conviction or NJP for these offenses to reduce the likelihood that repeat offenses will escape their notice.

Upon conviction at court-martial or imposition of NJP for any sex-related offense or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, Commanders shall submit and file the Sex Offense Accountability Record (NAVPERS 1070/887) in a member's official military personnel file, where it will remain for the duration of his or her career. Commanders are required to conduct a mandatory review of each Service member's personnel record for notation of those sex-related offenses for all newly reporting personnel within 30 days.

Navy policy for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation is covered in ALNAV 030/14 to all Navy personnel, prohibiting retaliation against members of the DON who report a criminal offense, including victims of sexual assault. In December 2014, the Secretary of the Navy signed out SECNAV Instruction 5370.7D, Military Whistleblower Protection. General information and the process for correction of military records due to retaliation, including retaliation for reporting a sexual assault, are addressed in the instruction.

In addition to promulgating official policy to all Navy personnel via release of ALNAV 030/14 and SECNAV Instruction 5370.7D, general education for correction of military

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records when victims experience retaliation was accomplished using the following:

- Chief of Naval Personnel Public Affairs released a story on the navy.mil website and posted information on the weekly wire (a weekly roll up of top Navy stories). A link was tweeted out to both.
- All Hands Magazine (hard copy and online) ran an article titled “Five Things to Know About Reprisals and Retaliation.” The article also provides resources for Sailors who wish to have their record corrected for action taken as a result of retaliation.

### **6.4 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

In accordance with MILPERSMAN 1910-704, Commander, Navy Personnel Command (a Flag Officer) is the Separation Authority for involuntary separation of active duty members who are the alleged victims of a sexual assault. All administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault are reviewed by the Flag Officer to ensure victims receive full and fair consideration of their military Service and that such determinations are consistent and appropriate.

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## 7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

### **7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

Navy's sexual assault strategy focuses on setting the conditions and creating a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated, ignored, or condoned. Setting the right command culture is critical to addressing and preventing all destructive behaviors. Cultural elements include the policies, command statements, actions, values, and personal comportment of the entire team. This strategy uses a multi-pronged approach that includes prevention at the institutional, command, and individual levels. Key prevention strategy components are leadership and Sailor engagement, stakeholder and community involvement, training and awareness, appropriate offender accountability, and continuous assessment. Accountability at all levels is vital to this approach.

Commanders' fitness reports contain two performance traits that are specifically used to rate personal bearing and character, and the commanders' performance in establishing a command climate of dignity and respect. A policy update on 28 August 2013 codified that to achieve high marks in these categories. Commanders must demonstrate how they have cultivated or maintained command climates where improper discrimination of any kind, sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, and other inappropriate conduct is not tolerated; where all hands are treated with dignity and respect; and where professionalism is the norm.

Within the continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. The performance, safety, and climate of a unit begin and end with the commander. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy's organizational culture. Leaders set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among shipmates.

Based on analysis of sexual assault reports and cases, Navy understands many of the circumstances of sexual assault incidents. The commander is responsible to address these factors by fostering an appropriate command climate of dignity and respect for everyone and ensuring safe workplaces and living areas. Overall, the commander is responsible for good order and discipline of the unit and the well-being of all Sailors.

Because of the inherent responsibility of commanders, the screening processes to select them are rigorous. Commanders must meet strict professional and performance qualification standards as well. As described in the "Charge of Command" that all Navy officers sign in the presence of their reporting senior upon taking command,

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commanders are responsible and accountable for everything that happens in their commands. By virtue of experience, skill, and training, Navy commanders are the best assessors of their people and are the key to sustaining the readiness of their unit. Effective and permanent climate change in Navy must be implemented through commanders.

Within 30 days of assuming command, commanders and their leadership team will receive a Commanders' Toolkit and a SAPR in-brief from their SARC that includes information regarding trends for the command or area of responsibility, local risk reduction strategies, Restricted Reporting confidentiality requirements, and the SAPR program requirements. The commander will also receive training from a judge advocate on MRE 514 privilege, SA-IDA, the SADR, and the Sex Offense Accountability Record.

Commanders are responsible for establishing and maintaining an immediate, coordinated, and effective 24/7 sexual assault response capability ensuring timely access to appropriate victim services, including medical care, victim advocacy, VLC, counseling, criminal investigation of Unrestricted Reports, VWAP information, and chaplain support.

### **Assessing Command Climate**

Navy mandates that commands conduct the DEOCS command climate survey within 90 days of a change of command, and annually thereafter. The DEOCS asks Sailors to rate their perceptions of leadership support for SAPR. Sailor perceptions averaged between "agree" and "strongly agree" since this question was added to the DEOCS.

After results of the DEOCS are provided to commanders, they are required to conduct a face-to-face debrief with the ISIC on the results of the survey and a plan of action to address any opportunities for improvement. Commanders are also required to brief their units on the survey results and resultant command actions.

Sexual assault is an underreported crime. Increasing the number of sexual assault reports is an indicator of command climate improvement. When a Sailor trusts the command to respond appropriately, he or she is more likely to make a report. Therefore, Navy aims to increase confidence in the confidentiality and quality of program resources to help Sailors feel empowered to report. Further, Commanders must immediately refer all allegations of sexual assault to an MCIO as well as ensure allegations of retaliation or reprisal against victims or witnesses who report an offense are investigated.

Subsequent to a report of a sexual assault, victims who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may request an expedited transfer to another command, duty station or a different schedule than the alleged offender. Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the commander must decide to approve or refer to higher authority in the case of expedited transfer disapproval. If the expedited transfer

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request is disapproved by the commander, the first Flag Officer, or SES equivalent, in the requesting Sailor's chain of command must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receiving the command-level recommendation.

Commanders are directed to provide a personal report to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command within 30 days of the initial notification of a report of sexual assault, as operational circumstances allow. This report includes review of the case circumstances, possible root causes and key enablers to sexual assault, command climate, and best practices. These reports also provide information about care and support provided to the victim, initiatives the command will take (or has taken) to prevent future occurrences, and the impact to the command's ability to carry out its mission.

Victim's Commanders attend monthly SACMG meetings, chaired by the Installation CO or XO, to review individual Unrestricted Report cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition, and victim access to quality services. Within Navy, the ISIC or other appropriate representative attends during periods when the unit is underway or deployed. Otherwise, this is a non-delegable commander responsibility. Commanders are responsible for providing a monthly update on the status of the case to the victim within 72 hours of the SACMG.

The Naval Inspector General inspects, investigates, assesses, or makes inquiries into important matters, including SAPR-related programs. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Results of command inspections and area visits conducted in FY14 generally found that SAPR programs were well-managed and in compliance with program requirements.

### **Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority**

The responsibility, authority, and accountability Navy places in the commander requires that he or she is provided with the tools to maintain appropriate readiness and safety every day. Military justice is one of those tools. The fundamental structure of the military justice system and UCMJ, centered on the role of the commander as the convening authority and, supported by the staff judge advocate, is sound. Navy commanders are often required to make independent decisions far from shore, in uncertain or hazardous conditions. In this environment, it is essential that commanders be involved in each phase of the military justice process, from the report of an offense through adjudication under the UCMJ. In all cases prior to making initial dispositions, commanders are required to consult with and receive a recommendation from judge advocates. Removing prosecutorial discretion from those commanders – a move that is not empirically tied to an improvement in the military's efforts to prevent or respond to sexual assault – would risk degrading the system's ability to deploy.

The Secretary of Defense imposed limitations on which military commanders may exercise disposition authority over sexual assault allegations. These limitations require



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that all allegations of sexual assaults involving penetration be forwarded to a commander in the grade of O-6 or higher who is authorized to convene special courts-martial and who must consult with a judge advocate before deciding what action to take. FY14 NDAA further constrained military commanders' pretrial discretion by providing that only general courts-martial have jurisdiction over charges alleging sexual assaults involving penetration or attempts to commit such assaults. Following written formal advice by a staff judge advocate under Article 34, UCMJ, any decision by a general court-martial convening authority not to refer charges of certain sex-related offenses to court-martial must be reviewed by a higher-level official including, in some circumstances, the Secretary of the Navy.

### **Flag Officer Engagement**

Fleet Commanders designated a Flag Officer as SAPR program leaders for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. These designated Flag Officers established regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officers also ensure that community outreach and engagement are part of each area's prevention and response measures. COs and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.

Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives. Several key initiatives were directed and fast-tracked as a result of the CNO SAPR meetings, including enhanced investigative capability using Navy uniformed investigators, bystander intervention skills training for all Sailors, and simplification of victim support duties within each unit.

A USFF Task Force combined leadership from Navy fleet and shore infrastructures to undertake initiatives across the five SAPR LOEs. This ensures synergy across Navy, shared knowledge, and coordination across the Navy for a comprehensive solution.

PACFLT regions host regular SAPR council meetings attended by all major Fleet and Force level Flag Officers in the PACFLT area of responsibility. These meetings assist in aligning program goals, sharing best practices, and identifying leading indicators that may require leadership awareness and action.

**7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated SAPR**

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### **program information in ROTC environments and curricula.**

Navy has various accession points through which individuals join the Service as Sailors each year. Navy capitalizes on the opportunity to mentor new Sailors, instill Navy Core Values of honor, courage and commitment, and establish the level of expectation for command culture and climate. All accession points provide incoming Sailors initial sexual assault training.

#### **Recruiting**

Navy recruiters are carefully selected, trained, and overseen. The certification process involves a review of security clearance status to verify no documented adverse behavior, and reviews of electronic service records for pre-service offenses and offenses conducted while on active duty, including NJP, courts-martial convictions, and civilian convictions. Final certification or continuation on recruiting duty is the responsibility of the respective Recruiting District Commanding Officer. Recruiter credentialing and qualification review include screening of the following databases:

- Electronic Service Records (Enlisted) - Disqualifying misconduct;
- Official Military Personnel Files (Officers) - Disqualifying misconduct;
- Joint Personnel Adjudication System - Security Clearance Eligibility;
- Alcohol and Drug Management Tracking System Database - Alcohol Related Incidents; and
- Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website - Sex offender registry.

Navy recruiters receive extensive SAPR training. Command indoctrination for all Navy recruiters includes training on recruiting standards of conduct, SAPR issues, fraternization and sexual harassment, and alcohol and drug abuse policies.

Specifically, training for recruiters emphasizes Navy Core Values and the following points:

- Demand an environment free from sexual assault and will protect the dignity and respect of every Service member, applicant, and future Sailor.
- Align conduct with existing policies on alcohol deglamorization, fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault.
- Understand the impact of sexual assault on command readiness, recruiting readiness, the Sailor, and family.
- Uphold and enforce the high standards of conduct expected between Recruiters and applicants/future sailors.
- Abide by the recruiter's duty to prevent destructive behaviors and never ignore or condone destructive behaviors.

The Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit (NORU), located aboard Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, has the primary mission of training prospective Navy recruiters in both recruiting techniques and the challenges of preparing applicants for success in recruit training and subsequent Navy service. The unit teaches six different courses,

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ranging from two to six weeks in duration.

Both NORU staff and students attend a Professional Behavior Training course. During command check-in, NORU staff members receive separate training on standards of conduct with a special emphasis on SAPR concerns. For students, concepts of professional behavior and SAPR issues are additionally embedded into every course of instruction at NORU. Student training specifically includes 4.75 hours of Day-1 instruction in three briefings on SAPR issues – a Command SAPR Brief, an “Expectations Brief,” and a “Follow-Up Expectations Brief.” On training Day-3, all students receive an additional hour of training on decision making and Navy Core Values as they relate to fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. An additional 5-13 hours of related training is threaded throughout the curricula.

Every class receives a two-hour SAPR workshop with specific reinforcement through additional training and scenarios, along with a dedicated additional half-hour of ethics reinforcement prior to graduation. The Advanced Recruiter Course includes a specialized four-hour segment to deglamorize alcohol and drugs, fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. This segment is expanded to eight hours in the Career Recruiter Force Academy Course. In addition, NORU ensures that all personnel have completed required Navy SAPR-Fleet or SAPR-Leadership training, and provides that training on-site as necessary. As an additional layer of oversight, NRC senior leadership, including the Commander, Deputy Commander, Chief of Staff, Force CMC, and National Chief Recruiter, visits every class and provides all students with Recruiter Integrity Reinforcement business cards.

Recruiter oversight mechanisms are numerous. Navy uses formal, comprehensive screening programs for prospective recruiters. Recruiters regularly undergo scheduled and unscheduled inspections for procedural compliance and professionalism. Allegations of recruiter misconduct are promptly investigated and appropriately addressed.

At the headquarters level, the NRC actively utilizes a formal oversight framework that includes data collection, maintenance, reporting requirements, management goals, and performance measures and milestones to evaluate their management of alleged sexual assault incidents and their efforts to prevent sexual assault in the recruiting environment. They maintain comprehensive and integrated assessments of successes, challenges, and lessons learned from their various efforts. Navy utilizes unannounced personal visits by Commanding Officers and others, including Flag Officers. Team-based inspection visits are also common. In addition, recruiters police themselves and report misbehavior of fellow recruiters.

NRC continues leadership/supervisory oversight visits to verify recruiting personnel knowledge of standards of conduct, ensure professional command climate, and enhance future Sailors’ understanding of behavioral expectations. Recruiters can be found guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from recruiting duty and decertification based on numerous reasons, not necessarily related to sexual assault.

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Reasons include fraternization, alcohol-related offenses (i.e., DUI, domestic violence), drug use, and other misconduct.

Applicants in Navy's Delayed Entry Program receive 72 total hours of indoctrination training that includes the following: training on recruiter and applicant responsibilities; printed training materials in the Delayed Entry Program "Tool Kit;" training on fraternization prohibitions and the responsibility to report violations by recruiting personnel; signing a formal "Page 13" to explicitly acknowledge fraternization prohibitions and responsibilities; standardized video training that is tailored to future Sailors and describes Navy policies on SAPR, sexual harassment, fraternization, and alcohol abuse; and discussion of avenues for sexual assault victims to seek help.

Recruits in training receive multiple sessions of formal SAPR training, starting on the bus ride from the airport to RTC. All recruits see a video of the commanding officer articulating six "zero tolerance" policies: sexual harassment, sexual assault, racism, hazing, fraternization, substance abuse, and recruit-to-recruit contact. Recruits receive at least two hours of initial SAPR training within four days of their arrival. The same concepts are reinforced at numerous points in other presentations and training exercises, including presentations to all recruits by the commanding officer and CMC.

Within Navy, recruit applicants are regularly surveyed about their recruiter's performance and behavior. In addition, all applicants are provided information on standards of recruiter conduct and mechanisms for reporting misconduct. Hotline telephone numbers are provided to applicants and their parents for reporting any suspected misconduct. Hotline notices are prominently posted and listed on provided wallet cards. In some places, wallet cards detail recruiter and applicant rights, along with prohibited recruiter behaviors, and list hotline numbers for the recruiting command's IG office. Recruits in training also have numerous opportunities to disclose recruiter misconduct they have observed or experienced, and recruits are frequently asked specifically about these matters during training.

### **Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS)**

The U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command is the DoD entity that screens and processes applicants into each of the U.S. Armed Forces. It operates 65 MEPS located throughout the United States. The command functions as a joint service command under the direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Personnel Policy, who in turn reports to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. Collectively, MEPS process approximately 500,000 applicants for military service each year, putting them through a battery of tests and examinations to ensure that they meet standards required for military service. SAPR program information and awareness materials (touch cards, brochures, posters, etc.) are provided to the Military Entrance Processing Centers and Reception Battalions.

### **Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps**

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NROTC instructors are screened for past issues and patterns of behavior and undergo a formalized dedicated screening process before being assigned. NROTC units work with the placement officer who screens proposed replacements for quality and forwards the nomination packages to the NROTC Unit XO who reviews them with the Unit commanding officer. Nominations that are acceptable to the unit are presented to the university for approval.

NROTC Midshipmen receive formal SAPR training during various points in their NROTC course of instruction. All NROTC freshmen and Strategic Sealift Officer students receive the Navy's SAPR-Fleet training module. Additionally, all NROTC seniors receive the Navy's SAPR-Leadership training module.

All NROTC Unit staff and student personnel receive a "pre-summer" training brief prior to the end of an academic year before leaving school. This training includes discussions on many topics including safety, SAPR, and command expectations with regards to performance and behavior of all personnel during summer months.

Annually in July, prospective commanding officers, prospective executive officers, and new Naval Science Instructors attend a week of training to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities as Professors of Naval Science, NROTC instructors, and assistant college professors. SAPR training is a focused area during this instruction and, in addition to the leadership aspect of sexual assault prevention and response, includes the importance of teaching new students about campus resources.

At the beginning of the fall and spring semesters, new NROTC and Strategic Sealift Officer Program students receive SAPR-F training as part of their Freshman Orientation program. New students who do not attend Freshman Orientation will receive SAPR-F training within 14 days of arrival. For sophomore and junior students, each NROTC Unit and Strategic Sealift Officer Department of Naval Science conducts SAPR-F training for Midshipmen, Seaman-to-Admiral Program students, and Marine Enlisted Commissioning Education Program students within the first 60 days of the academic year. For Senior Students and final year students in these two programs, SAPR-L training is provided within 90 days of the start of the academic year. Students unable to receive training during the regular training curriculum receive training within 30 days of return. SAPR training focuses on the issue of sexual assault in the Navy, Sailors' roles in preventing sexual assault through responsible decision-making and bystander intervention, reporting options, and available resources for victims of sexual violence. SAPR-F and SAPR-L training are tailored to provide guidance, prevention, and response information unique to that specific campus environment.

### **United States Naval Academy**

USNA instructors are screened and selected based on educational experience and performance in the disciplines in which they will instruct. Civilian faculty members are required to hold a PhD, while military faculty members are required to hold at minimum a Master's Degree. Military faculty members in the Permanent Military Professors

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program are required to hold a PhD. The USNA SAPRO provides annual training and education for all midshipmen, faculty, staff, active duty, and civilian personnel. Training and education ranges from large group informational sessions to small, interactive discussions.

### **7.3 Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

Navy's SAPR-related training enhances the ability of all levels of leadership to comprehend the scope of the sexual assault problem, and the causes and factors which will drive its prevention. SAPR modules delivered for pre-command training courses and CMC/Chief of the Boat courses were updated in FY13 to incorporate standardized competencies and learning objectives established by DoD and the Services. Navy utilized portions of the SAPR-L training video in the updated module to ensure continuity of message and relevance for the operational fleet. Designed for all leaders in the grades of E-7 and above, SAPR-L focuses on leadership's role in preventing sexual assaults including encouraging bystander intervention, creating the appropriate command climate, caring for victims, and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. DON SAPRO's *Commander's Guide* is also provided to all current and prospective command triads, to help them manage and execute their command SAPR programs.

DoD SAPRO assessed the following Pre-Command Course (PCC)/ SEL courses presented by the Navy Leadership and Ethics Center: Prospective Major Command Officers, Prospective Commanding Officer (PCO), Prospective Executive Officer, and Prospective CMC/Chief of the Boat in combined sessions, co-facilitated by a post-command CO and post-tour CMC/Chief of the Boat.

Navy specific findings and actions taken to correct noted discrepancies include the following:

- Bystander Intervention: This area is now addressed during PCC/SEL SAPR course, Navy Leadership and Ethics Center five episode Command Triad case study, and CSADD Chapter president presentation to PCOs during the RTC visit.
- Risk Reduction: Navy training includes prevention of destructive behaviors across the entire continuum of harm to include the following:
  - Alcohol policies;
  - Collaboration with on and off base establishments;
  - Command sponsorship programs;
  - Bystander intervention/Awareness; and
  - Command monitoring of individuals with behavior problems
- Reporting Options for non-Service members (DoD civilians, DoD dependents, DoD Contractors) both CONUS And OCONUS: A one-page handout addressing

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these reporting options is now being disseminated to participants during the SAPR module

Navy took the following actions to address deficiencies, which were identified to have existed across all Services:

- *Extend course length for greater use of adult learning theory techniques and required learning objectives:* All core competencies/learning objectives are addressed in the current time allotted and reinforced elsewhere in the curriculum.
- *Approximately 50% of class time should include in adult learning technique:* Navy is in compliance.
- *Use pre- and post-assessment tools:* Navy conducts assessments at the conclusion of the PCC and SEL course to gauge the overall course curriculum and value to the attendees.
- *Use prerequisite and take-away readings:* Navy is in compliance.
- *Fully address all core competencies/learning objectives in class setting or in prerequisite and/or take home materials:* Navy is in compliance.

### **7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

Navy senior leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. Multiple engagements and efforts ensure synergy across Navy and coordination across the Navy enterprise for a comprehensive solution.

The Navy SAPR Director meets regularly with CNO and VCNO to discuss program updates and initiatives. The Navy SAPR Director also provides regular updates to OPNAV three-star admirals. Navy four-star Fleet Commanders have a quarterly SAPR VTC with CNO to discuss trends, gaps, and opportunities for improvement. Quarterly SAPR USFF Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings provide an opportunity for combined shore and fleet leadership to coordinate and collaborate on SAPR initiatives. Navy senior leadership have regular, direct, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during fleet visits, where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives.

Navy SAPRO works closely with DoD SAPRO. Navy is an active participant in the OSD SAPRO-led executive integrated product team, the prevention round table, and ad hoc working groups focused on topics such as updated policy, NDAA implementation, and SECDEF initiatives. In August 2014, Navy SAPRO joined Director OSD SAPRO and other Service SAPR leads in site visits to and discussions with the Centers for Disease Control and USACIL.

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The Navy SAPR cross functional team comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs, meets monthly to provide updates, synchronize actions, and ensure standardization of messaging across Navy. Collaboration via the cross functional team is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force.

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office was established to provide coordinated efforts in Sailor resiliency and readiness programs, and integrate efforts to counter destructive behaviors. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office is led by a Navy Admiral and is responsible for policy, resourcing, and oversight for a portfolio of programs, including the goal of measurably reducing and eliminating sexual assault. The portfolio also includes operational stress control and suicide prevention; physical readiness and nutrition; sexual harassment prevention; equal opportunity; hazing prevention; and drug and alcohol abuse prevention. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office addresses the need for coordination and synergies among these critical Sailor-focused programs across the entire continuum of harm by strategically enabling each level of accountability within the Navy: institutional, command, and individual.

Another initiative that supports continued command awareness and engagement is the establishment of 25 permanent SAPRO billets to directly support the commanders of major staffs, type commands, and Navy regions. SAPROs work closely with local SARCs, Fleet Commander staffs, and local SAPR stakeholders to provide program continuity and ensure understanding and proper execution of policy, training, and oversight activities. SAPROs also provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to Sailors at all levels.

During FY14, the Naval Post-graduate School (NPS) conducted a study designed to assist in developing proactive and adaptive Fleet communication strategies and tailored messages to help accomplish Navy's SAPR vision of promoting and fostering a culturally aware and informed Navy respectful of all, intolerant of sexual assault, and supported by a synergistic program of prevention, advocacy, and accountability. NPS Researchers examined the effectiveness of existing communication strategies and identified innovative communication strategies for different Fleet audiences, including junior enlisted, enlisted leadership, chiefs, officers, CO/XOs, with an end goal of reducing sexual violence and enabling positive, respectful working relations. NPS worked in conjunction with designated Fleet members to gather data about existing and desired communication strategies to address the following:

- Goals, both overarching SAPR goals and associated communication goals;
- Identification and analysis of key internal and external stakeholders related to SAPR's effectiveness and goal priorities for each audience;
- Methods for measuring effectiveness for SAPR communication;
- Media types that might be most effective for each stakeholder group
- Type of messages to be communicated;
- Best ways to reach all groups with different strategies;
- Suggestions for how often to train and with what media;



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- Message framing strategies to achieve broad-based goals (attitude or behavioral change) as well as more specific message goals (e.g., courage to intervene if safe to do so or report harassment as a third party observer); and
- Sustainable, long-term communication processes for the SAPR program.

The study identified the opportunity for Navy to develop more proactive and adaptive Fleet communication strategies and tailored messages to successfully address a variety of internal and external stakeholders.

### Community Outreach

Working collaboratively with subject matter experts is important to better understand and overcome the challenges of preventing and responding to sexual assault. Local commanders work with external partners on an ongoing basis to develop plans based on expert advice in the fields of victim advocacy and law enforcement. These meetings will continue to foster open communication between first responders, stakeholder organizations, commanders, tenant commands, and local law enforcement to help prevent sexual assault.

Outreach efforts to prevent sexual assault and improve response capabilities span the globe. For example, Navy SARCs in Hawaii are part of the Community Action Team (CAT) comprised of Department of Health, other Service SARCs, universities, sex abuse treatment centers, and various non-profit organizations that support sexual assault victims. CAT meets annually to address statewide issues of sexual assault and share strategic planning ideas and implementations.

### Collaboration Outside of Navy

Navy representatives actively participate in DoD and DON sponsored working groups designed to improve data collection, procedures, resource management, policy development, training initiatives, and program execution.

Navy leveraged highly qualified experts to enhance Navy's ability to prevent and respond to sexual assault.

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

Navy strives to care for victims and strengthen their resilience following a sexual assault by providing high-quality response services and a safe environment. Victim support for Navy active duty and reserve members relies on a broad coordinated network of support personnel: trained and certified SARCs, SAPR VAs, DRCs, chaplains, as well as medical and legal services providers. These victim support

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personnel are responsible for advocacy coordination, medical services, legal support, and counseling for the victim. However, none of these services can occur without the victim first making a report. Victims have the option to make a Restricted Report, which gives them access to medical, counseling, and legal services if they prefer; or victims can make an Unrestricted Report, which alerts the command and initiates an NCIS investigation, in addition to medical help. Navy must instill confidence and trust to motivate victims to report, while striving to continually improve the level of victim support services available.

Navy remains committed to increasing victim confidence to self-report incidents. Continued leadership visibility and support is critical to build victim trust and endurance and ensure confidentiality is maintained in the SAPR process. Improvements to victim resources include VLC, the DoD Safe Helpline, VWAP, expedited transfers, and MPOs and CPOs.

Navy prohibits retaliation against any person who reports a criminal offense, brings forward a complaint, or cooperates in the investigation process. If the alleged perpetrator is the victim's CO or otherwise in the victim's chain of command, sexual assault victims have the opportunity to go outside the chain of command to report the offense to NCIS, other COs, the DoD Safe Helpline, or an Inspector General. If a Service member believes they have experienced any retaliatory action for making a report of sexual assault, he or she has a number of options to report the retaliation for investigation and appropriate action. To specifically ensure there are no retaliatory separations from the Navy, a Flag Officer reviews the records of any victim who is being considered for involuntary separation within one year of a final adjudication of an Unrestricted Report.

DoD collects data on victim perceptions on retaliation using three sources: DEOCS, WGRS, and SES. Combining these three data sources provides a more robust understanding of Sailor perception and personal experiences. Navy will continue to use the three data sources to assess policies and initiatives.

Navy SAPR strategy continues to focus on real and perceived barriers to reporting. DEOCS helps Navy assess progress in this area through command climate surveys. There is a decreasing trend in the percent of respondents who perceive barriers to reporting sexual assault. By the end of FY13, 50% of respondents perceived three or more barriers to reporting sexual assault. By the end of FY14, the respondents that perceived three or more barriers to reporting had decreased to 35%.

The most frequently perceived barrier to reporting sexual assault was "loss of privacy/confidentiality" followed by "fear of social retaliation for making the report." Navy training and awareness campaigns across all programs will continue to stress the importance of maintaining victim privacy. Navy continues its commitment to address Sailors' privacy and confidentiality concerns by consistently stressing to all Sailors the importance of maintaining and fostering an environment intolerant of retaliation.

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Social retaliation is a destructive behavior that inhibits victims' reporting and recovery. Elimination of social retaliation is a command priority. It will be addressed on the continuum of harm and included in bystander intervention training.

Navy fully supports the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Survivor Experience Survey (SES) and will continue work to encourage victims to participate in the survey. Launched in June 2014, the SES provides direct victim input and has already provided important insights into the reported experience of sexual assault victims, gaps in policy and processes, and other areas for improvement. The SES also validated the importance and value to victims of programs like the VLC and expedited transfer.

Navy offers extensive care and resources to help and support sexual assault victims. Medical services assist victims in recovering from physical trauma. Counselors and chaplains contribute to resolving emotional and internal pain. Increasingly positive command climates and environments allow for victims to return to work without fear of retaliation for reporting. Credentialed SARCs work to manage SAPR VAs, UVAs and DRCs. They work with investigators, and legal personnel to advocate for and assist victims. Navy will continue to increase the capability of response personnel and programs to address victims' needs. Navy uses assessments, described in the next section, to continually evaluate and improve the quality of services provided.

### **7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service's efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

Commanders have the authority and flexibility to take measures to ensure the safety of assigned personnel, which may include temporary or permanent reassignment within and away from the command. Commanders process expedited transfer requests from victims who file Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, considering a temporary or permanent reassignment of the alleged offenders instead of the victim pursuant to a determination that reasonable grounds exist to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault has occurred based on the advice of the supporting judge advocate and the available evidence or to maintain good order and discipline.

### **7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim's advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, Navy established the VLC Program to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual assault victims. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA. The Navy VLC Program dedicated 31 judge advocates and 10 administrative employees, providing support at 23 U.S. and overseas Navy

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installations.

Navy VLC leadership meet frequently with victims' counsel directors of the other services to share lessons learned, best practices, program documents, training opportunities, and policy updates. Group discussions and review often spark additional innovations and insight across all services to improve VLC legal support for all military sexual assault victims. Formal inter-service VLC meetings are held at least every two months while informal communications and collaboration takes place almost weekly to analyze and address collective issues or concerns as they arise in providing support to victims. The Navy VLC Program also operates a highly successful internal website offering immediate access to victim support and advocacy resources, guidance, and training and an active discussion board for working questions, practices, advice, and recommendations to maximize effective assistance for victims. Many of these practices or "lessons learned" are subsequently discussed with the other Service VLC programs.

Navy VLC complement and augment the support from SARCS, SAPR VAs, and other resources. VLC assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources. At the victim's request, VLC can accompany victims to law enforcement, trial counsel, and defense counsel interviews. VLC also assist victims in providing input to convening authorities regarding case disposition, final action on courts-martial findings, and any alleged offender's requests for clemency. In FY14, Navy VLC assisted 719 sexual assault victims and advocated for their interests in 351 military justice proceedings, ranging from Article 32 hearings to pretrial conferences and motions hearings and courts-martial.

Victims are asked to complete a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the termination of VLC services. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. A cumulative survey report is routinely created and provided to VLC leadership to assess the ongoing effectiveness of VLC services. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions on improving the VLC Program. VLC also encourage clients to participate in the broader DoD SES.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors— Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

### **Survivor Experience Survey (SES)**

In a continuing effort to improve SAPR efforts, a DoD-wide SES was launched in June 2014 to provide a mechanism to receive feedback from sexual assault victims. The SES is a completely anonymous survey administered by the DMDC specifically to

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military victims of sexual assault who filed a report of sexual assault. Respondents who submit surveys for this effort cannot be identified. Survey data will never be merged with any identifying information nor will any identifying data be provided to any agency outside of DMDC. To ensure all survivor responses are free from any information that might identify them, DMDC puts all data through a thorough a rigorous process to ensure that even combinations of certain responses will not identify a survivor.

### **Workplace Gender Relations Survey**

The biennial DoD WGRS is the primary tool to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contacts across the Navy. It provides insight and feedback on unwanted sexual contact and unwanted sexual behavior. The WGRS utilizes a series of standard questions to measure the incidence of sexual assault over the previous 12-month period. WGRS also provides insights from victims on barriers to reporting and there level of satisfaction with response and support services.

### **Other Assessment Efforts**

Navy seeks constant feedback on the effectiveness of SAPR programs. Navy measures system responsiveness through feedback from SARCs, SAPR VAs, VLC and victims themselves. Together, these metrics are reviewed quarterly by CNO and 4-star Fleet Commanders to ensure alignment to the SAPR program.

Several local and regional Navy commands implemented independent assessment tools, such as local databases derived from OPREP/SITREP data and informal surveys to assess local trends. These demonstrate proactive methods to incorporate responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of evaluation into all aspects of SAPR. Additionally, FFSCs give clients anonymous quarterly and annual surveys to complete and provide feedback on SAPR services they receive. All regions utilize monthly SACMG to measure SAPR program effectiveness. SACMGs provide an avenue to assess the quality of care and support provided to sexual assault victims.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms	
AASAITP	Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program
AASVTP	Advanced Adult Sexual Violence Training Program
AFSVTP	Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program
ALNAV	All Navy
ASAP	Adult Sexual Assault Program
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
BUMEDINST	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction
BUPERS	Bureau of Personnel
CARE	Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively
CHC	Chief of Chaplain Corps
CID	(Army) Criminal Investigation Command
CMC	Command Master Chief
CMEO	Command Managed Equal Opportunity
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installation Command
CNICINST	Commander, Navy Installation Command Instruction
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNRF	Commander, Navy Reserve Force
CO	Commanding Officer
COB	Chief of the Boat
CPO	Civilian Protective Order
CSADD	Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions
DCAP	Defense Counsel Assistance Program
DD Form	Department of Defense Form
DEOCS	DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institution
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DoDIG	Inspector General of the Department of Defense
DON	Department of the Navy
DRC	Deployed Resiliency Counselor
D-SAACP	Defense – Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FFSC	Fleet and Family Support Center
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Development Program
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act
HQ	Headquarters
IG	Inspector General
ISIC	Immediate Superior in Command

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JAG	Judge Advocate General
LGB	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual
LOD	Line of Duty
LOE	Lines of Effort
MA	Master-At-Arms
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MCPON	Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy
MEPS	Military Entrance Processing Stations
MICP	Manager Internal Control Program
MILPERSMAN	Military Personnel Manual
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Protective Order
MRE	Military Rules of Evidence
MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
MWR	Morale, Welfare and Recreation
NAVADMIN	Naval Administrative Message
NAVPERS	Navy Personnel
NAVPERSCOM	Navy Personnel Command
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NJP	Non-Judicial Punishment
NJS	Naval Justice School
NLSC	Naval Legal Service Command
NORU	Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit
NOVA	National Organization for Victim Assistance
NRC	Navy Recruiting Command
NROTC	Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps
OJAG	Office of the Judge Advocate General
OMPF	Official Military Personnel File
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OPREP	Operational Report
OSI	(Air Force) Office of Special Investigations
PACFLT	Commander, Pacific Fleet
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
RC	Reserve Component
RLSO	Regional Legal Service Office
RMWS	RAND Military Workplace Survey
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RSARC	Regional Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SA-IDA	Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority
SACMG	Sexual Assault Case Management Group
SADR	Sexual Assault Disposition Report

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SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPR-DEP	SAPR – Delayed Entry Program
SAPR-F	SAPR – Fleet
SAPR-L	SAPR – Leadership
SAPR VA	SAPR Victim Advocate
SAPRO	SAPR Office
SAPRO	SAPR Officer
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SART	Sexual Assault Response Team
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SEL	Senior Enlisted Leader
SES	Senior Executive Service
SES	Survivor Experience Survey
SITREP	Situation Report
SOTP	Sex Offender Treatment Program
STC	Senior Trial Counsel
SVC	Special Victims' Capability
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
SVIP	Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution
SVUIC	Special Victim Unit Investigations Course
TAMC	Tripler Army Medical Center
TCAP	Trial Counsel Assistance Program
TCTP	Trial Component Training Program
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USACIL	United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFF	United States Fleet Forces
USN	United States Navy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
UVA	Unit SAPR VA
VLC	Victims' Legal Counsel
VWAP	Victim and Witness Assistance Program
WGRA	Workplace and Gender Relations Assessment
WGRS	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey
XO	Executive Officer



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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

24/7 MTFs	Physicians Trained	Physician Assistants Trained	NPs Trained	Nurses Trained	IDCs trained	Others (specify)	Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	Number of sexual assault nurse examiners assigned at each MTF with a 24/7 ER	Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types per FTE
NMC San Diego	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	1 RN
NH Camp Pendleton	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	1 RN
NH 29 Palms	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	9	1 RN
NH Guam	0	2	2	2	0	7 HM	0	2	1 RN
NH Okinawa	4	3	1	2	0	8 HM	0	2	1 RN
NH Yokosuka	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	1 RN
NMC Portsmouth	0	1	2	9	0	18 HMs	1	9	1- RN

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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

NH Camp Lejuene	2	0	1	7	0	0	GS=6; Contract =1	7	1-RN
NH Jacksonville	0	0	0	8	0	0	GS=1	8	1-RN
FHCC	4	4	1	5	1	0	GS=4	6	1-RN
NH Guantanamo Bay	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1-RN
NH Naples	5	1	3	1	0	0	C=1	1	1-RN

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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

NH Sig	1	1	0	10	0	8 HM Ast	Local National = 4	10	1-RN
NH Rota	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	9	1-RN
	25	16	17	73	2	1	1	77	

Totals	
Physicians Trained	2
Physician Assistants Trained	0
NPs Trained	2
Nurses Trained	7
IDCs trained	0
Others (specify)	0
Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	0
Number of SANEs assigned at each MTF with a 24/7 ER	9
Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types per FTE	1-RN

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## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

SAFE Capable Clinics in NMW* Occupancy Hours only	Physicians Trained	Physician Assistants Trained	NPs trained	Nurses Trained	IDCs trained	Others (specify)	Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types
NBHC Coronado	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Miramar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC NTC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC MCRD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Port Hueneme	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
NH Lemoore	2	1	4	0	0	0		0
NBHC China Lake	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Bridgeport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Fallon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Bremerton	2	1	1	6	0	1	0	0
NH Oak Harbor	1	1	3	8	0	0		0
NBHC Bangor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Everett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Pearl	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Wahiawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kaneohe Bay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Camp Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBMC NAVST Guam	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBMC Futenma*	1	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Evans*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Kinser*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Camp Courtney*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Sasebo	3	0	1	0	0	4 nurse assistants	0	0
NBHC Iwakuni	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Atsugi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Chihae	1	0	0	0	1	1 female	0	0
NBHC Diego Garcia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NHC Annapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Bancroft	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Naval Weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Lakehurst	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Clinic Quantico	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
NBMC OCS Quantico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Quantico TBS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Sugar Grove	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

NBHC Washing Navy Yar	0	1	1	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NHC Pax	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Andrews	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Dahlgren	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Indian Head	0	1	0	1	1	0	GS=1	0
NBMC USS Tranquility	2	2	1	2	1	0	GS=1	0
NBMC USS Red Rover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC USS Fischer	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHC Corpus Christi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Fort Worth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kingsville	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
NBHC Sewells Pt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Oceana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NBHC Chesapeake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Yorktown	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBMC Hadnot Pt MCB	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBMC MCAS New	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
NBMC Capt Geiger	0	1	0	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBMC Wayne Caron	1	0	0	1	0	0	GS=2	0
NBMC Camp Johnson	0	1	1	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBMC French Creek	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NHC New England	5	0	1	4	1	0	GS=1	0
NACC Groton	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Portsmouth HC	2	1	0	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBHC Saratoga Spring	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NH Pensacola	0	0	3	3	0	0	GS=1	0
NBHC Milton Whiting	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Meridian	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Gulfport	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Belle Chase	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Mid South	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kings Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Mayport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Key West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Albany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Beaufort	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
NBHC Parris Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

NHC Cherry Point	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
NHC Charleston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC FL Clinic NAS-2*	0	1	1	1	0	1 HM	0	0
NBHC NAV Souda Bay	1	0	0	0	2	3 HM	0	0
NBHC Bahrain	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Capodichino	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[\*]= Branch clinics in close proximity to parent hospital/MTF

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## Appendix C – BUMED MOUs

Medical Treatment Facility	Civilian Referral Center	Distance in miles	Date Signed	Date	REGION
Branch Health Clinic Portsmouth	Exeter Hospital	15.5	9/18/201	9/18/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Groton	William Backus Hospital	14.5	9/9/201	9/9/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Newport	Newport Hospital	1.6	7/2/201	7/2/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis	Anne Arundel Hospital	3.6	12/4/201	12/4/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis	Mercy Medical Center	30.8	5/16/201	5/16/201	NME
James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center	Advocate Condell Med. Center	7.4	5/13/201	5/13/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Quantico	Inova Ewing Forensic Assessment	31.2	5/30/201	5/30/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Charleston	Medical Univ. South Carolina	19.5	11/13/201	11/13/201	NME
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Women's Center of Jacksonville	13.7	1/23/201	1/23/201	NME
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Behavior and Human Services Division, City of Jacksonville	13.8	10/2/201	10/2/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Key West	Christina's Courage	0.6	4/8/201	4/8/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Albany	Lily Pad SANE Center	9.2	5/20/201	5/20/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic King's Bay	Golden Isles Rape Crisis Center 42.7 miles	42.7	4/19/201	4/19/201	NME
Naval Hospital Pensacola	Sacred Heart Medical Center	9.2	8/3/201	8/3/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Crane	Bloomington Hospital, Indiana	35.5	4/30/201	4/30/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Gulport Panama City	Gulf Coast Medical Center	7.2	3/7/201	3/7/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Gulfport	Memorial Hospital	0.7	12/19/201	12/19/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Mid-South	Rape Crisis Center Memphis	20.7	4/17/201	4/17/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Corpus Christi &	Doctors Regional	12	4/27/201	4/27/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Belle Chasse	University medical Center Management Corporation/LSU	14.2	12/1/201	12/1/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Kingsville	Doctors Regional	43.4	4/27/201	4/27/201	NME
NBHC Port Hueneme, Ca	Safe Harbor Ventura County	8.1	3/27/201	No date	NMW

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## Appendix D – BUMED Risk Assessment

Functional Area:	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)					
Goals/Objectives:	To eliminate destructive behaviors in the Continuum of Harm that contradict the core values, high standards of professionalism, and personal discipline of the Department of the Navy.					
Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Inherent Risk	#	Mitigating Internal Controls	Notes
Untrained personnel	Moderate	High	High		Health Care personnel are trained in alignment with SECNAVINST 1752.4b as a First Responder. Encl (10). 1a.	Training requirements stated in SECNAVINST 1752.4B
Personnel (SAPR-VA) not properly appointed and/or screened	Low	High	High		CO has screened VA's through JPAS, including an annual review substantiated assault and battery, drug and alcohol, FAP, and is not a registered sex offender.	
SAPR-VA not properly certified (D-SAACP)	Low	High	High		Prior to the VA being appointed to duties are they certified through CNIC (D-SAACP)	
Confidentiality of victim's case	Moderate	High	High		1) Safe Provider assignment of RRCN and the proper management of the data 2) all Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on restricted reporting procedures regarding sexual assault forensic examination 3) all Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on Reporting Options regarding sexual assault and resources available to support	Guidance provided by SECNAVINST 1752.4B includes: 1) Properly assigning a Restricted Reporting Case Number (RRCN) unique to each incident. 2) Ensuring that healthcare personnel maintain the confidentiality of a Restricted Report. 3) Only a SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare personnel may receive a Restricted Report.
Spillage	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		All Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on HIPAA procedures regarding sexual assault and spillage procedure. DD Form 2911 processed and forwarded with SAFE Kit. Training on a release of information Form.	
Not having adequate resources to treat victims	Low	High	High		Meets NDAA Requirements for SAFE Trained Providers and SAFE Kits. Key SAPR Positions are filled and have direct access to the Commander. Are well versed on internal and external resources for support services. Have an identified training budget to support the Sexual Assault Program.	SECNAVINST 1752.4B states minimum protocols that are required for all healthcare providers.
Commanding Officers not developing reports to help prevent sexual assault	Moderate	High	High		Metrics are developed utilizing the BUMED SAPR database and reviewed quarterly with the commanding officer. The commanding officer uses the metrics to track and trend data to develop prevention strategies for the command. The information is provided to the region in the First Flag Reports.	
EO complaints/issues not handled appropriately	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		Coordination with the CMEO and legal for the proper handling of the Sexual Assault Case.	
Victim is not aware of the process for reporting sexual assaults	Moderate	High	High		Education on reporting options. (i.e. war are personnel in California briefed on the local policy that assault have a mandated reporting)	
Local guidance is not aligned with DoDI 6495.02 and/or SECNAVINST 1752.4B	Moderate	High	High		Review local SAPR /SAFE instruction.	

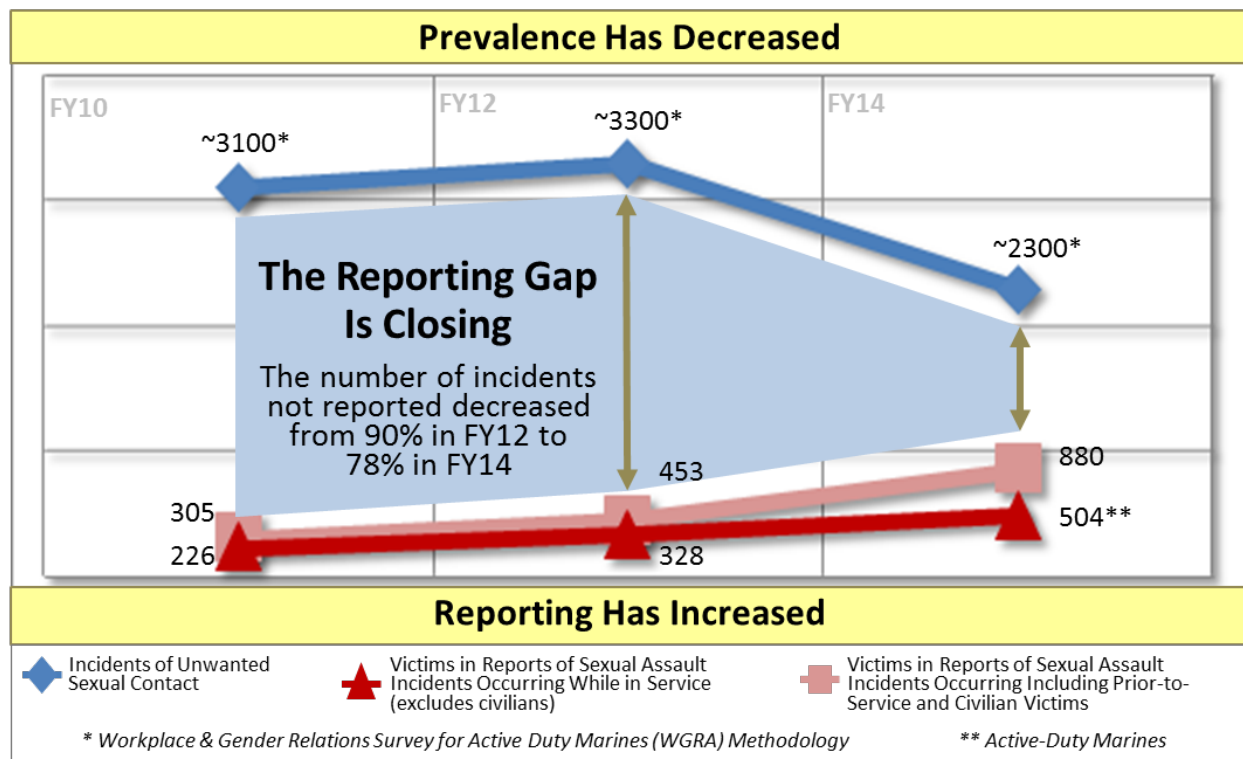


# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

## FY14 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

Sexual assault in the Marine Corps damages lives, destroys trust, erodes mission capability, and compromises unit readiness. Marine Corps leaders agree that this and other criminal acts and misconduct have no place among the ranks. They remain committed to eliminating this problem, offering support to all victims, and holding offenders appropriately accountable. In the last year, the Marine Corps has made progress in each of these areas.

According to the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, approximately 1,000 fewer Marines were victimized in 2014 than in 2012, which is especially significant given the 94% reporting increase during that two-year period. With sexual assault being a highly underreported crime, this reveals that Marine Corps efforts are working to not only prevent sexual assault but instill confidence in victims that the necessary care and support will be provided. In addition to these trends, a larger number of Marine Corps victims are participating in the military justice process, leading to more sexual assault investigations being completed, more court-martial charges preferred for both penetrative and contact crimes, and more prosecutions for sexual offenses.



These and other positive signs are the result of a sustained effort toward Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) initiatives throughout FY14, which saw the continued implementation of the three-phase Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan. Launched in June 2012, the SAPR Campaign Plan was expanded in April 2014 to address specific periods of vulnerability, such as Marines transitioning to the operating forces from the

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

entry level pipeline; the accuracy of existing SAPR metrics; and external communication and transparency. In FY14, the Marine Corps also ensured compliance with all sexual assault-related National Defense Authorization Act provisions, the 2014–2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, all Secretary of Defense (SecDef) memoranda and directives, and continues to evaluate and execute recommendations from the Response Systems Panel (RSP), Judicial Proceedings Panel (JPP).

Since FY12, the Marine Corps has expended over \$16 million toward SAPR and special victim legal training initiatives, funding a 300% increase in full-time SAPR personnel in the field, 144% increase in headquarters-level SAPR personnel, and the establishment of the Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO), which was established in November 2013. Since its establishment, the VLCO has continuously expanded to meet demand, growing to 15 active-duty judge advocates, 1 senior paralegal, 8 enlisted legal services specialists, and 2 auxiliary counsel available to assist when needed. To date, the VLCO has assisted over 750 crime victims.

These and other large-scale initiatives, to include the ongoing development of the SAPR training continuum, have led to positive trends in other important areas, namely bystander intervention, leadership engagement, and command climate—three areas around which all SAPR training is built. According to recent survey data, more Marines are willing to intervene in high-risk situations, believe their command supports the SAPR program, and perceive a favorable command climate in which mutual respect and trust is promoted, and sexist comments and behaviors are actively discouraged.

Despite these promising data trends, the Marine Corps is careful not to confuse progress with victory. More efforts and improvement are needed in specific areas. Junior enlisted Marines continue to be the most at-risk demographic, with reporting rates among male victims remaining low and, despite a downward trend, prevalence rates among female Marines remaining relatively high. The Marine Corps will continue to strengthen its efforts against sexual assault—to include the prevention of alcohol abuse, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other high-risk behaviors and crimes—and is currently in the process of developing and implementing more customized training initiatives, targeted awareness campaigns, and victim protection mechanisms.

Historically, the Marine Corps has always been the youngest, most junior, and least married of all the Services—demographics that make this institution particularly susceptible to sexual assault. The Marine Corps recognizes that its demographics will not change, and that our SAPR efforts must be further strengthened and tailored to the unique Marine Corps culture and environment. The battle continues. All Marine Corps leaders, starting with the Commandant, remain engaged, committed, and willing to take the necessary measures to eliminate sexual assault completely from the ranks. In October 2014, the 36<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the Marine Corps assumed command and reinforced the Marine Corps commitment to continuing and advancing SAPR efforts: “I believe the Marine Corps has taken the right steps to combat sexual assaults within its

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ranks; however, much work remains. I am committed to confronting this crime.”

## **1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

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

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, with new and updated training initiatives being implemented even before recruit training, emphasizing individual character and the core values, and extending into the later stages of a Marine’s career, focusing on leadership and accountability. While built around leadership engagement, each of these Marine Corps SAPR training programs were designed to reduce stigma, challenge preexisting beliefs, and disrupt the offender’s cycle of harm in part by teaching the principles of bystander intervention. Research has shown that the likelihood of bystanders intervening to prevent a crime decreases significantly when the offender and the victim know each other. This finding is especially critical in the context of sexual assault, where the large majority of victims are acquainted with their attackers. This reluctance to intervene is most effectively addressed at the community level with proper training that empowers bystanders in two ways: 1) infusing them with a sense of responsibility to intervene, and 2) teaching them how to intervene. The Marine Corps has addressed these two elements in its training courses by appealing to all Marines’ sense of duty to protect each other and instructing them in the three D’s of bystander intervention: Direct, Distract, and Delegate. The following specific training products were developed and implemented in FY14:

#### **“Step Up” for Junior Enlisted Marines**

Marine Corps efforts to focus on that critical period of transition between entry-level training and the operating forces were strengthened by the 28 July 2014 release of the “Step Up” bystander intervention training program. Designed specifically for junior Marines, the most at-risk demographic in the Marine Corps, “Step Up” is a 90-minute video-based, interactive program that teaches the principles of bystander intervention. The video segment, which is integral and exclusive to this training, follows a group of acquainted junior Marines attending an off-base house party during which one Marine aggressively pursues another. The training teaches Marines about sexual assault and how to prevent it by identifying in this scenario the different ways in which bystanders could have intervened to stop an incident from occurring.

Regarding bystander intervention, “Step Up” training discusses red flags (i.e., actions and behaviors that go against the core values of the Marine Corps), as well as when and how to intervene, providing specific techniques and examples. In addition, the “Step Up” curriculum teaches junior Marines about healthy relationships, consent, sexual harassment (and how it differs from sexual assault), and reporting options for victims.

#### **Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs)**

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Based on the success of the six video-based EDGs that were implemented in FY12 as part of All Hands training, eight additional EDGs were developed in 2014. Four were distributed for Corps-wide use in September 2014. The remaining four will be incorporated into trainings targeting leaders at various levels. The EDGs enhance Marine Corps prevention training efforts, incorporating bystander intervention and teaching Marines how to properly respond if a sexual assault occurs. Each EDG targets a specific audience, from junior Marines to leadership, and relates to the targeted audience's level of responsibility and knowledge. Using realistic scenarios that depict incidents surrounding a sexual assault, EDGs allow Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations, preparing them to intervene and respond appropriately in real life. After watching an EDG video, Marines participate in small groups that enable candid, nonjudgmental discussions and serve to dispel myths and misconceptions about sexual assault.

In FY14, one of the EDG videos titled "The Gunny" received a bronze Telly Award. The Telly Award is an industry award for creative excellence honoring outstanding video and film programs. Winners represent the best work of many national and regional advertising agencies and production companies. "The Gunny" recounts a scenario in which a female Lance Corporal tells her Gunnery Sergeant that she was raped by another Lance Corporal the previous night. Rather than putting her in contact with a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA), the Gunnery Sergeant takes it upon himself to handle the situation the wrong way. After obtaining details about the incident from the victim, including the name of the alleged offender, the Gunnery Sergeant sends the victim home and angrily confronts the offender, eventually taking him to the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO). Later, the Sergeant Major gets wind of how the Gunnery Sergeant handled the situation and asks to speak with him. While the Sergeant Major praises the Gunnery Sergeant's initiative, he corrects his judgment on how to handle reports of sexual assault and goes through the proper protocol for such situations.

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### **Military Equal Opportunity (Sexual Harassment)**

While the Marine Corps SAPR program continues to implement large-scale initiatives, the Marine Corps Military Equal Opportunity (EO) program continues to advance its primary objective of integrating equal opportunity into every aspect of Marine Corps life. Specific objectives include building and maintaining a cohesive combat-ready corps of Marines who are focused and determined to accomplish their mission; promoting teamwork and cohesion through the elimination of prejudices and harassment; and ensuring equal opportunity exist for all Marines.

Regarding EO matters, the Marine Corps operates under the following principles, outlined in Marine Corps Order P5354.1D: "The organizational climate of a unit is the responsibility of the Commander. Sound leadership is the key to eliminating all forms of unlawful discrimination, and those in supervisory positions must foster an environment free of inappropriate behavior. All individuals in the unit must be treated fairly and with

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

mutual respect.” Leadership training is thus our primary means of implementing the Corps EO objectives. It includes the following methods to prevent discrimination and forms of harassment:

- Being proactive and ensuring that all EO complaints are thoroughly investigated.
- Ensuring all Marines are aware of the avenues for filing EO complaints and actions that will be taken against personnel in substantiated cases. A capable, trusted method of communicating EO complaints strengthens our Corps against negative values and inappropriate behavior.
- Setting the example by knowing what sexual harassment is and refusing to condone it. Marines must not only refrain from sexual harassment but also actively counter and report such actions immediately. Counseling harassers when sexual harassment is viewed even if a complaint is not filed.

### **1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

In compliance with the FY12 NDAA, SAPR training at each level Professional Military Education (PME) is tailored to Marines’ new responsibilities and leadership as they are promoted, emphasizing the central role of leadership in sexual assault prevention and response. Officer PME at the Expeditionary Warfare School and the Command and Staff College utilizes case studies to emphasize the importance of response protocol, command climate, and leadership engagement. All PME – to include Sergeants Course, Staff Academy, Advanced Academy, and First Sergeants Course – is aligned with DODI 6495.02 and covers the following requirements:

- Explanation and analysis of the SAPR program;
- Explanation and analysis of the necessity of immediate responses after a sexual assault has occurred to counteract and mitigate the long-term effects of violence. Long-term responses after sexual assault has occurred will address the lasting consequences of violence;
- Explanation of rape myths, facts, and trends pertaining to the military population;
- Explanation of the Commander’s and senior enlisted Service member’s role in the SAPR program;
- Review of all items found in the Commander’s protocols for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault; and
- Overview of what constitutes reprisal and procedures for reporting allegations of reprisal.

### **1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

The Marine Corps continues to assess its training programs across the SAPR training continuum, implementing all core competencies and learning objectives as identified by DOD SAPRO. In January 2014, the SAPR training at the Marine Corps Commanders Course was observed by DOD SAPRO, which found that 5 of 20 learning objectives were not met, and an additional 2 were only partially met. The Marine Corps has since updated its SAPR training at the Commanders Course to meet all 20 learning

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objectives, and is working to expand its curriculum (and time block) specifically to facilitate the interactive, skills-application case study portion of the training. The Marine Corps will continue to monitor all of its training programs to help ensure consistency across the Services, and welcomes future opportunities for assessment by DOD SAPRO.

### **1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring Commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

The Marine Corps Commanders Course is mandatory for all prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Advisors. The course emphasizes the importance of command climate and the central role of leadership in both prevention and response. The four-phase course employs a read-ahead, a group lecture/discussion, and practical application (i.e., small-team problem-solving scenarios). The last phase is a brief by their installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) within 30 days of assuming command or getting posted. The brief covers SAPR resources available at the local level. In addition to teaching the basic concepts and issues related to sexual assault in the military, the Commanders Course is designed to ensure that all Marine Corps leaders understand:

- Risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence and the proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and other destructive behaviors within their command;
- Essential elements of quality victim care and the roles and responsibilities of victim service providers;
- Complexity of sexual assault crimes and the appropriate investigation and disposition options available; and
- The roles of Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders in fostering a command environment free of sexual assault.

To reinforce these lessons throughout a Commander's career, HQMC SAPR is developing refresher training, to be conducted annually by Installation SARCs, for all Command Teams.

HQMC SAPR also outreaches to Commanders of all ranks. For example, in FY14, a SAPR brief was conducted at the Brigadier General Select Orientation Course (BGSOC). Material provided as part of this presentation outlined key command responsibilities—including military protective orders, civilian protective orders, expedited transfers, transferring of the alleged offender, and holding offenders appropriately accountable—while the brief emphasized the importance of setting a command climate nonpermissive to sexual assault and making sure that any incidents are properly addressed per policy.

### **1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

To keep lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed a communication strategy that includes face-to-face engagements, traditional print media,

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and social media platforms. Spurred by Summer 2014 Roadshow of the SAPR Branch Head, face-to-face engagements between HQMC SAPR and installation Marines increased in FY14 and is further planned for FY15 to help accomplish the following objectives:

- Serve as a model of engaged leadership that emphasizes every Marine's inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault;
- Enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels
- Provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts;
- Provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and efforts;
- Enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations; and
- Enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR programs.

As part of this communication strategy, the Marine Corps began the electronic distribution of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in August 2014. This document was designed to provide Marines with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Each of these topics will be addressed once per quarter, with the goal of tracking development over the long term. HQMC also produces brochures, newsletters, and other print media throughout the year to communicate with different audiences about SAPR efforts and progress.

In addition, the following initiatives have been implemented to enhance SAPR prevention efforts and education across the Corps:

### **Pre-deployment Training**

The Marine Corps revised its pre-deployment SAPR training program, which now includes bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies. The training also provides information pertaining to the country anticipated for deployment, emphasizing its customs, mores, and religious practices. In addition, the training identifies first responders who will be available during deployment, to include law enforcement, legal, the SARC, UVAs, healthcare personnel, and Chaplains.

### **Annual Training for all Marines**

Every Marine is required to complete annual SAPR training to ensure a thorough understanding of the nature of sexual assault in the military environment and the entire cycle of prevention, reporting, response, and accountability. While each annual training program is customized to grade and level of responsibility for each Marine, all SAPR training provides Marines with a general knowledge of sexual assault, to include:

- What constitutes sexual assault;

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

- Why sexual assault is a crime;
- The definition of consent;
- Available reporting options, exceptions, and limitations of each option;
- Awareness of the Commander's roles, responsibilities, and available military and civilian resources for victims;
- The distinction between sexual assault and sexual harassment and other types of sexual-related misconduct; and
- Methods of prevention and risk reduction, to include bystander intervention.

Other ongoing initiatives include HQMC quality assurance measures, such as IG inspections and courtesy visits; data fidelity measures, to include Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) monitoring; as well as ongoing collaboration with Force Preservation Council and Leadership Development Program.

### **1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

The Marine Corps has instituted a formal two-hour ethics package course of instruction titled "Whole of Character" for all poolees (i.e., Marine Corps enlistees in the Delayed Entry Program [DEP] who are awaiting travel to Recruit Training). This training is conducted by recruiters and required prior to accession. It is designed to introduce young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Learning objectives include:

- Understand the Marine Corps core values and how they are consistent with ethical standards of behavior;
- Understand the DOD definitions of sexual harassment, sexual assault, consent, and bystander intervention;
- See the value of making ethical decisions consistent with Marine Corps ethical standards;
- Anticipate consequences of decisions; and
- Avoid actions that could lead to negative outcomes.

Upon initial enlistment, recruits view the "Conduct Awareness" video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes, delivered by the Military Entrance and Processing Station (MEPS) Liaison.

In addition to "Whole of Character" training, all new members of the DEP receive a "Welcome Aboard Package" at the time of acceptance for enlistment into the Marine Corps. This packet is geared toward all new members and their families. In addition to a booklet and video about the command, sexual assault wallet cards are included that outline the DEP member's responsibilities for reporting of any incidents, bystander intervention, and acceptable conduct and reporting.



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During recruit training, recruits now receive four separate SAPR-related trainings. Training is provided on the first day of arrival to recruit training, conducted by a UVA. The second is on Training Day 10, which is a lecture given by the MCRD academics department. The third is a foot locker discussion with their Senior Drill Instructor, which occurs at Training Day 50. The fourth occurs at the end of recruit training and consists of the Marine Corps "Lost Honor" video, which includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

### **1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

Current DOD Accession Policy prevents the commissioning or enlistment of individuals convicted of these crimes, which is reinforced in Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC) policy. MCRC Order 1100.1 states: "Any applicant who was prosecuted, and convicted, or received an adverse adjudication for a Major Misconduct Offense (felony) or Misconduct Offense (misdemeanor) as an adult or juvenile of any sexual-related crime, or sexual assault is disqualified for enlistment. Any applicant with a conviction for an offense which results in the mandatory registration as a Sexual Offender on the National Sexual Offender Registry is ineligible for enlistment. No waivers will be considered."

### **1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

The Addendum to the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, approved in April 2014, directs the Marine Corps to review and update the Marine Corps Sponsorship Program, as appropriate, to mitigate the risk of sexual assault for Marines in transition. The Addendum also directs the Marine Corps to identify best practices and institutionalize the process for Marines Awaiting Training during the entry-level training pipeline and transitioning to the operating forces. In addition, HQMC SAPR is currently coordinating with the Marine Corps Leadership Development Program to augment the existing mentoring program with SAPR-specific responsibilities.

### **1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring Commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

All Commanders must ensure all members administratively attached to their commands have the opportunity to participate in the assessment process. For this purpose, the Marine Corps utilizes two separate, mandatory command climate surveys, both of which must be briefed to the next level in the chain of command after completion.

For commands with more than 50 personnel, the Defense Equal Opportunity

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Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) will be conducted within 90 days of assumption of command, and annually thereafter. Subordinate commands of 50 or less personnel will be surveyed with a larger unit in the command to ensure anonymity. All survey results will be briefed to the next higher level Commander in the chain of command within 30 days of receipt of the survey results. To ensure this requirement is being met, new features have been added to the command climate survey request form and notification emails. Per MARADMIN 464/13, published September 2013, survey administrators enter the next level Commander's information of their DEOCS request to ensure he/she is aware that the survey has been requested and that a brief will be required.

In addition, a new command climate survey directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) was implemented in June 2013 to supplement the existing DEOMI survey. The CMC's command climate survey is mandatory within 30 days of assuming command, and annually thereafter. Per MARADMIN 316/13, published June 2013, survey results are briefed to the next higher level Commander in the chain of command.

Command climate surveys identify areas in a unit that can be improved, allowing Commanders to prevent misconduct that may lead to serious crimes, such as sexual assault. These surveys are designed to measure the overall health and well-being of a command, helping to identify and mitigate the high-risk behaviors that tear at the fabric of the Corps.

**1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

The Reawakening campaign was launched in October 2013 with the aim to return and re-strengthen Marine Corps focus on its timeless foundations and ethos, and thus eliminate high-risk behaviors. The Reawakening campaign was designed to ensure a smooth transition from more than a decade of continuous combat to a return to garrison and the primary role as a crisis-response force-in-readiness. As such, the campaign focused on the foundations of discipline, faithfulness, self-excellence, and concerned leadership especially with regard to NCOs: 42% of the active duty Marine Corps hold the rank of Lance Corporal or below, making the Marine Corps easily the most junior of all military services. Initiatives implemented as a result of the Reawakening campaign included policy changes pertaining to the following:

### **Alcohol Sales**

The Marine Corps efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention, are outlined below. In addition to policy reviews, initiatives have been implemented pertaining to the proper training of alcohol providers, responsible sales practices, awareness efforts including public service announcements, and "Whole of Character" training programs for new Marines

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that emphasize responsible and ethical behavior. These efforts include:

On-Base Alcohol Sales Restrictions: MCO 1700.22F on Alcoholic Beverage Control is being updated and is expected to be published in early 2015. The MCO will provide additional safeguards for on-base facilities that sell/serve alcohol and reflect requirements outlined in a memo released by the CMC in August 2013. These requirements have already been implemented at all on-base facilities and include the following:

- Restriction of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales to the hours of 0800 to 2200;
- Removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to barracks;
- Reinforcement of Department of Defense (DOD) alcoholic beverage pricing policy at local commands;
- Limitation of floor space dedicated to the sale and display of alcoholic beverages in locations other than package stores or consolidated main stores, that encompass the package store, to no more than 10% of total retail selling floor space available;
- Consolidated locations for alcohol beverage products and displays so that they are away from the main entrance of the facility (sides or rear) in a location not normally used by underage patrons;
- Restriction of in-store marketing of alcoholic beverages to the area where alcohol is sold; and
- Site-by-site evaluation of on-base facilities operated by the Marine Corps outside of the United States to ensure compliance with existing ration programs and applicable Status of Forces Agreements.

Training for Alcohol Providers: All Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) employees who serve alcohol consumed on premises are required to complete annual responsible alcohol service training using the industry recognized ServSafe Alcohol certification program, offered by the National Restaurant Association, or the Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) program, offered by the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute. In addition, a data call was released in September 2014 requiring verification that all Marine Corps employees (employed 30 days or longer) who sell or serve alcohol to patrons for immediate consumption on premises have attended and successfully passed the approved alcohol service training program. All commands reported their employees had completed the required training, or are currently in the process of completing the annual renewal requirement

- The Marine Corps NAF Business and Support Services Division (MR) contacted the Washington D.C.-based nonprofit Safe Bars Initiative to determine if their training program for bar staff to recognize and respond to incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault among staff and patrons might be appropriate for adoption by club staff. While it was determined that the training was too early in the stages of development for adoption by the Marine Corps, which already

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provides bystander intervention training to club staff utilizing the CARE program, the initiative appears promising. Marine Corps personnel were provided more information about the initiative and will further review the training to determine whether it fits the evidence-based prevention model for inclusion in civilian bystander intervention training.

The Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR branch is collaborating with the HQMC Substance Abuse Program (SAP) to draft a Public Service Announcement that addresses all Marines taking action to identify and intervene when high-risk behaviors are present.

HQMC SAP provides policy level guidance to the field via MCO 5300.17 that requires installation specific alcohol abuse prevention planning that encompasses a comprehensive marketing plan to combat misuse and abuse of alcohol for coping. In addition, MCO 5300.17 on Marine Corps SAP is currently being updated to reflect a correlation between the use of alcohol and other significant behavioral health issues, including sexual assault.

### **Enhanced Barracks Oversight**

In September 2013, at the General Officers Symposium, the CMC called for several new initiatives pertaining to the barracks. He cited several behavioral problems as the reasoning behind these changes, mentioning specifically the issues of sexual assault, hazing, alcohol misuse, fraternization, and failure to maintain personal appearance standards. These initiatives included:

- Sergeants and Corporals will return to the barracks to provide leadership to the maximum extent possible. This policy change was made in 2011, with the CMC saying it was necessary to save money and put the Corps' new, impressive bachelor enlisted quarters to full use.
- Senior officers, staff NCOs (SNCOs), and NCOs will be in and out of the barracks regularly, especially between 2000 and 0400.
- Company-grade officers will be assigned as officers on duty and SNCOs will be assigned as staff officers on duty. All Marines on duty will be required to wear service uniforms, either Bravos or Charlies, depending on which uniform is in season.
- Two NCOs will be on duty per barracks, and a firewatch will be conducted on each floor of each building.
- Television and video games will not be allowed in the watchstander's place of duty. They must be out and about, and not behind a desk.

### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

The Marine Corps has assessed the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and developed courses of action to ensure compliance with all identified initiatives, many of

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which overlap with existing initiatives put forth in the SAPR Campaign Plan and Addendum. Specific DOD Prevention Strategy tasks that the Marine Corps has implemented include:

- Conduct specialized leader sexual assault prevention training
- Develop and expand gender-responsive and culturally competent programs (e.g. mentorship, initial entry) to address healthy relationships and active bystander intervention—with the emphasis that core values should anchor all actions—in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect
- Review and if necessary expand DOD and Service alcohol policies to address factors beyond individual use (e.g. pricing, outlet density, Arizona Safe Bars Alliance)
- Explore the development of (enhancement of existing) sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging (e.g. publishing court martial results).
- Assess, implement core competencies and continue to update all sexual assault-prevention related training and programs based on latest evidence-based research, practices, and lessons learned
- Implement policies that appropriately address high-risk situations targeted by offenders
- Institute recurring senior leadership meetings (e.g. quarterly Flag Officer/General Officer drumbeat, leader summits) to review sexual assault prevention programs (not case management group meetings)
- Develop sexual assault prevention strategies and programs which employ peers, near-peers (e.g. Service member one rank higher or somewhat senior in position of authority), and social influencers

### **1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

On 30 September 2014, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DOD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and HQMC Behavioral Health. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled “Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next Steps.” The working group discussed potential initiatives, but all agreed that not enough substantive research on the topic existed to validate a specific approach. Key takeaways included:

- Highlight the myths surrounding male sexual assault to leadership at every level to mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization.
- Most traumatized men have other traumas they might feel safer discussing. These might include Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), combat, and other adult trauma.
- Speculation as to why most males do not seek help includes the lack of awareness and acceptance of males as victims of USC. This includes the perception that it is unmanly and weak to be a victim, need or seek help, or share

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vulnerabilities.

- The general consensus of the working group was that male victims are not comfortable reporting USC to a SARC, VA, UVA, or anyone on base.

Areas to focus on included attacking the stigma surrounding male victimization; establishing anonymous and confidential protocols for male victims to access available supportive services; learning about and employing the fundamentals of outreach, e.g., using language that empowers them rather than labeling them, and launching an awareness campaign.

In addition, the Marine Corps has continued its collaboration with the Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN), which operates the DOD Safe Helpline, a military and civilian resource database. The DOD Safe Helpline service referral database is populated with input from each Military Service, the National Guard Bureau, the Coast Guard, Military OneSource, and Military HomeFront, and is updated frequently to ensure accuracy and provides information on SARCs, legal, medical, mental health, and spiritual military resources. The referral database also houses information for local civilian resources for Safe Helpline users (victims and victim assistance providers) seeking information and crisis support from both civilian and military response systems. Representatives from RAINN and the DOD Safe Helpline have participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training Event in August 2014 as guest lecturers.

### **1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

The Marine Corps continues to expand its SAPR Branch at the headquarters level, adding more research and prevention subject matter expertise to implement a more comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault. These efforts will focus on validating the effectiveness of existing initiatives and protecting vulnerable Marines from high-risk situations. Prevention efforts will consider all Marine populations (bystanders, victims, and offenders) in order to fully understand and interrupt the chain of an offender's actions, prior to an incident of sexual assault. In addition to continued implementation of its SAPR Campaign Plan and the Phase II Addendum, HQMC SAPR will also increase collaboration with other Marine Corps programs to strategically address associated behaviors, including sexual harassment as a possible precursor and substance abuse.

More research will also be conducted to identify more effective training approaches, including a virtual immersive training model. Steps have already been taken toward the development of a large-scale SAPR training product that focuses on the roles and leadership responsibilities of company grade officers, SNCOs, and NCOs. Using the virtual immersive model, the training will be designed to enhance the target audiences' knowledge and skills through an evidence-based approach that positively modifies behavior with respect to SAPR. The training will center on a video production-based simulation requiring participants to play characters in order to identify, prevent,

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intervene, and/or respond to sexual assault or related incidents or dilemmas. The participants will practice in the safety of cyberspace to address real-life situations they may encounter in their roles as leaders, supervisors, and mentors. The participants will learn about consequences of their decisions and actions in terms of how they can affect a victim, unit, and ultimately the Marine Corps.

Each training simulation storyline will be multidimensional in scope, meaning there are several complex and dynamic issues and dilemmas occurring simultaneously or that compound over a period of time. The storylines will not be limited to a single incident during a single period of time, but be inclusive of various periods of time following a sexual assault (e.g., six months after a report is filed, etc.). Below are some topical areas that will be included in the training simulations:

- Reporting outside of the chain of command;
- Addressing false reporting and maintaining supportive climate for victims;
- Contributing to a positive command climate;
- Recognizing signs of retaliation;
- Selection of Uniformed Victim Advocates;
- Initial actions for responding to sexual assault;
- Expedited transfers;
- Navy Regulation Article 1137 (Mandatory Reporting);
- Sexual assault prevention; and
- Distinguishing between sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Additionally, all other training requirements will be covered in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the DOD learning objectives and core competencies.

### **2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

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

In FY14, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) – the Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) for the Marine Corps – continued its use of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) teams, established in June 2012 in support of the DOD Special Victim Capability (SVC) initiative. ASAP pairs special agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assaults. This team concept allows personnel to surge sex crime investigations, resulting in a more timely completion and a quicker delivery of investigative reports to Navy and Marine Corps Convening Authorities. ASAP members collaborate throughout the investigative process with Victim Advocates (VAs), Victim Legal Counsel (VLC), and prosecutors, in accordance with the SVC criteria.

To help offset the increase in sexual assault reporting, the Department of the Navy (DON) approved 54 new NCIS billets—including 41 special agents and 13 support staff—in July 2013. The Special Agents have completed the nearly six-month Special

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Agent Basic Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and reported to their assigned field offices, where they are now participating in the Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP). During the FTEP, new special agents investigate such crimes as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. Although these new special agents are not currently investigating sexual assaults, their contributions help mitigate overall workloads, allowing more experienced agents to focus on the investigation of sex crimes.

To further address increased sexual assault reporting, NCIS activated 21 NCIS Master-at-Arms (MA) reservists for a period of one year. The reservists are predominantly local and state police officers and detectives who already possess the investigative expertise needed to investigate sexual assault allegations. The MAs were recalled to active duty and attended five weeks of instruction on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing/interrogation techniques, crime scene processing/management, and advanced sexual assault training at FLETC. The MAs graduated in July 2014 and reported to NCIS field offices in the continental United States for duty.

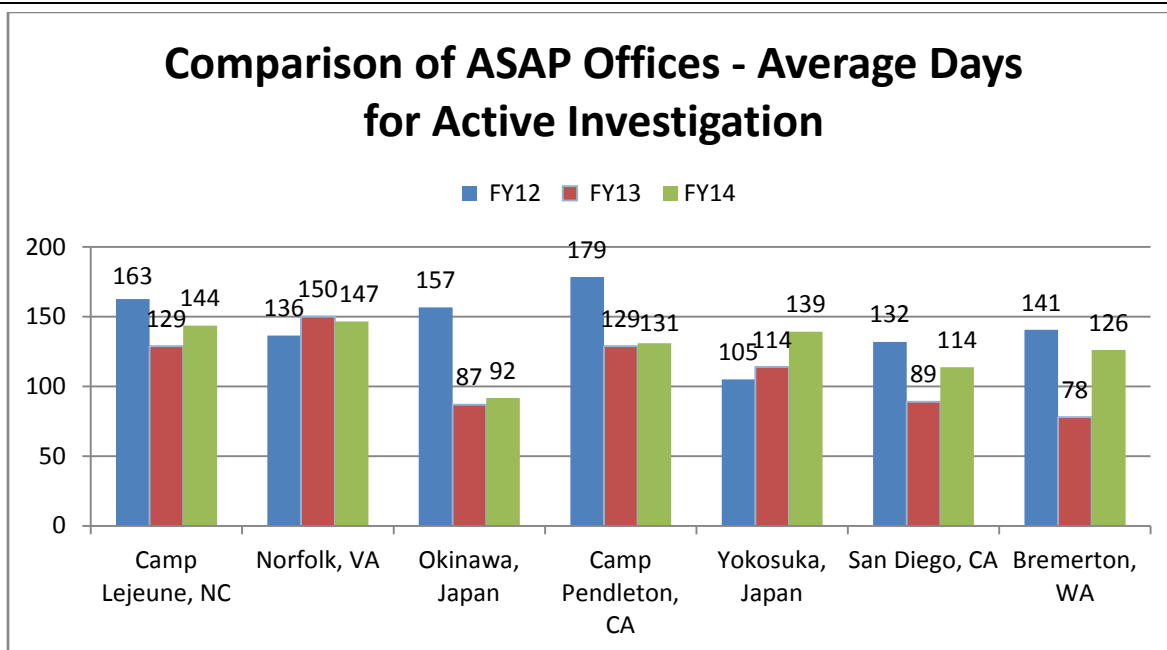
### **2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for MCIOs.**

The implementation of ASAP in June 2012 established SVC for NCIS. Since its implementation, the timeliness of NCIS sexual assault investigations improved markedly without any degradation to investigative quality. ASAP teams operate in fleet concentration areas where the volume of sexual assault reports is the greatest. ASAP teams have been established in the following locations:

- Camp Lejeune, NC – established June 2012
- Norfolk, VA – established August 2012
- Okinawa, Japan – established September 2012
- Camp Pendleton, CA – established October 2012
- Bremerton, WA – established March 2013
- San Diego, CA – established April 2013
- Yokosuka, Japan – established August 2013



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NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to the ASAP concept, investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations conducted by ASAP teams in FY 2013 was 110 days, nearly a 24% decrease from 144 days in FY 2012. Data through the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of FY 2014 indicates the length of investigations is 126 days, which is attributed to the continued increase in sexual assaults reported throughout the year.

Additionally, since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. The 2014 sexual assault statistics showed a 55% increase in sexual assault investigations since June 2012. NCIS has diverted Special Agents from other critical mission areas to address this dramatic increase.

### **2.3 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every 30 days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office senior management visits, quality assistance visits by Executive Assistant Directors, field office inspections by the NCIS Inspector General, and NCISHQ program reviews.

Per DODI 5505.18, when an MCIO is the lead investigative agency, it may not close an adult sexual assault investigation without the written disposition data documented in the final investigative report or database. An NCIS investigation is not forwarded to

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command for administrative/judicial action until all investigative leads have been completed. Once the case has been adjudicated, the investigation is closed only when the convening authority provides a Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR) to HQMC Judge Advocate Division.

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

To meet SVC requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DODI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DODIG directive-type memorandum (DTM) 14-002. Training courses that meet these requirements include the Army's Special Victims Unit Investigations Course (SVUIC) (for adult sexual assault investigations) and the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP) (for the investigation of child crimes and domestic violence).

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVC offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 161 of which are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVC crimes. Since August 2012, 101 of the 161 dedicated personnel and 197 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the SVUIC—thus leaving a large percentage of Special Agents and Investigators untrained in the advanced course. NCIS continues to work with the Army to satisfy these training requirements and mitigate the restrictions brought about by the limited number of training courses conducted per year, as well as the limited number (8 to 10) of training seats per course available to MCIOs.

To address the issue, NCIS partnered with representatives from the USN Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) and developed an advanced adult sexual assault investigation course that not only meets new legislation and DOD training requirements, but also certifies investigators in conducting these types of investigations. At the end of FY 2014, NCIS offered two pilot courses of the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP) at FLETC and trained an additional 40 NCIS Special Agents and Investigators and 8 USN/USMC prosecutors. At this time, 11 iterations (264 seats) of the AASAITP are funded for FY 2015.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DODIG DTM 14-0002 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement. This two-week course will be offered twice in FY 2015 (48 seats).

### **2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with**

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### **authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

In investigations that cross services, the lead investigative MCIO is determined by the service of the subject or the service of the victim if a subject has not been identified. In situations where investigative resources are limited, NCIS works jointly with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and the Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) to ensure investigations are thorough and timely.

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

Since the three MCIOs have the same DOD-mandated training requirements, NCIS partnered with the Army CID and the AFOSI to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, such as subject matter experts.

The FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (title V, subtitle H, section 571) requires all MCIOs to “establish special victim teams for the purpose of investigating allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual offenses.” Additionally, each MCIO must “prescribe standards for the training, selection, and certification of personnel assigned for the special victim teams.”

To meet NDAA directives, DODIG DTM 14-002, “The Establishment of SVC Within the MCIOs” required all MCIOs to develop “a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately trained investigators to investigate allegations of all designated SVC-covered offenses.” SVC-covered offenses include allegations of adult sexual assault, domestic violence involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm, and child abuse involving sexual assault and/or grievous bodily harm.

### **2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time to less than 30 days from submission to completion of evidence analysis.

The US Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) has partnered with USACIL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facility. Unlike the civilian sector, USACIL

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does not limit forensic samples submitted and USACIL is time-bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence within the 120 day maximum for “speedy trial.” Their staff does a monumental job in completing evidence examinations within an average of 71–77 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take 150–160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to USACIL undergo quality assurance review. Feedback results will be shared with the provider submitting forensic evidence and trends will be shared with all.

### **2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

DODI 6495.02 states that “unit Commanders who receive an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault shall immediately refer the matter to the appropriate MCIO,” and DODI 5505.18 requires the MCIO to initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware. Additionally, the instruction states “all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (and attempts) against adults will be immediately reported to the MCIO, regardless of the severity of the allegation.” NCIS continues to respond to all allegations of sexual assault upon notification. NCIS continues outreach initiatives, such as briefings, Crime Reduction Campaigns, and a Text-Tip anonymous hotline to increase awareness and encourage timely reporting.

### **2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to Commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

In accordance with DODI 5505.18 and the FY14 NDAA, the MCIO investigator assigned to an adult sexual assault investigation will ensure a SARC has been notified as soon as possible to ensure system accountability and victim access to services as needed. In instances where NCIS initiates an investigation, NCIS personnel notifies VAs and SARCs within 24 hours and consults with all members within 48 hours.

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

Upon receipt of a sexual assault report, ASAP teams will employ a surge response to complete the investigative activity in a timely manner, with the intent of providing more rapid delivery of the investigative package to the convening authority. The ASAP initiative also includes early engagement with legal and victim advocacy personnel. In instances where NCIS initiates an investigation, NCIS personnel notify prosecutors within 24 hours and consults with them within 48 hours.

### **2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

As required by NCIS policy, DD Form 2911 (DOD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report) is collected by NCIS investigative personnel following a victim’s examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). The form is a required exhibit to the NCIS Report of Investigation, which by policy is retained for 50 years from the date the

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investigation is closed. NCIS does not collect these forms for Restricted reporting. Until new DODI policy is published, NCIS considers all Restricted reports as unsolved, therefore SAFE kits are retained indefinitely. Additionally, the DON requires 50-year retention of DD Form 2910/2911 until new DODI policy is published, changing this requirement from 5 years to 50 years.

### **2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

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

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

NCIS launched the Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) Program to assess field performance and adherence to operational excellence, focusing on investigative quality, timeliness, and compliance with NCIS policy and standards. SAVs are initiated by the NCIS Deputy Director at his/her discretion. In addition, the Quality Assurance Visit Program is a program in which the NCIS geographic Executive Assistant Directors for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations conduct regularly scheduled visits to field offices to assess investigative quality, timeliness, and compliance with NCIS policy and standards.

Additionally, in an effort to further professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active-duty MAs, NCIS will commence a separate pilot program in FY15. Twelve MAs selected from the fleet who have already attended the eight-week Military Police Investigator's course will attend the same FLETC course of instruction as their reserve counterparts. Upon graduation, they will report for duty to NCIS field offices, where they will conduct criminal investigations under the auspices of the Special Agent in Charge.

## **3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

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

During FY14, the legal community continued to implement and refine the 2012 CMC-directed legal reorganization to raise the quality and consistency of legal support across the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps has instituted a number of process improvements designed to formalize the higher standards for the practice of military justice. They

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include new detailing and qualification standards, implementation of the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) directive memorandum, implementation of the FY14 NDAA and standardization of military justice processes. These improvements promote the proper detailing of counsel, the efficient handling of complex cases such as sexual assault to better hold offenders accountable.

### **Increased Counsel Qualification Standards**

The Marine Corps recently increased the qualification standards for all judge advocates, including Article 32 investigating officers, handling special victim cases. With few exceptions, Article 32 investigating officers now must be field grade judge advocates that have experience handling special victim cases as a trial counsel or defense counsel. Additionally, detailing authorities must consider a number of factors when detailing counsel or investigating officers, including trial experience, education, training, and the individual characteristics of the case.

For special victim cases, the Marine Corps developed new guidance and qualification criteria for detailing counsel. In FY14, the regional trial counsels (RTC) personally detailed all counsel and other trial support assets to all special victim cases. Before being detailed by the RTC to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the RTC and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) will review their background and experience and ensure they are confident in the counsel's ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. In addition, trial counsel assigned to sexual assault cases are required to consult with civilian Highly Qualified Experts (HQE). HQEs are seasoned civilian prosecutors with significant experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy. With these new requirements and consistent field grade supervision, trial counsels are well-equipped to handle the increasing complexity of sexual assault cases.

### **Implementation of DOD DTM 14-003, "DOD Implementation of Special Victim Capability (SVIP) Prosecution and Legal Support"**

In February 2014, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued a DTM to establish policy for implementation of a Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability, across the DOD to provide a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately skilled personnel to investigate and prosecute covered offenses. The Marine Corps utilized the RTC/HQE supervisory model to implement this requirement.

### **Implementation of the FY14 NDAA**

The Fiscal Year 2014 NDAA included changes to nearly every stage of the military

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justice process: changes to initial disposition decisions, limitations on the scope of preliminary hearings under Article 32, review of non-referral decisions, establishment of minimum sentences for certain sex offenses, and limitations on the scope of clemency available for members convicted of crimes. The Marine Corps, as a member of the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice, has been working closely with the other Services to implement these significant changes through amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial DOD, DON, and Marine Corps regulations, and practice advisories to the fleet. Additionally, the Marine Corps began a complete revision of the Manual for Legal Administration in order to implement and incorporate the authorities and developments from the Fiscal Year 2013 and 2014 NDAs.

### Standardized Forms

In FY14, the Marine Corps continued to standardize its trial services forms ensure all reporting and requests for legal services are standardized regardless of where a Marine serves. This standardization promotes consistency across the Service and reduces variances in information collected and reported and also minimizes the training time when Marines move to a different region.

### 3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/counsel for victims.

The Marine Corps VLCO was established on 1 November 2013 (and became fully operational on 1 January 2014) to provide legal advice and counseling to eligible victims of all crimes under the UCMJ, including sexual assault, throughout the length of the investigation and prosecution process. Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) help safeguard and assert victims' rights throughout the military justice process. To date, the VLCO:

- Assisted more than 750 crime victims.
- Established an enduring personnel structure now comprised of 15 active duty judge advocates, one senior paralegal, and 8 enlisted legal services specialists, plus 2 Auxiliary VLC available to assist when needed.
- Received overwhelmingly positive feedback from the fleet.
- Helped Commanders across the Marine Corps to understand victims' views with regard to disposition decisions, expedited transfers, and collateral misconduct, among other matters.

The VLCO mission is to protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. VLC safeguard and assert victims' rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the Military Rules of Evidence (MRE), Rules for Courts-Martial (RCM), and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenber* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard "through counsel." Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;

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4. Right to provide "Victim's View as to Disposition" of the case to the convening authority per RCM 306;
5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;
6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and
7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.

The Marine Corps expanded the eligibility for VLC assistance beyond victims of sexual assault to include victims of all crimes in violation of the UCMJ, as permitted by 10 USC §§ 1044, 1044e, and 1565b, including both adult and minor dependents. Additionally, eligible victims include those who file restricted reports or have not yet decided whether to file a report are entitled to VLCO services.

The Marine Corps set high standards for judge advocates selected for assignment to VLCO: they must have military justice experience, pass sensitive position screening, and complete a specialized VLC course offered by one of the Judge Advocate General's schools. Ultimately, VLC are certified by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy per 10 U.S.C. § 1044e(c).

VLC and the VLCO supervisory chain are autonomous from, and independent of, any other legal organization or chain of command within the Marine Corps. The SJA to CMC establishes and oversees the VLCO, while an OIC leads the VLCO and is responsible for the professional supervision of VLC and the delivery of victims' legal services. The initial personnel structure approved for the VLCO at initial operating capability was 15 active duty Marine Corps judge advocates, supported by nine enlisted legal services specialists, plus four part-time active duty O-3 judge advocates as Auxiliary Victims' Legal Counsel (AVLC). AVLC have a separate primary duty assignment and serve as VLC only when needed to handle conflict cases or high case volume. The Marine Corps added one reserve O-3 judge advocate who received one year orders to establish a VLCO office at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, NC. The service also added an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Detachment, VLCO Reserve Branch, which currently consists of one drilling reserve O-5 and one drilling reserve O-3, each supporting the VLCO up to 36 days per year. The Marine Corps has also hired one GS-11 Paralegal Specialist to support the VLCO headquarters element, taking the place of the previous enlisted legal services specialist. The eight remaining enlisted legal services specialists will be replaced by GS-9 paralegals in FY15. Finally, the VLCO has requested to hire four part-time HQEs, with one available to support each of the four VLCO regions. These HQEs will be experienced litigators to help train VLC and to advise VLC on case strategy.

Since establishment, the VLCO has provided numerous briefings to increase awareness of legal services available to victims. Between October 2013 and February 2014, the VLCO OIC traveled extensively across all Marine Corps regions to provide briefs about this program, including meeting with Commanders, SARCs, VAs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel,



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military criminal investigators (such as NCIS and Marine Corps CID), and all Marine Corps judge advocates. On 24 January 2014, the VLCO OIC briefed all the Marine Corps three- and four-star generals at the Executive Officer Offsite (EOS) meeting in Arlington, VA. The VLCO Deputy OIC spoke at each of the TCAP training events, conducted at Camp Lejeune, NC, on 14 January 2014, and at Camp Pendleton, CA on 4 February 2014, to educate trial counsel about the role of VLC. During the FY14 SJA to CMC Legal Community Training, 25-27 February 2014, the VLCO OIC briefed all the senior JAs, including Marine Corps military judges.

Since November 2013, the VLCO has also made use of media platforms to advertise available services. Information about VLCO has been included in monthly Marine Corps Public Affairs updates read by Commanders and others. Additionally, several military newspapers have featured articles about VLCO, including the Marine Corps Times, and base newspapers at Camp Lejeune, MCAS Beaufort, and MCB Quantico. Finally, the VLCO has a public website with essential information about the program and VLC contact information.

### **VLCO Training**

#### **Certification Training**

All attorneys and paralegals assigned to VLCO attend specialized initial training at one of the Judge Advocate General's Schools. The Air Force offers The Special Victims' Counsel Course twice per year at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL,. The Army Special Victims' Counsel Course offered at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) in Charlottesville, VA, has been offered three times to date. Navy Justice School (NJS) has offered one similar course to date. All these courses include instruction in substantive military law, victim behavior, victim services, counseling techniques, and participation in practical scenario-driven exercises.

#### **Legal Education**

VLC attend additional specialized training offered by organizations outside the military as available. Some of the courses attended by VLC since 1 November 2013 are Preventing, Assessing, and Treating Child, Adolescent, and Adult Trauma offered by the Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma; Equal Justice for Children sponsored by the National District Attorneys Association; and the 2014 Crime Victim Law Conference sponsored by the National Crime Victim Law Institute.

#### **Annual VLCO Training Event**

The first annual VLCO-wide training event took place in August 2014. This event featured several classes by prominent victims' legal rights experts, and provided an opportunity to share lessons learned and develop best practices.

See item 5.10 in LOE 5 for more information pertaining to the implementation of VLCO.

**3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive**

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### **specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

#### **Enhanced Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Training**

The Marine Corps TCAP has overseen a large increase in training in the last three years. In FY14, TCAP offered two week-long courses focused on the prosecution of sexual assault cases as mandated in MARADMIN 610/13, attendance at which meets the training requirement to be awarded the qualification to prosecute special victim cases. The TCAP courses included training in building case theory, charging under Article 120, UCMJ, general trial advocacy skills, use of expert witnesses, victim support, and prosecutorial ethics. A mix of experienced experts provided the instruction, including senior judge advocates, district attorneys, and expert witnesses who frequently testify in sexual assault cases, such as computer forensic experts, forensic DNA analysts, toxicologists, and SANEs. To ensure that trial counsel better represent the victims' interests when prosecuting cases, the Marine Corps also continued its partnership with the United States Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The OVC provided valuable financial support and information on current victims' rights laws and trends.

Since 2011, the Marine Corps has significantly expanded the funding and approved courses available to assist trial counsel in understanding and prosecuting special victim cases from three courses available through NJS and TCAP, to over 20 courses available through NJS, TCAP, the National District Attorney's Association, the Department of Justice, National Advocacy Center, the FLETC, and the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General's (JAG) schools. In these courses, trial counsel, trial administrative officers, legal services specialists, and regional trial investigators, focus on specific aspects of special victim cases, from working with victims to trial advocacy, understanding digital exploitation of children and child abuse, gathering and analyzing evidence, and partnering with victim advocates and agents from NCIS in investigating and prosecuting special victim cases. Marine Corps TCAP will continue to work with NCIS, our sister Services, the Department of Justice, and other national prosecution training organizations to provide the highest quality of training for our trial counsel working with special victim cases and other special victim capable partners.

The Marine Corps Defense Services Organization (DSO), with the mission of delivering zealous, independent, and professional defense services to Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action, oversees the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). Since 2011, DCAP has aggressively sought out and sent defense counsel to training courses designed to ensure DSO attorneys maintain the knowledge and experience necessary to provide successful representation despite sweeping changes in the manner the military prosecutes sexual assault cases when cases are referred to courts-martial. The DSO continues to attend service school training at NJS and the Army and Air Force JAG schools. The training from these service schools is bolstered by attendance at civilian training events sponsored by organizations such as the National Association for Criminal Defense Lawyers, Federal Public Defenders Association, Bronx Defenders Academy, National Criminal Defense College, and various other local and state public defender offerings. More specific training is provided through consultations with the

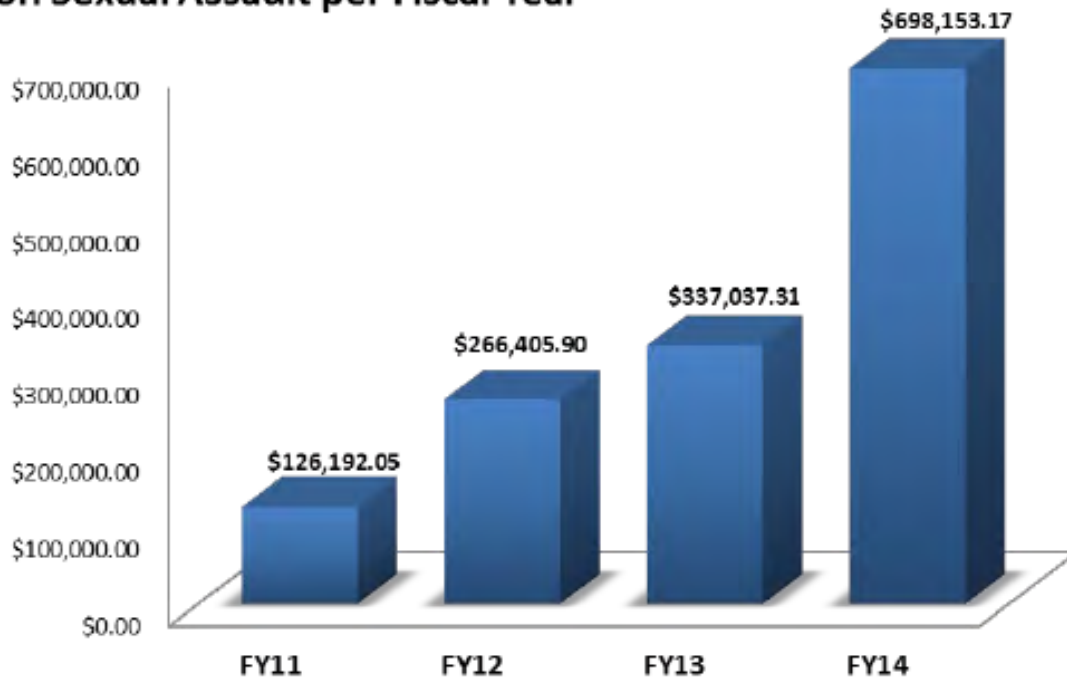
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Marine Corps criminal defense HQE. The Marine Corps DSO will continue to train its attorneys to the best extent possible, ensuring that Marine and Navy accused receive competent and effective representation.

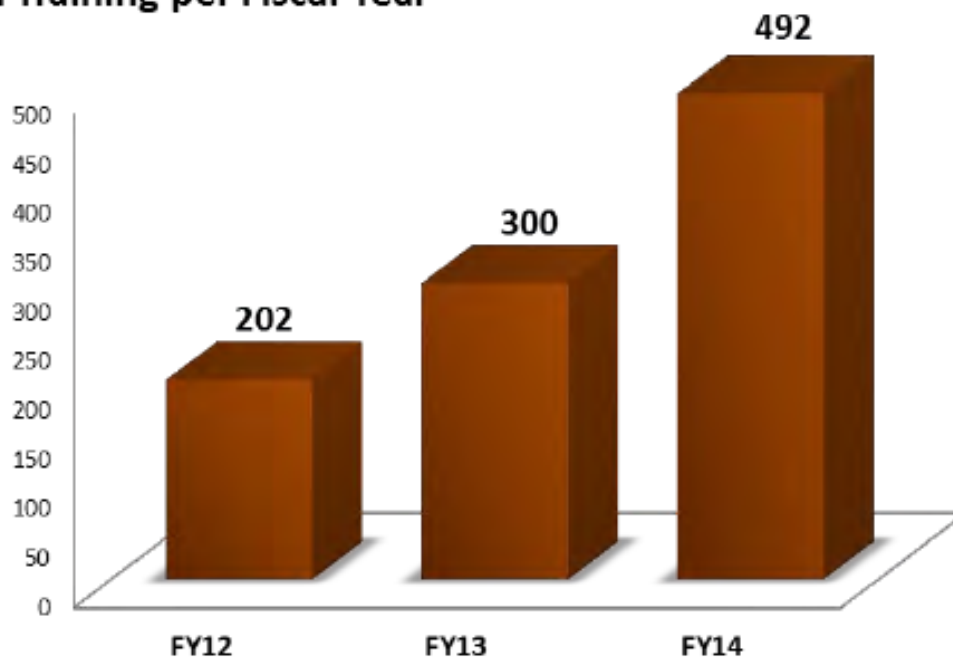
In addition to the nationally recognized training provided to Marine Corps trial and defense counsel, the Marine Corps implemented increased regional and local training standards by the regional and senior trial/defense counsel. As recorded in the updated Manual for Legal Administration, each regional supervisory counsel must provide for two days of training for all counsel within the region every quarter, and each senior supervisory trial or defense counsel must provide two one-day trainings each quarter. These trainings focus the counsel on how to leverage the additional special victim capabilities at their region and installation such as the family advocacy specialists, health care providers, child protective services, law enforcement officers, SARCs, VAs, and the local forensic testing facilities. They also instill the importance of ethical representation and the basic trial advocacy skills required for special victim cases. The below charts show both the number of counsel trained for special victim capabilities (including VLC) and the level of funding the Marine Corps has committed to train our trial counsel, defense counsel, and VLC (FY14 only) in handling these complex cases.

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### Amount of Funds Expended to Train Marine Corps Legal Staff on Sexual Assault per Fiscal Year



### Number of Marine Corps Personnel Receiving Sexual Assault Legal Training per Fiscal Year



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### **Victim Witness Assistance Personnel:**

The Marine Corps provides special victim capability training to all of its regional and installation victim witness liaisons through an annual course. This course covers an in depth discussion of victims' rights and how to ensure victims are provided needed services. The course has classes on working with victims, understanding services offered by SAPR as well as FAP, and enforcing victims' rights. In addition to the annual course, each region has semi-annual meetings of all the Victim-Witness liaisons where they discuss and train on issues faced by that region as well as quarterly installation meetings to discuss and train on issues faced by that particular installation.

### **3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

The Manpower Management Special Duty Assignment section screens the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) for sex-related offenses. SAPR led an Operational Planning Team to develop requirements and policy that captured UCMJ articles for non-judicial punishment and court martial entries concerning sexually-related misconduct. MARADMIN 416/14, published 22 August 2014, outlines the process for Commanders to identify and review the OMPFs of Marines with sexual misconduct convictions. Naval Justice Information System (NJIS) ALNAV 065/14 was released 18 August 2014 and is the long-term solution (two-year process) for this task.

### **3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of Commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

#### **Training for Commanders and Marines**

The Marine Corps legal community has increased training and education of Marines regarding sexual assault to supplement broader SAPR programs. These legal efforts to confront sexual assault include increased training of senior leaders, participation in training of Marines, and increased communication concerning the results of courts-martial for educational and deterrent effect.

#### **Senior Leader Training**

The Marine Corps provides formal and informal legal training for senior enlisted leaders, Commanders, and General Officers. Formally, senior enlisted leaders are trained at the Senior Enlisted Course and the Sergeant Major Symposium on Military Justice, which includes an overview of the military justice process, the role of convening authorities in that process, unique sexual assault requirements, legal pitfalls such as unlawful command influence, and recent developments in military justice. Senior Commanders are similarly trained in these areas in the weeklong Commanders Course, and the senior officer course through NJS and TJAGLCS. The Marine Corps recently increased the focus on legal accountability at the Commanders Course from one hour to four hours to help Commanders understand the nuances of sexual assault cases. All of these courses have been modified to increase the focus on sexual assault, including educating these leaders about sexual assault myths, victimology, updates to UCMJ

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Article 120, and SAPR policies such as Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) and SAPR 8-Day Briefs.

### **Legal Community Training**

SJAs provide daily advice and informal training to the Commanders and senior enlisted they serve, keeping those Commanders apprised of continuing developments and advising them on military justice matters as issues arise in disciplinary cases. The SJA to CMC provides annual training to SJAs on updates in the law from the NDAA and other policy updates at the annual Legal Community Training. SJAs also receive instruction on emerging sexual assault tools and trends. This training ensures Commanders are provided the most accurate and up-to-date legal advice.

### **3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all Commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O6 or higher.**

#### **Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA)**

Grade requirements for convening authorities to dispose of sexual assaults have also increased. In April 2012, the SecDef withheld initial disposition authority (IDA) in sexual assault offenses (SA-IDA)—including penetration offenses, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit those crimes—to the Colonel/special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) level. The CMC expanded SA-IDA to include all contact sex offenses, child sex offenses, and any attempts to commit those offenses. As a result, the Marine Corps now has a smaller group of more senior and experienced officers making disposition decisions for all sexual offense allegations and any related collateral misconduct. These requirements have been implemented in the Marine Corps in the Legal Administrative Manual. Commander's courses and the Legal Community Training discuss the requirements with Commanders and SJAs. In addition, reports of dispositions of sexual assault cases are sent to Judge Advocate Division on the Secretary of Navy's required SADR form, which lists the grade and name of the Commander making the disposition decision.

### **3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

Training for MRE 514 is included in the 40-hour Marine Corps victim advocacy training required for all SARCs and VAs.

In addition, SAPR first responders often work alongside VLC. Marine VLC protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;
4. Right to provide "Victim's View as to Disposition" of the case to the convening

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<p>authority per RCM 306;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;</li> <li>6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and</li> <li>7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.</li> </ol>
<p><b>3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.</b></p>
<p>There are no specific direct care programs that Navy Medicine maintains or has implemented specifically for members convicted of sexual assault. While convicted offenders are offered programs when incarcerated (if applicable) and several civilian programs are available as well, very few Navy providers have expertise in treatment for sex offenders.</p>
<p><b>3.9 NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.</b></p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.</b></p>
<p>For FY14: The Marine Corps organized external collaborators who presented at our Annual SAPR training which took place 19–21 August 2014 in Quantico, VA. This training was attended by all SARCs and SAPR VAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Voices and Faces Project (Chicago) who presented “What We Can Learn From Sexual Violence Survivors”</li> <li>– DOD Inspector General (Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations) who presented on “Assisting Victims with Reprisal”</li> <li>– Mid-Shore Region for All Seasons Mental Health Clinic who presented on "Secondary Trauma"</li> <li>– DOD SAPRO and RAINN who presented on the DOD Safe Helpline and HelpRoom</li> <li>– “1in6” organization (Santa Barbara, CA) who presented on “Understanding Men Who Were Sexually Abused or Assaulted”</li> </ul> <p>As discussed above, every RTC office in the Marine Corps is composed of a civilian HQE. By having the HQEs positioned within the regional LSSSs, the trial counsel have ready access to these specialists to help develop trial strategies and provide relevant feedback on a day-to-day basis. The prosecution HQEs have provided analysis and assisted with case strategy in over 150 sexual assault cases. The Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel (RSP) studied the effectiveness of this program and recommended the “SJA to the CMC continue to fund and expand programs that provide a permanent civilian presence in the training structure for both trial and defense counsel.” The RSP cited these HQEs as adding perspective, base-level experience,</p>

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continuity, transparency, and validity to military counsel training programs.

In LSSS-West, the HQE has organized coordination meetings and training with local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys' offices and the local sexual assault response team. These efforts have resulted in the development of SOPs concerning transfer of cases from local authorities to military authorities, transfer of SAFE exams to military installations, obtaining records from Child Protective Services, employed local resources to support child victims and witnesses in court-martials and provided insight to local prosecutors and law enforcement on unique military issues.

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

The Marine Corps legal community will continue to lead the accountability line of effort in the fight against sexual assault. In the upcoming years, key initiatives will include solidifying changes to law and policy through implementing regulations; evaluating and executing recommendations from the RSP, JPP, and the MJRG; refining military justice management tools and processes; and ensuring the Marine Corps maintains the judge advocate structure required to support these developments.

Under the leadership of the SJA to CMC, the legal community will use improved management tools and processes to evaluate best practices, identify shortfalls in our practice, and develop new standards for the legal community. Our forthcoming initiatives include increased standardization of sexual assault disposition processes and development of training for Article 32 Preliminary Hearing Officers to ensure competent, thorough, and fair evaluation of allegations under the new Article 32 rules. In FY15, the SJA to CMC will publish a completely revised Legal Services Administration Manual that sets standards, requires training to meet those standards, and further implements, the legal services inspection, to inspect to those standards. In addition, Judge Advocate Division will publish guidance and training for SJAs to help them understand the numerous policy and legislative changes affecting military justice and sexual assault response.

### **3.12 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in FY14**
- **Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor**

- In FY14, 13.0% of all cases preferred were SAPR sexual assault cases. The Marine Corps preferred charges in 1,342 cases that went to either a general, special, or summary court-martial, and 175 of these cases were SAPR sexual assault cases.

- 100% of all SAPR sexual assaults were prosecuted by a specially trained



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prosecutor. In accordance with paragraph 1204 of MCO P5800.16A, all lead trial counsel detailed to a special victim case, including all sexual assault cases, must be personally detailed by the regional trial counsel. Before detailing a trial counsel to a special victim case, the counsel must be qualified to try a special victim case. In order to qualify to try a special victim case, a trial counsel must be general court-martial qualified, and meet additional standards, including training, experience, and have previously tried a contested special victim case as an assistant trial counsel. The training requirement can only be met by attending an intermediate-level sexual assault course.

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

#### **4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DODI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

Throughout out FY14, the Marine Corps continued to refine its ability to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options through several measures, including the following: continued compliance with the DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP); further refinement and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines; sustainment of proper staffing requirements; continued use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief; and continued compliance with the standards of victim assistance personnel, as identified in DODI 6400.07, Enclosure 2.

SARC and VA training is designed to provide these SAPR personnel with a wide repertoire of knowledge, skills, and tools to successfully provide culturally sensitive, high-quality, and victim-centered response and care. From the time a victim of sexual assault contacts an advocate and chooses to file a report until the time the victim decides that services are no longer needed, Marine Corps SAPR advocates dedicate themselves to a process that is not only multifaceted but also requires an innovative and skillful ability to navigate effectively: building rapport with victims; lending a compassionate, nonjudgmental ear; performing nonclinical safety assessments; accurately informing victims of their options and carrying out their decisions; referring victims to and helping them access the desired medical, counseling, legal, investigative, and other services; accompanying them to appointments as requested; providing victims with case status updates; and staffing the 24/7 Installation Helplines.

#### **4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) evaluates each sexual assault report to determine the needs of the victim. If a Reserve Component member reports being assaulted on active duty status for over 30 days, he or she is afforded the option to remain on active duty orders until services are no longer required under the Title 10

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status, or the victim chooses to waive the Title 10 status. If a Reserve Component member waives his or her Title 10 status or has been on orders for less than 30 days, a Line of Duty (LOD) Determination is established that will allow for the victim to receive medical and mental health care while not on an active duty status.

While medical entitlements for Reserve Component members remain dependent on a Line of Duty (LOD) determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active duty or inactive duty training status, this determination does not affect their eligibility to file a report or to receive SAPR support services. All SAPR program services are available to Reserve Component members who are sexually assaulted when performing active service and during inactive duty training. If they report a sexual assault that occurred prior to or while not performing active service or inactive training, they are still eligible to receive SAPR support services from a SARC and a SAPR VA and to file a restricted or unrestricted report.

If requested by the Reserve Component member, the command should allow for separate training on different weekends or times from the alleged offender or with a different unit in the home drilling location to ensure undue burden is not placed on the victim and his or her family by the transfer. Transfer of the alleged offender instead of the victim will also be considered.

In accordance with SECNAV 1770.3D and MCO 1770.2B, LOD determinations are processed and completed prior to the victim's change in duty status.

### **4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 162 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The Helpline is staffed by the MARFORRES SARC, the three major subordinate Command SARCs, and two civilian VAs located in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR Helpline as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. In addition, all Marine Corps Reserve Sites have at least one trained and appointed UVA assigned to the site to provide in person response to victims of sexual violence. The majority of Reserve Sites have multiple certified UVAs totaling 320 assigned throughout MARFORRES. All of the sites have memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with other SAPR military services and rape crisis centers in their localities establishing relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR Helpline, contacting their unit's UVA directly, calling the DOD SAFE Helpline or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local UVA to provide immediate in-person response. UVAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within one hour of notification.

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### **4.4 List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

The Marine Corps continues to maintain full compliance with this NDAA requirement. As of December 2014, the current full-time Marine Corps SAPR workforce includes 48 SARCs and 20 SAPR VAs. In addition, the Marine Corps SAPR workforce also includes 1,423 UVAs and 41 collateral-duty SARCs.

Due to the size and operational nature of the Marine Corps, VAs have been placed at the installation in general support of the operational forces. The number of VAs hired and their placement were determined by the size of the eligible population supported and the number of victims. Full-time SARCs were placed at the installation level, in general support of the operational forces, and at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Division, Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Logistics Group, and select Military Occupational Special (MOS) schools. Placement of civilian full-time SARCs at these levels allowed the Marine Corps to further operationalize the SAPR program, while providing the best support to victims of sexual assault. Per Marine Corps Order, SARCs are required at the General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) level and at every Marine Expeditionary Unit. O-6 level Commanders can appoint a collateral-duty SARC, but this is not a requirement.

A minimum of two UVAs are appointed to geographically remote units, schools, operational battalions, squadrons, and equivalent-sized commands, whether in garrison or deployed. MCRC ensures each recruiting region, Marine Corps District, and recruiting station appoints a minimum of one UVA. MARFORRES ensures each Inspector-Instructor or Site Support Staff on every MARFORRES site appoints a minimum of one UVA. Marine Corps Embassy Security Group ensures each region appoints a minimum of one UVA.

### **4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in Title 10 status.**

All SAPR personnel and command team members are instructed to immediately perform a safety assessment whenever a sexual assault report is received. In addition, MCO 1752.5B mandates Commanders to issue an MPO, if applicable, and to provide the victim with a copy of the signed MPO. The MPO will remain in effect until the Commander terminates the order or issues a replacement order. To help ensure its implementation, this requirement was also included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, as well as in the forthcoming Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report, currently in development.

Regarding the documentation of MPOs by law enforcement, the following excerpt is provided in NCIS policy:

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*NCIS personnel must respond in a timely manner to all reported sexual assault complaints, regardless of when or where the assault occurred. NCIS personnel should have initial face-to-face contact with the victim as soon as possible upon receipt of a complaint. If the victim desires, the VA should be present during the interview. Investigators should interview the victim prior to writing a Report of Investigation (ROI) (OPEN). Follow-up meetings with the victim can be arranged, at the victim's convenience, to obtain further details of the sexual assault incident. Due to external reporting requirements, the following must be contained within the ROI (OPEN): database checks, command notification, MPO issued or considered, SAFE exam conducted, crime scene conducted or pending, specific location, date, and time of the incident, alcohol involvement, VWAP pamphlet, and UCMJ offense.*

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

### **SARCs/VAs/UVAs**

In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. SARCs and many civilian VAs are able to complete this requirement at the Annual SAPR Training Event. UVAs are able to maintain their D-SAACP credentials through the Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog, which the Marine Corps assembled in June 2013 and maintains on the HQMC SAPR SharePoint site. This guidance features a list of accessible online courses that have been approved by HQMC SAPR and include content designed to hone the skills and knowledge of a UVA. In addition, this publication also contains quizzes that must be completed by the UVAs after they take each course; this enables SARCs to gauge the progress and knowledge of each UVA, and the results must be submitted to D-SAACP as proof of completion of the credit hours. The Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog was recently updated in April 2014 to ensure that all courses listed were still available, relevant, and appropriate.

Marine Corps victim advocacy training emphasizes the Victim Advocate Code of Professional Ethics, which provides guidance on appropriate relationships and boundaries with clients, colleagues, other professionals, and the public. It states that the victim's interests should be the top priority for all SAPR personnel, which includes the protection of the victim's legal rights, civil rights, and privacy. In addition, SAPR personnel are expected to share knowledge and encourage proficiency and excellence in victim assistance among colleagues and allied professionals, as well as maintain high personal and professional standards in the capacity of a service provider and advocate for victims. The Marine Corps is dedicated to ensuring that these and all other criteria are met prior to SAPR personnel performing duties in order for all victims of sexual assault to receive proper care and support.

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The Marine Corps process of credential revocation was established with the implementation of DSAID, and is initiated by Commander notification to HQMC SAPR via a revocation letter. The DSAID Program Manager at HQMC SAPR will ensure that the DSAID profile of the SARC/VA/UVA whose credentials are being revoked is inactivated. In addition, the Commander can also exercise the option to suspend the credentials of a SARC/VA/UVA pending the completion of an investigation. HQMC SAPR then notifies the National Organization for Victim Assistance of the revocation or suspension, and maintains copies of all revocation and suspension letters.

### **Medical Personnel (Navy Medicine)**

Per BUMEDINST 6310.11, Enclosure 8, paragraph 4, annual sustainment training will be completed using primary and secondary DVDs, Sexual Assault Forensics and Clinical Management: A Virtual Practicum and Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations in Navy Medicine. Health care providers without pelvic or genitalia examination competency or privileging will complete the standard Navy Medical Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Competency Assessment (NAVMED 6310/7) annually and complete sustainment training requirements. Training compliance is tracked in Fleet Training Management & Planning System.

Navy Medicine currently credentials and privileges providers every two years in accordance with joint commission medical staff standards. Additionally, clinical support staff nurses are credentialed at each new duty station and at two year intervals.

Personnel who do not meet the standard requirements are not authorized to perform SAFE examinations as directed by higher authority.

### **4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

Both DODI 6495.02 and MCO 1752.5B require that all SAPR personnel in the field obtain credentialing through D-SAACP. The Marine Corps enhanced its advocacy training curriculum to include the prerequisite 40 hours of victim advocacy training. In 2011, the Marine Corps received approval by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program to develop victim advocacy training for SARCs, UVAs, and civilian VAs. In June 2012, the Marine Corps implemented its new training, initially for SARCs at the first Marine Corps-sponsored SAPR Annual Training Event. The SARCs then executed this training requirement for the UVAs. As a result, the Marine Corps was able to satisfy its requirement to have 100% of SAPR personnel in the field credentialed by October 2013. In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. The SAPR Annual Training Event, mandatory for all SARCs and SAPR VAs fulfills the continuing education requirement, ensuring that these SAPR personnel receive up-to-date training to satisfy the continuing education requirement.

In addition, Commanders are intimately involved in the credentialing process and have the authority to revoke or suspend credentials as appropriate. Prior to D-SAACP

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certification, the Commander initiates a Local Records Check, which provides more immediate insight into the SARC/UVA/VA candidate's recent behavior. This process is designed to supplement the D-SAACP requirement for a National Agency Check, which can be up to nine years old.

### **4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

HQMC SAPR continues to conduct monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, measuring response proficiency of SARCs, civilian VAs, and UVAs responsible for answering inquiries and providing information pertinent to victim options and resources. In addition, as part of the DOD Safe Helpline Database, the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, along with other contact phone numbers for other responders, such as PMOs, Chaplains, and medical personnel, are subject to biannual audits conducted by RAINN. These audits are conducted for all Service branches. The Marine Corps has scored above average, consistently reaching a 100 percent success rate during these audits.

In addition, the Marine Corps published an Letter of Instruction (LOI) on Implementing 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines on 14 July 2014 and the accompanying MARADMIN 428/14: Response Standards for 24/Hour, 7-Day-A-Week on 26 August 2014. The primary change in protocol pertained to the implementation of the DSTRESS Line as a brick-and-mortar back-up to the 24/7 Helplines, and the necessary warm hand-off procedures. The LOI directs that DSTRESS personnel, after receiving a forwarded call, will make two attempts to connect the caller back to the appropriate installation SAPR program using that installation's 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline number. If DSTRESS personnel cannot connect the caller to the installation SAPR program after two attempts, DSTRESS personnel, with the caller's consent, shall conduct a warm handoff to a civilian rape crisis center.

### **4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DOD Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

MCO 1752.5B mandates information about victim support services, points of contact, and resources be made available in the unit's or command's common area and areas of high pedestrian traffic. This includes posters that display the photograph of the SARC or UVA, the installation's 24/7 helpline, the DOD Safe Helpline, and reporting options. A copy of the command's policy statement on sexual assault awareness and prevention must also be posted throughout the command's common areas. In addition, all official command and installation websites include the 24/7 helpline phone number on their homepage and link to reporting information and resources.

In an effort to supplement these efforts, maintain transparency, and keep the lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed an internal communication strategy that includes a SAPR Roadshow, a SAPR Monthly Snapshot document, and a social media campaign. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot is a document distributed throughout the Corps that aims to give Marines awareness of efforts in

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responding to and preventing sexual assault. Recently been recognized by the Government Accountability Office as a best practice, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot covers topics such as data trends, demographics, and new initiatives related to sexual assault.

The HQMC SAPR launched its social media strategy in October 2014. Up to two social media posts or events are planned for each month and will encompass a range of topics with messaging about prevention, response/victim care, investigations, accountability, and assessment. The first post on Facebook and Twitter implemented October 2014 was about the DOD Safe Helpline. For the following November, the social media post highlighted the first annual DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award, given to Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS) for its innovative, cyclical approach to preventing sexual assault that involves an intensive SAPR awareness campaign and a full-day SAPR class that every single entry-level student must take and pass. Future posts will focus on new training initiatives, such as “Step Up” for junior Marines, and reporting for male victims.

### **4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

The Marine Corps established its VLCO in November 2013, with the mission to protect victims’ rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. The VLC safeguards victims’ rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the MRE, RCM, and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenberg* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard “through counsel.”

### **4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

Mechanisms to review and assess SAPR program within Joint Environments are in development. Marine Corps efforts to synchronize SAPR program with larger Joint Force include alignment of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan with the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan; incorporation of all DOD Directives and Instructions into Marine Corps Orders and policy; and compliance with all SecDef memoranda.

The MARFORRES SAPR program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. A Marine is a Marine. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40 hour Initial UVA Training, MARFORRES UVAs are also instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES UVAs are trained to seek services near and far. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with MOUs.

### **4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim**

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**services network of care.**

### **Comprehensive Care Initiative**

The Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), M9 (Wounded, Ill and Injured), Behavioral Health, and Marine Corps Health Services (HS) established a comprehensive system of psychological health care for Marines, attached Sailors and their families, from education and prevention, through all levels of care, including aftercare and/or continuing care. In addition, sexual assault patients receive priority in the emergency room for trauma focused sexual assault forensic exams as well as victim recovery services available through our mental health departments. This MOU clarified the full continuum of care between BUMED, HS, and USMC, ensuring that all commands understand that there is no wrong door for referring individuals to care. It outlined a comprehensive system of care, reduced redundancies/gaps, and developed a seamless coordinated case management protocol for individuals seeking help.

### **Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs)**

SARTs provide a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach, and victim-centered response to address sexual assault. SARTs are chaired by the Installation SARC and include, at a minimum, representation from the following agencies/personnel: NCIS, PMO/Marine Corps Police Department, VA, SJA/trial counsel, a mental health services representative, behavioral health representative (if available), and a sexual assault forensic examiner.

### **4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

#### **Medical**

All Navy Medicine 24/7 emergency rooms, which provide medical services to the Marine Corps, maintain sexual assault response capabilities in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the NDAs. However, some remote facilities and other claimancies have established MOUs/memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with local civilian hospitals where resources are better positioned for victim care services after hours or when in-house care is impractical.

#### **DSTRESS Line**

The Marine Corps continues to utilize the DSTRESS Line as the default backup line to the 19 Marine Corps installation SAPR 24/7 Helplines. Installation cell phones are programmed to forward calls that are not answered after five rings to DSTRESS. While DSTRESS staff do not assume the role of Marine Corps VA, they provide support and crisis intervention until a warm handoff is made to the 24/7 helpline or the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center. DSTRESS Line Personnel are Behavioral Health Counselors who, among other requirements, must hold a current state license to practice independently as a clinical social worker, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor, licensed mental health counselor, or clinical psychologist.

### **4.14 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in**



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**a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.**

The Marine Corps expedited transfer policy was released on 28 February 2012 via an LOI. Victim advocates inform victims, at the time they elect to file an unrestricted report of sexual assault or as soon as practicable, of their option to request a temporary or permanent transfer from their assigned command or base, or to a different location within their assigned command or base. Marines requesting a transfer must submit a signed and dated written request to their Commander, who must approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours. If the request is disapproved, the victim is given the opportunity to request a review by the first General Officer/Flag Officer in the chain of command, who is also given 72 hours to approve or disapprove the request. Separate from the expedited transfer process, MARADMIN 031/14, which was released in January 2014, also enables Commanders to transfer the accused, vice the victim.

To help ensure that victims are informed of their right to request an expedited transfer, this requirement is included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool used by Commanders to standardize victim response and care. A copy of the SAPR 8-Day is provided in Appendix A. The SAPR 8-Day Brief provided the basis for the forthcoming SAIRO Report, a similar oversight mechanism that will be implemented for use across the entire DOD.

### **4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS), provide:**

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

Of the 55 expedited transfer requests made in FY14, 16 were for a Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) (i.e., a different location within their assigned command or installation). None of the 16 requests were denied and all orders were generated within three days of the request.

### **4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

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

Of the 55 expedited transfer requests made in FY14, 39 were for a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) (i.e., a transfer from their assigned command or installation). None of

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the 39 requests were denied and all orders were generated within three days of the request.

### **4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault health care providers).**

#### **DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)**

DODI 6495.02 requires that all SAPR personnel in the field obtain credentialing through D-SAACP. The Marine Corps thus enhanced its advocacy training curriculum to include the prerequisite 40 hours of victim advocacy training. In 2011, the Marine Corps received approval by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program to develop victim advocacy training for SARCs, UVAs, and civilian VAs. In June 2012, the Marine Corps implemented its new training, initially for SARCs at the first Marine Corps-sponsored Annual SAPR Training Event (described below). The SARCs then executed this training requirement for the UVAs. As a result, the Marine Corps was able to satisfy its requirement to have 100% of SAPR personnel in the field credentialed by October 2013.

In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. SARCs and many civilian VAs are able to complete this requirement at the Annual SAPR Training Event. UVAs are able to maintain their D-SAACP credentials through the Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog, which the Marine Corps assembled in June 2013. This guidance features a list of accessible online courses that have been approved by HQMC SAPR and include content designed to hone the skills and knowledge of a UVA. In addition, this publication also contains quizzes that must be completed by the UVAs after they take each course; this enables SARCs to gauge the progress and knowledge of each UVA, and the results must be submitted to D-SAACP as proof of completion of the credit hours. The Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog was recently updated in April 2014 to ensure that all courses listed were still available, relevant, and appropriate.

#### **SAPR Annual Training Event**

The SAPR Annual Training Event is a week-long event that includes external speakers who provide lectures and presentations all designed to keep SARCs and VAs up to date not only on Marine Corps policy but also on the current research in the field. These events help to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and also enable our personnel to receive current training to refine their abilities to provide quality victim supportive services. The most recent SAPR Annual Training Event was held in August 2014 and featured lectures on the following topics:

- DOD Initiatives
- Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)
- Functional Area Checklist 963, used in inspections by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC)
- From the Inside: What We Can Learn from Sexual Violence Survivors
- Assisting Victims with Reprisal

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- Secondary Trauma
- VLCO
- Creating and Executing a Successful Budget
- Safety Planning
- DoD Safe Helpline and HelpRoom
- Behavioral Health Initiatives
- Ethical Discussion Groups Preview
- Working with Victims of Sexual Assault
- Case Management Groups
- Judicial Proceedings
- Legal Services Support Section
- Understanding Men Who Were Sexual Abused or Assaulted
- Stop and Breathe!

### **SAFE Providers (Navy Medicine)**

Through the BUMED office of the Sexual Assault Medical Program Manager SAFE providers (and other SAPR stakeholders) receive published SAFE program updates with topics germane to the practice of the sexual assault forensic exam. Moreover, Navy Medicine Professional Development Center hosts a bimonthly SAFE Webinar online training series which also can be claimed for continuing education credits. Topics covered for FY14 include forensic toxicology provided by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner Office; Tips for Testifying provided by the Office of the Judge Advocate General; Forensic Science Issues provided by USACIL.

### **Seeking Safety Model (Behavioral Health)**

HQMC Behavioral Health has implemented an evidence-based informed intervention for trauma victims. The Seeking Safety model helps victims of trauma with the process of learning coping skills, accessing those skills when appropriate and building a support network of personal and community resources all of which can prove to be helpful for individuals with a history of trauma. Eighty Community Counseling Program (CCP), SAP, and FAP counselors are trained in the use of the Seeking Safety model. Marines can access this service by self-referring to CCP, SAP, or FAP Seeking Safety is an evidence based model of treatment originally developed as a group treatment for PTSD and Substance Use Disorder in women. Research shows there is a correlation between trauma and substance abuse. Seeking Safety is the most studied treatment for PTSD-substance abuse. Numerous studies are completed all evidencing positive results across multiple domains. Study populations include veterans (both men and women), homeless, women, adolescents, and community populations. Treatment focuses on stabilization rather than trauma processing or building resilience.

**4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

None identified.

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### **4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):**

- **A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage**
- **The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day**
- **A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any**
- **The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)**
- **The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider**
- **The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs**
- **A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement**
- **How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action**

See Appendix B.

### **4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

To address challenges in accessibility and to improve services, MTFs around the globe have trained a total of 400 Navy MTF SAFE providers. Our Fleet and Expeditionary Forces can state that an additional 535 SAFE-trained providers stand ready to meet the SAPR mission. Training for these 935 personnel included 14.5 hours of standardized DVD teaching. This interactive DVD training was mapped against the Department of Justice National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination and helps ensure that all providers receive an industry-standard quality training product. Program managers at the regional and MTF level are actively engaged in sustaining proficient, confident, caring SAFE providers to meet the needs of victims of sexual assault 24/7. In addition, gender-based sensitivity lectures are included in SAFE orientation classes at MTFs in Navy Medicine West and Navy Medicine East (efforts to standardize this practice for all MTFs are being reviewed).

The creation, implementation, and testing of victim care protocols (VCP) at 96 of 97 SAFE-capable MTFs have been achieved through regional program efforts. VCPs ensure standardized and coordinated SAPR/SAFE responses to victims of sexual assault.

MTFs work to have both male and female SAFE providers available to perform exams,

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as well as having both sexes available as assistants for the exams if needed.

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

Improving upon our existing victim response services remains one of the top priorities of the Marine Corps SAPR program. Doing so would ensure that more victims get the help they need and stay engaged in the process, which will also lead to more offenders being held accountable. As a continued high rate of reporting is anticipated, the Marine Corps will work to ensure that its responders are appropriately trained and prepared to take action. In FY15, the Marine Corps will continue to implement those tasks outlined in the SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum, which includes the evaluation of supportive SAPR services available for Marines, recruits, and members of the DEP who disclose they were prior victims of sexual assault to identify potential gaps in services. In addition, the Marine Corps is working toward ensuring services for victims in transition. This entails the sustainment of victim response capabilities when victims transfer, deploy, or end active service. Other ongoing initiatives include:

#### **Regional SAFE Trainers (Navy Medicine)**

BUMED 6310.11 outlines standardized process for training and recertifying sexual assault forensic examiners that meets the Department of Justice protocol, thereby ensuring a basic level of competency available at all of our SAFE capable facilities. Moreover, to improve upon the capacity and state of the art SAFE capabilities in the enterprise, a SAFE trainer has been established at both of the Navy Medicine Regions (East and West) whose sole responsibility is to provide up to date lectures and hands-on training to SAFE providers across Navy Medicine. Through coordination with OPNAV and other echelon II commands, Navy Medicine continues to explore ways on improving HIPAA compliance, privacy in reporting, and the requirements of reporting medical outcomes.

#### **Behavioral Health Quality Assurance Team**

Behavioral Health programs maintain a state of continual readiness crucial to supporting Marine Corps SAPR efforts. HQMC Behavioral Health recently deployed a Quality Assurance Team whose mission is to ensure all Behavioral Health programs are functioning at peak level by facilitating a three-tiered accreditation approach. The approach ensures services are evidence-based, compliant with policies and procedures, and create conditions that promote wellness and optimal functioning. The Quality Assurance Team works quickly with programs to identify and correct deficiencies and to implement best practices across all installations.

#### **High-Risk Response Teams**

Policy for High-Risk Response Teams is being developed for the purpose of assessing sexual assault cases with a high likelihood of danger or violence. Chaired by the victim's Commander when activated, the team will consist of the suspect's Commander, SARC, VA, MCIO, JA, VWAP, healthcare provider, and mental health/counseling services provider. The forthcoming LOI will provide guidance on the evaluation of several factors,

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including the victim's safety concerns; the suspect's access to the victim; whether the suspect (or the suspect's friends or family members) has destroyed victim's property or threatened or attacked the victim; etc.

### **Victim Assistance Response Kit (VARK)**

After intensive review of civilian best practices, DOD SAPRO implemented VARKs, which are designed to help restore dignity to victims by providing them with new clothes, toiletry items, and food to provide comfort immediately following the completion of a SAFE.

### **4.20 (Q4 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

The Marine Corps continues to strengthen its ability to reduce and mitigate the effects of retaliation, both professional and social, and has updated its policies and training initiatives to reinforce these ongoing efforts.

### **Policy**

Retaliation against crime victims is explicitly prohibited in both Department of the Navy (DON) and Marine Corps policy. All Navy (ALNAV) message 030-14, released 25 April 2014, states that the prohibition of retaliation against alleged victims "constitutes a lawful general order, is punitive, and is applicable to all DON personnel without further implementation."

In addition, Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, published 1 March 2013, specifically addresses retaliation, stating that it is the Commander's responsibility under the SAPR program to:

- "protect victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal";
- "establish standard operating procedures for SAPR functions within the command and to protect the SARC and UVA from coercion, discrimination, or reprisal related to execution of SAPR duties and responsibilities"; and
- "foster a command environment that encourages reporting of sexual assaults without fear of reprisal."

To ensure compliance with these policies and to measure overall SAPR program effectiveness, the IGMC conducts "regular and no-notice inspections" with the use of an extensive Functional Area Checklist (FAC) developed by HQMC SAPR. Included in the FAC is the requirement for each command to have an SOP that establishes formal SAPR procedures and protocols, specific to the command location and structure, for the execution of the SAPR program, which, at a minimum, shall:

- Localize procedures;

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- Identify local resources;
- Ensure protection of the UVA/VA/SARC from coercion, discrimination, reprisal;
- Ensure victim protection from reprisal; and
- Implement commander's protocols (specific to the commands location).

### Training

All DON military and civilian personnel are required to complete biennial training on the Notification and Federal Employees Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act (No FEAR Act) of 2002. This training provides information about the rights and remedies available under Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws applicable to them. Specifically, the training provides an overview of the No FEAR Act, the EEO Discrimination Complaint Process (including who to contact to file a complaint), the Whistleblower Protection Act, and freedom from reprisal, which covers the elements of a reprisal claim, elements of proof for whistleblower reprisal, opposition to discriminatory practice, participation in the EEO process, and disciplinary actions. All Marines must also complete annual Equal Opportunity training, which also covers retaliation and the complaint process for retaliation.

In addition, Marine Corps SAPR training is currently being enhanced to include more information pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections, as well as policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation. Currently, training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders is designed to ensure that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence, including retaliation, and the proactive measures to these and other destructive behaviors.

### **4.21 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Compliance with DoD Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel**
  - **Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas**
- The DoD VWAP Instruction is implemented by the Marine Corps through Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5800.14 and Article 6b, UCMJ. Marine Corps trial counsel are specifically tasked in MCO 5800.16A to ensure all victims and witnesses are provided timely and appropriate information, notifications, and consultations in accordance with Article 6b, UCMJ and the Victim Witness Assistance Program, MCO 5800.14. Additionally, in Practice Advisory 4-14, the SJA to CMC specifically directed trial counsel to provide victims' legal counsel with specific disclosures through the trial process including (1) a copy of all statements by the victim; (2) the date, time and location of any pretrial confinement review hearing; (3) a copy of the preferred charge sheet; (4) the date, time, and location of a preliminary hearing pursuant to Article 32; (5) a copy of the victim's testimony at

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the preliminary hearing; (6) a copy of the referred charge sheet; (7) the approved trial schedule by the military judge; (8) a copy of any motions or other filings where the victim has a right to be heard or otherwise affecting the victim's possessory rights; (9) notice of any pretrial agreement and an opportunity to express the victim's views regarding the proposed terms; and (10) a copy of any approved pretrial agreement.

These orders and the practice advisory ensure that victims are provided all applicable notices under the DOD VWAP Instruction.

- 100%. As discussed above, in order to be qualified as a special victim prosecutor, a trial counsel must complete an intermediate level sexual assault prosecution course. This is a requirement per paragraph 1203 of MCO P5800.16A.

Additionally, each Regional Trial Counsel Office in the Marine Corps has two regional trial counsel investigator billets and one paralegal billet. The Marine Corps requires that individuals assigned in one of these jobs attend a specialized sexual assault training course within six months of assuming the billet. Presently, all the regional trial investigators within the Marine Corps have received specialized training in a special victim training course. Due to the paralegal program being recently created in 2012, and the requirement for a four year bachelor's degree, the Marine Corps has not yet graduated and assigned any paralegals to these billets.

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

#### **5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”**

The Marine Corps continues to utilize and develop various mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and assessment that assists Commanders, SARCs, service providers, investigators, and judge advocates in evaluating and improving program and service efficacy. Specific initiatives include:

- Continued use and refinement of the SAPR 8-Day Brief
- Continued use of the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey and the CMC Command Climate Survey
- Development and implementation of the Survivor Experience Survey (SES)
- Regular inspections and helpline audits at the installation level

These and other efforts provide the Marine Corps with the clarity needed to pinpoint the problem areas and to effectively focus future efforts.

#### **5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program**



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**effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

The Marine Corps implemented the CMC Command Climate Survey in July 2013 as a supplemental survey to the existing DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey. According to the results of the CMC Command Climate Survey compiled between July 2013 and May 2014, Marines agreed most with the following five statements pertaining to command climate:

1. Leaders/supervisors in my unit have made it clear that sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior.
2. Leaders/supervisors in my unit have set a command climate wherein sexual harassment is not tolerated.
3. My unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault.
4. My unit would take appropriate action in the case of a hazing allegation.
5. My unit provides a retaliation-free environment for those who report misconduct (e.g., sexual assault, sexual harassment, hazing, or fraud/waste/abuse).

In addition to command climate surveys, the Marine Corps conducts “regular and no-notice inspections” by the IGMC to measure SAPR program effectiveness. These are conducted by the IG team with the use of an extensive Functional Area checklist developed by Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR. The IG team is also accompanied by a HQMC SAPR Policy & Plans Specialist. The Marine Corps also continues to conduct monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, measuring response proficiency of SARCs and VAs responsible for answering inquiries and providing information pertinent to victim options and resources.

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

All Marine Corps SARCs receive training on DSAID and use DSAID as a case management system, entering information within 48 hours of a report of sexual assault (96 hours in deployed locations presenting internet connectivity issues). NCIS uploads final case disposition weekly into DSAID.

DSAID training consists of four modules that cover all functions of DSAID, including establishing initial SARC and VA profiles, creating and converting cases, transferring and closing cases, and business and administrative functions. Refresher DSAID training is ongoing. In addition, DSAID Case Control Board (CCB) meetings are conducted by DOD SAPRO every month to suggest and discuss possible changes to DSAID based on difficulties and challenges reported from the field.

### **5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

The Marine Corps continued its use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool designed to enhance victim care but is also used for data collection and assessment. The tool is used to compile statistics that help identify trends regarding sexual assault in the Marine

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Corps, including alcohol involvement, victim age and grade, latency of reports, issuance of MPOs, location of incidents, and offender information. Every quarter, these statistics are compiled by HQMC SAPR and briefed to the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

In addition to DOD quarterly and annual reports, research and data collection activities in FY14 included:

- “Tone of the Force” and Gouge Sheet monthly summaries, which include a year-to-date tally of restricted reports and unrestricted reports, as well as a quarterly update of adjudicated cases (see Appendix C)
- Weekly NCIS data reconciliations, performed to match up NCIS investigations with unrestricted reports in DSAID
- Expedited transfer tracking, which tracks the quantity of requests, approvals, and denials. This tracking also contains limited victim information and location

The SAIRO, a similar oversight mechanism based on the SAPR 8-Day Brief, is currently being developed for use across the DOD.

Ongoing research activities include a confidential qualitative study that examines sexual assault victims’ perceived quality of psychological health services. Results of this study are expected by June 2015. The study is a collaboration between HQMC SAPR and HQMC Behavioral Health and aims to: examine the pathways in which sexual assault victims access psychological health services following an assault; understand the barriers to and facilitators for receiving psychological health care following a sexual assault; and examine victims’ satisfaction with the psychological health care received following a sexual assault. Data collection and analysis is ongoing at three Marine Corps locations: Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa.

In addition, the Marine Corps has initiated sexual assault research studies related to: male victims; unit life cycle vs. assault comparison; and unit, MOS, location, and gender analysis.

### **5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

The Marine Corps determined a SARC primary MOS is not advisable; however, assessment is ongoing regarding secondary MOS feasibility. SARC/VA training completion codes are maintained in the Marine Corps Total Force System.

### **5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

The Marine Corps continues to assess the feasibility of further incorporation of SAPR training into all aspects of Marine and Family Programs. Current efforts include

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providing installation-specific analysis of alcohol-involved incidents to assist in the comparative analysis of reported sexual assaults and other risk factors. This helps to assess the training and education needs across the Marine Corps, and to ultimately lower the risks associated with these activities. Additionally universal integrated behavioral health training, called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), includes sexual assault as a risk factor.

### **5.7 Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

In FY15 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue its compliance with all legislative and policy initiatives specified in the National Defense Authorization Acts, DOD Instructions and Directives, SecDef Memoranda, and the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Full DOD compliance with each of the tasks outlined in these and future guiding documents will help to establish standardized prevention capabilities, response systems, and assessment mechanisms across the Joint Force.

### **5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

#### **RAND Corporation**

As part of the Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS), the DOD, in compliance with a request from the Senate Armed Services Committee, arranged for an independent assessment of sexual assault prevalence in the DOD. Prior to this, the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact was assessed through the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), administered by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The RAND Corporation was thus contracted to administer its RAND Military Workplace Study, which served as the 2014 WGRA. The Marine Corps supported this initiative by providing input for survey methodology, design, and content, and continues to work with the RAND Corporation directly regarding analysis and implications of Marine Corps-specific data and findings.

#### **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)**

As part of the DOD Safe Helpline Database, the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, along with contact phone numbers for other responders, such as PMOs, Chaplains, and medical personnel, are subject to biannual audits conducted by RAINN. These audits are conducted for all Service branches. The Marine Corps has consistently scored above average, reaching a 100 percent success rate during these audits.

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

As part of the POTUS report, the Marine Corps was instrumental in developing the 12 metrics and 6 non-metrics for use by the entire DOD to measure SAPR progress. (Non-metrics address trends in the military justice process. As such, no effort has or will be made to direct non-metric outcomes, as doing so may constitute illegal or undue command influence.) The 12 metrics, standardized across the Services, include:

1. Past-year prevalence of unwanted sexual contact

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2. Prevalence vs. reporting
3. Bystander intervention experience in the past 12 months
4. Command climate index – Addressing the continuum of harm
5. Investigation length
6. All certified SARC and VA personnel currently able to provide victim support
7. Victim experience (SARC/VA support, VLC support)
8. Victims declining to participate in the military justice process
9. Victim retaliation (victim perspective/command climate perspective)
10. Victim experience (victim kept informed regularly in the military justice process)
11. Perception of leadership support for SAPR
12. Reports of sexual assault over time

The six non-metrics include:

1. Command action – Case dispositions
2. Court-martial outcomes
3. Time interval – Report of sexual assault to court outcome
4. Time interval – Report of sexual assault to nonjudicial punishment (NJP) outcome
5. Time interval – Initial disposition decision
6. Action taken in sexual assault cases declined by civilians

These metrics and non-metrics will continue to be tracked by the Marine Corps through several tools, including the RAND Military Workplace Study (including the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey), SES, DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey, CMC Command Climate Survey, SAPR 8-Day Briefs, and DSAID reporting data. Continued analyses of these and other metrics will help to identify gaps and trends in the SAPR program, inform future policy revisions, and direct the focus of Marine Corps prevention efforts. In FY15 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue to collaborate with DOD SAPRO, the other Services, and the field to incorporate responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of its SAPR program. Doing so will help us determine the impact that Marine Corps efforts are having on reducing and eliminating sexual assault, responding to victims in need, and holding offenders accountable.

**5.10 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Victim feedback received on the effectiveness of SVIP prosecution and legal support services and recommendations for possible improvements; participation by victims will be voluntary and provide for confidentiality, feedback mechanisms will be coordinated and standardized within each Military Service so victims do not have to unnecessarily complete multiple questionnaires, and these mechanisms will be used to gain a greater understanding of the reasons a victim elected or declined to participate at trial and whether SVIP prosecution and legal support services had any positive impact on this decision**

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The 2015 Military Justice Experience Survey (MJES) is currently being developed for DOD-wide use by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The Marine Corps is supporting its development by providing input as requested. This new survey will enable the Marine Corps to gain a greater understanding of victims' legal needs and refine our services accordingly.

While formal feedback mechanisms are currently being developed, other indicators suggest that the Marine Corps VLCO has had a significant positive impact for victims engaging the military justice process. Between 1 November 2013 and 30 September 2014, VLCO provided legal services to 734 victims of crime, including 415 (57%) for sexual assault, 157 for domestic violence (21%) and 40 (5%) for assault in violations of Article 128, UCMJ. Thirty clients were under the age of 18. Of the 734 cases, 371 (51%) required VLC to be detailed to actively represent the victim and advocate for their legal interests during the investigative and military justice process.

Implementation of the VLCO and other victim support programs are part of the reason the Marine Corps has seen a decrease in the number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process – from 16% in FY11 to 8% in FY14.

Below are some narrative descriptions of assistance VLC provided to victims since the establishment of the program:

1. **Helping Victims Understand Options:** A VLC assisted a teenage child victim and her parents in fully understanding the military justice process, victim rights, and options going forward. The parents wanted the accused prosecuted, while the teenage victim did not. The VLC was able to bring all family members together to understand the process and options. After consulting with the VLC, the victim and parents were able to agree on their desired disposition of the case, which they communicated to the Convening Authority, who agreed.
2. **VLC Assistance with Separations and Characterization of Service:** A male victim that was sexually assaulted by a male assailant became so distraught and embarrassed by what happened that he left his unit without permission, followed by 10 months of Unauthorized Absence (UA). When he returned, he contacted a VLC that assisted him request voluntary separation under the Best Interests of the Service immediately after the victim testified in a general court-martial. His characterization of service was approved as Honorable.
3. **VLC Motion to Exclude Prior Sexual History at an Article 32 Proceeding:** During an Article 32 pretrial proceeding a VLC successfully argued to the Article 32 Investigation Officer (IO) that prior sexual history of the victim was not relevant to the case before him, and therefore should not be introduced by the defense. The IO concurred. This decision kept the focus of the hearing on the case at hand rather than previous sexual history of the victim, giving the victim the confidence to continue to stay engaged in the military justice process.

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4. **Facilitating Testimony of Child Victim:** A VLC represented a six-year-old dependent victim accompanied by her parents. The VLC assisted the child to participate in the military justice process by accompanying her throughout the court-martial proceeding, including when the child had to testify. By persistence of both the VLC and Trial Counsel, the military judge ruled that the child's testimony would be conducted by closed-circuit television rather than in the presence of the accused. This comforted the child and the family, and gave them confidence in the military justice system.
5. **Coordinating with External Organizations: VLC Liaison with Domestic Abuse Shelter.** A VLC had a client that fled her abusive husband and was residing in a domestic abuse shelter with her two minor children. She was concerned that she could only stay there for a few weeks before she would have to find a new place to live. The VLC contacted the shelter and they agreed to allow her to stay as long as she needed. Additionally, the VLC put together a package to HQMC requesting orders to relocate her and her children due to personal safety.
6. **VLC Assistance with Victim Spouse Transfer Request:** A civilian spouse that was the victim of sexual assault wanted her Marine husband to be transferred to another base to get her further away from the accused. The spouse and her Marine husband felt singled out and very uncomfortable at his Command. The VLC helped facilitate a PCS transfer (non-expedited since the victim was a dependent), which was a great relief for the entire family.
7. **VLC Motion to Prevent Release of Mental Health Records:** A VLC successfully represented a victim's privacy interests in their mental health records during a court-martial. The VLC argued before the military judge that the victims' mental health records were not relevant in the case and should not be provided to the parties. The military judge not only granted the VLC's motion to prevent the release of the records, but the military judge refused to privately review the mental health records "in camera." Successfully preserving the privacy interest in medical records gave that victim great consolation during the trial and confidence that the military justice system does works.
8. **VLC Motion to Exclude Prior Sexual History at an Article 32 Proceeding:** During an Article 32 pretrial proceeding, a VLC successfully argued to the Article 32 IO that prior sexual history of the victim was not relevant to the case before him, and therefore should not be introduced by the defense. The IO concurred. This decision kept the focus of the hearing on the case at hand rather than previous sexual history of the victim, giving the victim the confidence to continue to stay engaged in the military justice process.
9. **Increased Satisfaction with Military Justice Process:** A VLC had a client that, on the last day before her EAS, came to his office and told him that if it was not for the

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VLC then she did not think she would have made it through the court-martial process. As a result of her participation, a former Gunnery Sergeant was sentenced to reduction to E-1, 9 months confinement, and a bad-conduct discharge.

10. VLC Assistance to Stop Retaliation Against Victim: A male Marine who was a victim of sexual assault by an unknown assailant was subsequently harassed by members of his unit after they heard about the crime against him. The Marine had disclosed the sexual assault to the NCOIC of his section in order to get permission to attend therapy sessions. He asked that the matter remain private and not be disclosed to others. Soon thereafter Marines in the work section began openly discussing his sexual assault and ridiculing him. Informal resolution to stop the harassment failed. The work environment became so hostile that the corporal requested to be transferred to another section within the command, which his Commander denied. Thereafter, he sought the assistance of a VLC to stop the retaliation against him for his absences due to treatment sessions and attempt to transfer. In accordance with the Marine Corps VWAP Order (MCO P5800.16A), the VLC requested reconsideration of the transfer request to the commanding general, who approved this victim's expedited transfer to another unit on base.

### 6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

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

MCO 1752.5B mandates information about victim support services, points of contact, and resources be made available in the unit's or command's common area and areas of high pedestrian traffic. This includes posters that display the photograph of the SARC or UVA, the installation's 24/7 helpline, the DOD Safe Helpline, and reporting options. A copy of the command's policy statement on sexual assault awareness and prevention must also be posted throughout the command's common areas. In addition, all official command and installation websites include the 24/7 helpline phone number on their homepage and link to reporting information and resources.

In addition, in an effort to maintain transparency of SAPR data trends and recent SAPR developments, as well as to keep lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed a three-pronged communication strategy that includes face-to-face engagements, traditional print media, social media platforms. Spurred by Summer 2014 Roadshow of the SAPR Branch Head, face-to-face engagements between HQMC SAPR and installation Marines increased in FY14 and is further planned for FY15 to help accomplish the following objectives:

- Serve as a model of engaged leadership that emphasizes every Marine's inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault;
- Enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels
- Provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts;

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- Provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and efforts;
- Enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations; and
- Enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR programs.

As part of the communication strategy, the Marine Corps began the electronic distribution of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in August 2014. This document was designed to provide Marines with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Each of these topics will be addressed once per quarter, with the goal of tracking development over the long term. HQMC also produces brochures, newsletters, and other print media throughout the year to communicate with different audiences about SAPR efforts and progress.

In addition, the Marine Corps has also launched its SAPR social media campaign, which primarily utilizes Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. SAPR social media posts are visually-based "posters" with general messaging content, announcements (of new training, for example), and infographics for more detailed data. Thus far, the posts have focused on the DOD Safe HelpLine; the DOD Prevention Innovation Award presented to MCCSSS; and "Step Up" bystander intervention for junior enlisted Marines. Future social media initiatives will include live "town hall" meetings done via Facebook; live "tweets" during briefs, speeches, or other events; and SAPR "commercials" with well-regarded Marines talking about SAPR. These and other communications efforts will help keep open the lines of communication with the fleet, enhancing our assessment efforts with first-hand accounts and direct feedback from Marines.

### **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

Every Marine Corps installation provides non-medical counseling services to victims of sexual assault through installation Marine and Family Programs CCP. CCP is responsible for the education, care, and case management of victims of sexual assault who seek services. The CCP also provides diagnostic screening and assessments for the purpose of determining appropriate referrals and care of victims of sexual assault. In addition, CCP provides community-based counseling and case management services for victims of sexual assault whose diagnoses are sub-clinical in nature and not potentially disabling. Clinical case management services provide access to care between multiple care settings, ensuring the Marine does not "fall through cracks." Both services are provided by licensed clinical staff.

CCP Licensure includes Licensed Clinical Social Workers, Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists, and Licensed Professional Counselors. All clinicians are required to be credentialed to practice independently and have a minimum of two years post-



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licensure experience in clinical practice, or must be supervised by a licensed clinician who has been credentialed to practice independently.

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

- **The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

MCO 1752.5B, signed in March 2013, specifies that the SJA establish protocol requiring case disposition information be given to the Command/Installation SARC for input into DSAID.

The Marine Corps falls under the Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) and SECNAVINST 5420.193, which establishes the procedures to correct military records. The Marine Corps has developed a one-page document that SARCs provide to all victims of sexual assault. The handout provides detailed guidance on how to petition the BCNR for correction of records.

### **6.4 Provide an update on your progress in modifying policy provisions for general education campaign for correction.**

Question deleted.

### **6.5 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

Marine Corps policy requires that the GCMCA be the separation authority in all such involuntary separation cases, regardless of whether or not the victim requests general officer review based on an alleged retaliation action. In practice, almost all GCMCAs in the Marine Corps are general officers; however, for those GCMCAs who are not general officers, they must forward such a case to a general officer, in accordance with the Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual (MARCORSEPMAN). Paragraph 6307(3)(c) states:

*The separation authority for all administrative separation actions involving any Marine who made an unrestricted report of a sexual assault or any Marine who was the victim of sexual assault (whether or not an unrestricted report was made) that occur within one year of final disposition of his or her sexual assault case shall be a general officer exercising GCMCA and may not be delegated further.*

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

**7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing Commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

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The CMC's June 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan emphasizes the central role of the Commander and continues to guide the implementation of several initiatives designed to enforce positive command climates and enhance Commander accountability. Large-scale training initiatives implemented since the Campaign Plan's launch—to include Command Team Training, the June 2013 Leadership Summit, and SAPR training at the Commanders Course—have underscored the Commander's central role. Since the launch of the SAPR Campaign Plan, the Marine Corps also implemented SAPR 8-Day Briefs and a CMC Command Climate Survey, which augments the existing DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey. These tools are provided to higher levels in the chain of command, ensuring checks and balances and giving greater visibility and insight into subordinate commands.

While these initiatives meet the SecDef's 6 May 2013 requirement to enhance Commander accountability, the Marine Corps continues to review and develop internal mechanisms to ensure the effective sustainment and further strengthening of these efforts. The SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum, signed by the CMC in April 2014, included further direction to reinforce our Commander accountability efforts, with the following tasks set for completion:

- Update the Performance Evaluation System Manual to reflect an evaluation of the Commander's ability to set a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault.
- Review the process and criteria for selection of Commanders and instructors assigned to commands and detachments throughout the entry-level pipeline.

### **7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated SAPR program information in ROTC environments and curricula.**

SAPR efforts, policies, and programmatic changes have occurred across the entire MCRC area of operations, reached roughly 3,700 recruiters in 48 recruiting stations, 570 recruiting sub-stations, and 70 officer selection offices across the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Specific targeted initiatives, detailed below, were developed for recruiters and members of the DEP for enlisted and officer candidates.

#### **Recruiter Screening and Training**

Of the 9,050 Marines screened annually, only 1,800 Marines are assigned to Recruiting Class. The screening process ensures that when a Marine is screened for recruiting duty, any history of activity that would put a recruit at risk would immediately disqualify the recruiter from the duty. This process includes a records review of evaluations/fitness reports, NJPs, courts-martial, alcohol consumption, drug involvement, and family advocacy issues. It also includes medical screening, to include a full mental health

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screening, and interviews with the Commander and Senior Enlisted Leader. In addition, all selected must have a background check and be checked against the National Sex Offender Registry.

All recruiters receive an “Ethics Package” at Basic Recruiters School (BRC) at MCRD San Diego prior to graduating from Recruiters School and being placed on recruiting duty. This formal course of instruction deals with the Marine Corps core values of honor, courage, conduct, and commitment, and outlines the following:

- Relationship restrictions between the recruiter and the recruit
- Two-person integrity policy (detailed below)
- Fraternalization
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual assault
- Alcohol issues and usage

### **Two-Person Integrity Policy for Recruiters**

Marine Corps Recruit Command (MCRC) Frost Call 033-13—“Safeguarding recruiting activities involving recruiters and members of the opposite sex”—was published 19 July 2013 to help ensure that Marines, prospects, applicants, DEP members, and officer candidates are appropriately safeguarded during all portions of the Marine Corps recruitment process. Because isolated contact was one of the most common factors in a number of sexual misconduct allegations and incidents involving recruiting personnel and local citizens, the policy calls for the inclusion of a third party between recruiting personnel and prospective recruit prospects, applicants, candidates, and members of the DEP of the opposite sex. These recruiting activities include, but are not limited to: home visits, appointments, sales interviews, applicant processing, transportation, and any DEP activities. A third party includes any adult; another Marine (to include a Marine Boot Camp graduate on leave or Marines serving in the Recruiter Assistance Program); or other applicant, DEP member, or candidate.

### **7.3 Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

The Marine Corps SAPR Commanders Course is mandatory for all prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Advisors, and was updated to meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the SecDef Memorandum signed September 25, 2012. The course emphasizes the importance of command climate and the central role of leadership in both prevention and response. The four-phase course employs a read-ahead, a group lecture/discussion, and practical application (i.e., small-team problem-solving scenarios). The last phase is a brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command or getting posted. In addition to teaching the basic concepts and issues related to sexual assault in the military, the training is designed to ensure that all

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Marine Corps leaders understand:

- Risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence and the proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and associated destructive behaviors within their command;
- Essential elements of a quality victim care response program and the roles and responsibilities of victim service providers;
- Complexity of sexual assault crimes and the appropriate investigation and disposition options available; and
- The roles of Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders in fostering a command environment free of sexual assault.

In January 2014, the SAPR training at the Marine Corps Commanders Course was observed by DOD SAPRO, which found that 5 of 20 learning objectives were not met, and an additional 2 were only partially met. The Marine Corps has since updated its SAPR training at the Commanders Course to meet all 20 learning objectives, and is working to expand its curriculum (and time block) specifically to facilitate the interactive, skills-application case study portion of the training. The Marine Corps will continue to monitor all of its training programs to help ensure consistency across the Services, and is prepared for future assessments by DOD SAPRO.

### **7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

While the development of an official forum of collaboration is ongoing, the Marine Corps continues to partner with its sister Services, external experts, federal partners, and other organizations regarding specific initiatives. These include several speakers who participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training event, held August 2014 on MCB Quantico, which was mandatory of all Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs. The speakers included:

- Dr. Nate Galbreath (DOD SAPRO)
- Katie Feifer (The Voices and Faces Project)
- Richard Leatherman (DOD Office of the Inspector General)
- Alisha Saulsbury (National Center for Trauma Informed Care)
- Lindsay Gundrum (RAINN/DOD Safe Helpline)
- Steve LePore (“1in6” organization)
- Susan Ginsberg (Stop and Breathe)

In addition, on 30 September 2014, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on MCB Quantico that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DOD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and HQMC Behavioral Health. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled “Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next

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Steps.” The working group discussed potential initiatives, but all agreed that not enough substantive research on the topic existed to validate a specific approach. Key takeaways included:

- Highlight the myths surrounding male sexual assault to leadership at every level to mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization.
- Most traumatized men have other traumas they might feel safer discussing. These might include Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), combat, and other adult trauma.
- Speculation as to why most males do not seek help includes the lack of awareness and acceptance of males as victims of USC. This includes the perception that it is unmanly and weak to be a victim, need or seek help, or share vulnerabilities.
- The general consensus of the working group was that male victims are not comfortable reporting USC to a SARC, VA, UVA, or anyone on base.
- Areas to focus on included attacking the stigma surrounding male victimization; establishing anonymous and confidential protocols for male victims to access available supportive services; learning about and employing the fundamentals of outreach, e.g., using language that empowers them rather than labeling them, and launching an awareness campaign.

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

MCO 1752.5B mandates that all Commanders “protect victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal. Victims of sexual assault shall be treated with dignity and respect, and shall receive timely access to comprehensive medical treatment, including emergency treatment and services.” Specific measures of victim protection and support – such as issuing MPOs, referring the victim to medical and counseling, and informing the victim of his or her right to request an expedited transfer – are included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool for Commanders to ensure a standardized response to sexual assault reports. The SAIRO, which was based on the SAPR 8-Day Brief, is currently being developed for use across the DOD.

In addition, all victims of sexual assault are provided a document titled, “Correction of Military Records for Victims of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.” The document provides instructions on how to petition the BCNR and states the following:

*Marines or Sailors who feel they have been retaliated against for reporting a sexual assault or sexual harassment by receiving adverse evaluations or adverse administrative action can petition the BCNR to request removal of such material from their records.*

*Title 10, United States Code, Section 1552 authorizes the Secretary of a Military*

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*Department to correct any military record of current and former service members from that Department when the Secretary considers it necessary to correct an error or remove an injustice. The record correction authority extends to considering requests to correct records of service members who experienced retaliation for reporting sexual assault or sexual harassment. Title 10, United States Code, Section 1034(f) provides procedures regarding actions to correct records where the victim of a sexual assault or sexual harassment alleges retaliatory actions.*

The requirement to provide this information will be included in the SAIRO to ensure implementation.

### **7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service's efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

On 22 January 2014, the Marine Corps released MARADMIN 031/14, which provides guidance to Commanders on the consideration of, and processes for, the administrative reassignments or transfer of Marines accused of sexual assault or related offense. The MARADMIN specifies that in determining whether to reassign or transfer an accused, the interests of the victim and accused should be balanced and the following factors should be considered:

- The nature and circumstances of the alleged offense.
- The adequacy of unit or intra-unit transfer to protect the interests of the victim.
- The availability of other measures (e.g., MPO) to protect the interests of the victim.
- The location and status of the victim (e.g., civilian employee, dependent residing on-base). If the victim has submitted a written expedited transfer request, whether such request can be approved.
- The location and status (e.g., training, pre-trial confinement) of the accused.
- The availability of billets commensurate with the accused's grade and experience within other units on the installation or potential PCA/PCS locations.
- For Reserve members, the SA-IDA may elect to direct that the accused and the victim perform inactive duty training on alternate weekends or at different times, or at a different unit in the home drilling location or geographic region.
- Career and significant personal or familial impacts of reassignment or transfer on the accused.
- Whether the accused has formed an attorney–client relationship with a defense counsel, and the anticipated costs associated with travel due to representation of the accused by such attorney at any possible proceedings.
- Other pertinent circumstances or facts.

The MARADMIN also specified that the accused may not be transferred pursuant to this policy if such transfer would interfere with the accused's due process rights (e.g., right to counsel and to participate in his or her own defense), and that the SA-IDA may also consider victim input, if any, as to the accused transfer.

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**7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim’s advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

The Marine Corps established the VLCO in November 2013, with the mission to protect victims’ rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. The VLC safeguards victims’ rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the MRE, RCM, and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenber* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard “through counsel.” Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ;
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;
4. Right to provide “Victim’s View as to Disposition” of the case to the convening authority per RCM 306;
5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;
6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and
7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.

The Marine Corps expanded the eligibility of VLC beyond only victims of sexual assault to victims of all crimes in violation of the UCMJ, as permitted by 10 USC §§ 1044, 1044e, and 1565b, including both adult and minor dependents. Additionally, eligible victims who file restricted or unrestricted reports, or are still undecided, are entitled to VLCO services.

Implementation of the VLCO and other victim support programs are part of the reason the Marine Corps has seen both an increase in reporting and a decrease in the number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process – from 16% in FY11 to 8% in FY14. In addition, according to the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey, victims were largely satisfied with the legal services they were provided. Survey data taken between November 2013 and March 2014 showed that 83% of victims agreed that legal personnel handled their situation with sensitivity, while 79% felt they were believed and 75% felt their decisions were supported by legal personnel.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors—Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

Fielded between November 2013 and May 2014, the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey was designed and implemented to examine the effectiveness of services

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

provided by the Marine Corps SAPR Program to victims of sexual assault. In order to achieve and maintain world-class victim care, it is imperative that Marine Corps leadership understand the impact SAPR services has on victims; the opinions, knowledge, and attitude regarding these services; the level of coordination and communication during response; and the overall satisfaction with the services provided. The survey revealed whether victims find the provided services useful and effective, and whether the effectiveness of services is enhanced by the level of coordination and communication among agencies that influence outcomes for sexual assault victims.

In addition, this survey aimed to identify what factors increase knowledge about SAPR services to target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which services are helpful and effective for good service planning, coordination, and follow-through. The survey data provided the Marine Corps with valuable, direct feedback from victims that we have been working to incorporate into our current service and future initiatives. The SES, adopted for use by the entire Department of Defense, was largely based on the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey, which the SES replaced in June 2014. The Marine Corps has continued its use of the SES, fielding it to victims of sexual assault on a voluntary, anonymous basis.



**Headquarters United States Marine Corps**  
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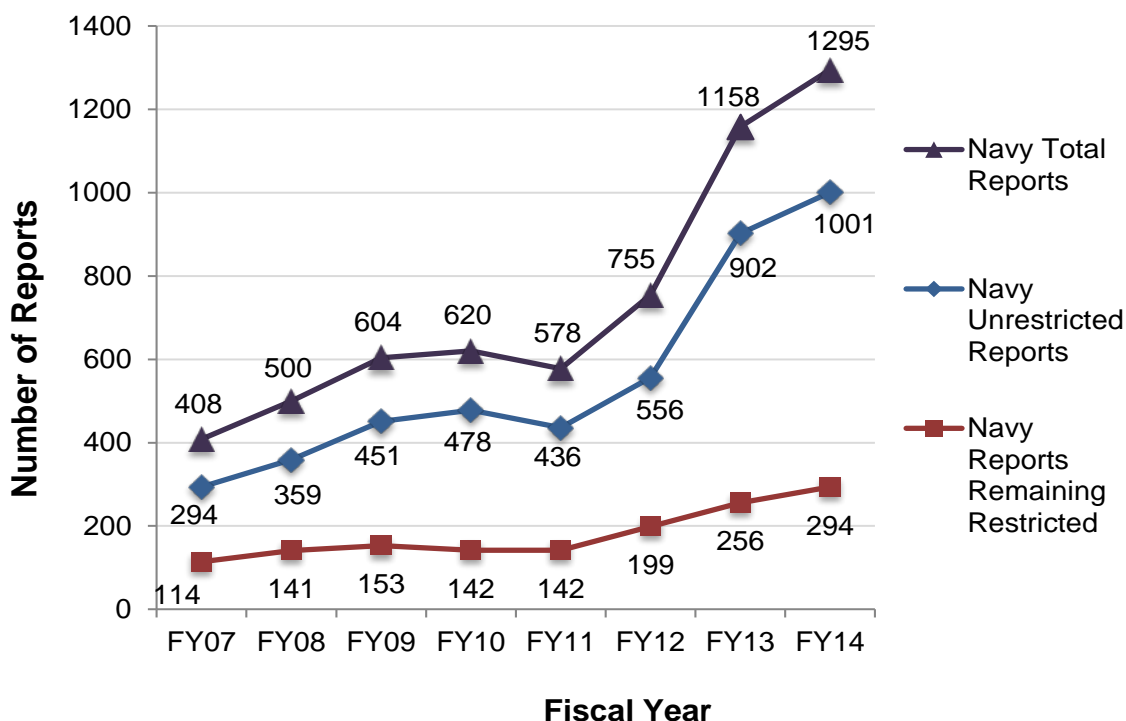
# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## 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 FY13 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13, and FY14), 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 compliment your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY13 or FY14 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since 2004) (Metric #12)
- Other

**Total Number of Sexual Assault Reports**



In FY14, Navy had 1,295 total reports of sexual assault broken out by 991 Unrestricted Reports, 294 Restricted Reports remaining restricted, and 10 Restricted Reports made in previous fiscal years that converted to Unrestricted Reports in FY14. This represents a 12% increase in reporting of sexual assaults between FY13 (1,158) and FY14 (1,295), following a 53% increase in reports between FY12 (755) and FY13, and a 31% increase between FY11 (578) and FY12. A three-fold increase in reports of sexual assault

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

between FY07 (408) and FY14 (1,295) is strong evidence of trust and confidence in the Navy response systems, and indicates progress toward closing the gap between actual incidents and reports.

It is important to note that an increase in sexual assault reports is the result of various factors and may not necessarily represent increased incidents of sexual assault. Many factors contributed to changes in reporting and demographics, including additional training, education, awareness campaigns; improvements to victim support services; and changes to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

### **Restricted Reports**

Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services without command notification or initiating an investigation. In FY14, 400 initial Restricted Reports indicated an increase of 31% over FY13 (305). This follows a 24% increase between FY12 (246) and FY13, and a 41% increase between FY11 (174) and FY12. In FY14, 106 (27%) initial Restricted Reports were converted to Unrestricted Reports, compared to 49 (16%) in FY13, 47 (19%) in FY12, and 32 (18%) in FY11. This increase in conversion rates is another indicator of growing trust in the response system.

### **Unrestricted Reports**

Unrestricted Reporting initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support services. In FY14, there were 991 new Unrestricted Reports and 10 conversions from Restricted Reports being made in previous fiscal years; totaling 1,001 Unrestricted Reports. This is an increase of 11% from 902 Unrestricted Reports in FY13.

### **Implications of the data**

In FY14, reports of sexual assault in the U.S. Navy continued to increase over previous years. For a crime that is universally underreported, Navy views this trend as a positive endorsement of efforts to improve command climate. When a Sailor trusts the command to respond appropriately, he or she is more likely to make a report. The results of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) reiterated the trust and confidence victims place in their commands through a consistent positive perception of command climate and leadership support of the SAPR program.

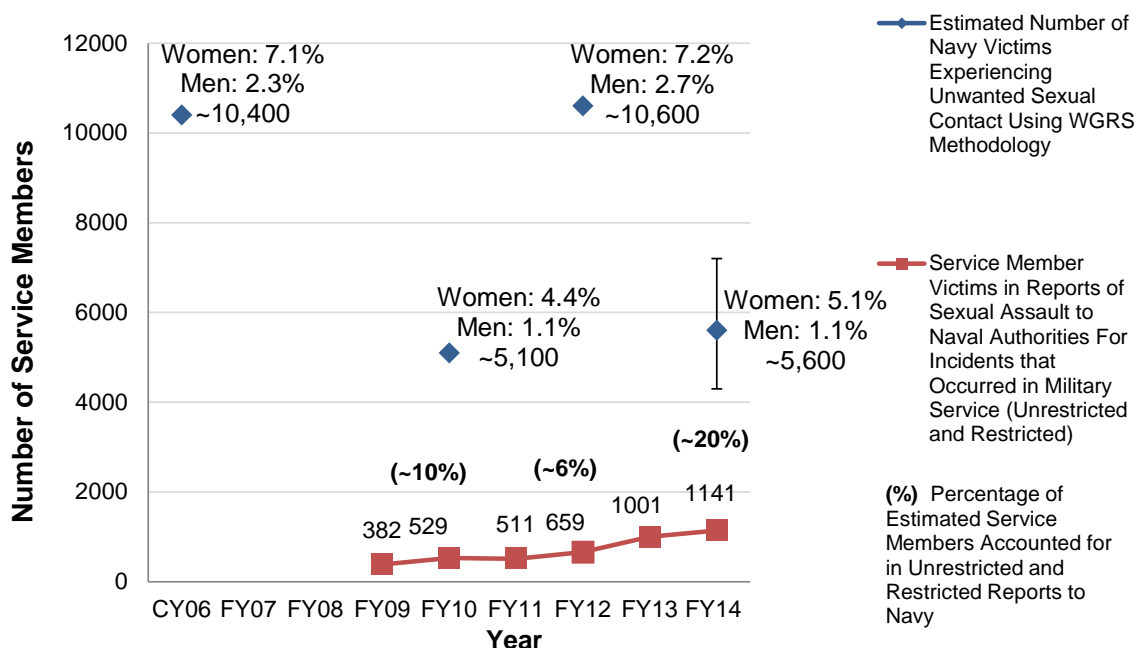
The year-over-year increase in reporting indicates Sailors' trust in commands, along with Navy efforts in increasing the number of dedicated personnel, training, and resources to include judge advocates, Victims' Legal Counsel, NCIS, Special Victim Capability/Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) personnel, and other legal assistants.

During the last several years, there was a strong Navy-wide education campaign to educate Sailors and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (restricted and

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual assault, and crime prevention initiatives. As a result of these on-going education campaigns, there have been many changes in the reporting data that indicate the success of the message. Populations that may have otherwise discounted their experiences are increasingly coming forward to receive victim services and seek justice against their alleged perpetrators, especially male victims, victims with incidents that occurred years prior, and victims of contact offenses. Additionally, Sailors are vigilantly reporting and interceding on behalf of potential victims in an effort to prevent assaults and support victims.

### Prevalence vs. Reporting



### RAND's 2014 Military Workplace Gender and Relations Survey

In early 2014, DoD SAPRO hired the RAND National Defense Research Institute to conduct an independent assessment of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military. The study, known as the RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS), invited close to 560,000 Service members (approximately 124,000 Navy Service members) to participate.

Confidential surveys are currently the best tool available to estimate the number of sexual assault incidents in the Navy. The Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Personnel (WGRA) was conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) through 2012. The RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) was used in 2014, utilizing newly designed assessment criteria and methods. RAND assigned a small number of Service members a version of the prior 2012 WGRA questionnaire, and analyzed the comparable results to provide historical trends. The FY14 prevalence estimates were calculated using the WGRA data. Estimates of sexual assault

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (this includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the 12 months before responding to the survey, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types.

RAND's 2014 Military Workplace Gender and Relations Survey indicated 5.1% of women and 1.1% of men experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, estimating that roughly 2,800 men and 2,800 women experienced unwanted sexual contact (see graph above). Utilizing FY14 reporting numbers, of these reports, approximately 32% of women and 8% of men made reports in FY14. In FY14, 1,141 Service members made restricted or unrestricted reports, representing 20% of the estimated incidents.

### **Survivor Experience Survey (SES)**

Based on results of the Survivor Experience Survey, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCS), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) services received positive feedback from the majority of those surveyed. Many victims indicated they believed they experienced some form of social and/or professional retaliation. Further research will better define the specifics of retaliation and allow for a better understanding of the issue to aid in the development of mitigation strategies. Retaliation in any form, is prohibited and contrary to Navy core values. Initiatives to identify and address retaliation include training at all levels, focusing on the first line supervisor, identifying and addressing retaliation at monthly case management group meetings, and reinforcing remedies available to commanders.

Navy will continue to use the results of surveys to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting. While the ultimate goal is to eradicate sexual assault, Navy continues to ensure maximum reporting of incidents to facilitate victim care and ensure appropriate accountability for offenders.

### **Other Trends**

#### **Male Reporting**

Male victims in the Navy represent an underreported segment of an underreported crime. Of the 888 Service member victims initially making an Unrestricted Report in FY14, 23% (201) were male victims. In FY13, male victims accounted for 18% (141) and in FY12 11% (54) of the Unrestricted Reports. The consistent increase in the percentage of male victims making Unrestricted Reports from FY12 to FY14 is reflective of the progress of educational campaigns in breaking preconceived notions about sexual assault. Navy continues efforts to encourage reporting among men and women.

#### **Service Member on Service Member**

Service member on Service member allegations accounted for 60% of Unrestricted Reports in FY14, down from 67% in FY13 and 69% in FY12. In FY14, out of 595 Service member on Service member Unrestricted reports, approximately 42% were

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

penetration crimes and 50% were contact with 8% having an offense code (UCMJ violations indicated in investigations) not available. In FY13, approximately 50% were reports of penetration offenses and 50% were contact.

### **Report Latency**

In FY14, 61% of Unrestricted Reports were made within 30 days of the incident, 37% were greater than 30 days after the incident, and 2% is not known. Comparatively, in FY13 only 52% of Unrestricted Reports were made within 30 days of the incident, 42% were greater than 30 days, and 6% is not known.

### **Investigations**

There were 943 victims in investigations initiated during FY14. Of these, there were 83% (779) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY14. In FY13, there were 902 victims in investigations initiated and 62% (561) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY13.

## **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 (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., Number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

### **Type of Offenses**

Note: 15% of data pertaining to the type of offense is not available. In FY14, the most frequently reported offense was abusive sexual contact, representing 32% (313) of Unrestricted Reports (991), followed by sexual assault at 25% (246) and rape at 19% (184). Aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, indecent assault, and attempts to commit an offense accounted for the remaining reports.

### **Demographic Trends**

Of the 991 Unrestricted Reports made in FY14, 79% were women (783), 90% were Service members (888), 50% were between the ages of 20 and 24 (495) at time of incident and 68% were pay grades E-1 to E-4 (677). Nearly all of the Service member victims were active duty (870) 98%, and affiliated with the U.S. Navy (841) 95%. The remaining Service member victims were affiliated with other Services. These trends

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

have remained steady from FY11 to present.

### **Service Referrals**

See section 4.1 below.

### **Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**

In FY14, 22 victims made Unrestricted Reports of a sexual assault that occurred in a combat location. The general trends for these reports match the overall Navy demographics with respect to time of delayed report and demographic information of the victims. All of these victims were Service members.

### **Military Protective Orders**

In FY14, 235 Military Protective Orders were issued in 991 Unrestricted Report cases, with one violation by a subject. In FY13, 244 Military Protective Orders were issued, with 11 violations by subject.

### **Expedited Transfers**

In FY14, there were 13 unit/duty and 151 installation expedited transfer requests by Service member victims. One of the installation expedited transfer requests was denied on the basis that the report of sexual assault was determined by the victim's commander not to be credible. In FY13, there were 20 unit/duty and 128 installation expedited transfer requests by Service members. Two unit expedited transfer requests were denied. In one instance, the victim and offender were not co-located, and in the other, the report of sexual assault was determined not to be credible.

### **Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process**

Legal action could not be pursued in 122 (16%) cases where victims declined to participate in the military justice process. This is not, however, reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. However, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Command action for Military Subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime charged (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Demographic Trends**

In FY14, there were 989 subjects in completed investigations. Male subjects accounted

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for 83% (821) of the total, 61% (605) were between 20 and 34 years of age, and Service members accounted for 74% (736). Of the 736 Service members, 95% were active duty (702), 93% were in the Navy (687), and 94% were enlisted Service members (689). Less than 3% (21) of the Service members were activated Reservists at the time of the alleged sexual assault.

### **Disposition Trends**

Disposition data was examined for cases closed during the fiscal year vice open and closed in the same fiscal year. Thorough investigations and prosecutions require time, particularly in complex cases. Examining cases opened and closed in the same fiscal year would have excluded analysis of the more egregious reports received in previous fiscal years, and as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year, because it takes time to investigate and take disposition actions.

In FY14, there were 921 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Of this totally numbered of final disposition, 50% or 459 of the subjects were not subject to disciplinary action for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects not subject to UCMJ) (59), civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over Service member subject (7), subject was unknown (104), allegation was unfounded (e.g., it was false or baseless (21), statute of limitations expired (4), subject died or deserted (1), evidence was insufficient (141), or victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (122).

### **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, 53% (10) of the total subjects (19) were Service members in CAIs. Unknown and foreign national subjects accounted for the remaining subjects. Of the 10 Service member subjects, eight were Navy Service members, one was a Marine Service member, and one was an Air Force Service member. The Service member subjects were predominantly active duty and enlisted, both accounting for 90% of the data. Due to the relatively small sample size (19) for Unrestricted Reports in CAIs and varying missions within them, there also is a wide variability of subject demographics from year-to-year.

### **Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority**

In FY14, command action was taken against 462 Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy). Court-martial charges were preferred in approximately 48% of cases, a 4% rate increase over FY13.

### **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes**

In FY14, there were 207 cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, an 88% increase over the 110 cases in FY13.

Of those 207 cases, 130 proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

those 130, 89 cases resulted in a conviction (68%) and 41 in an acquittal (32%) of at least one charged offense. Of those 207 cases, 8 resulted in a resignation or separation in lieu of trial and 37 resulted in dismissal of charges at some point during the military justice process.

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Location and Time of Incident**

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports, 46% (451) of the incidents during FY14 reportedly occurred on military installations, and 40% (401) occurred off military installations. An additional 14% (139) of incidents occurred at multiple or unknown locations. Incidents occurred every day of the week, with the majority, 54% (539), occurring Friday through Sunday. The time of the incident was grouped into the following intervals; 32% (315) occurred 6 p.m. to midnight, 31% (307) occurred midnight to 6 a.m., 23% (228) 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 14% (141) unknown, various times, or could not be categorized. In the initial report by the victim, 35% (345) of the reports were made within three days of the sexual assault, and 26% (256) were made four to 30 days after the sexual assault, meaning 61% of reports were made within 30 days of the incident. The remaining reports were delayed longer than 30 days.

### **Investigative Authority**

NCIS was the predominant investigative authority for Navy Service members during FY14. A small number of Navy Service members were also investigated by other Service MCIOs and civilian or foreign law enforcement. NCIS routinely investigates non-Service member subjects (civilian or foreign national) and cases where the subject is unknown as long as there is Navy jurisdiction (i.e., Navy victim or alleged incident occurred on board a Navy installation).

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

Of the 22 Unrestricted Reports occurring in CAIs, 55% (12) occurred on and 41% (9) off of military installations, with a small percentage of incidents occurring either in unidentified locations or possibly multiple locations. The incidents largely occurred in Bahrain with 50% (11), which remains consistent since FY11. The incidents in other countries in combat areas fluctuate over the years, but are small compared to Bahrain. For FY14 they are: Djibouti at 14% (3), Iraq at 9% (2), Kuwait at 4.5% (1), Oman at 4.5% (1), and the United Arab Emirates at 18% (4). The majority of the incidents took place Friday through Monday representing 77% (17); the time-interval of the incidents varied.

## **3. Restricted Reporting**

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



## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted Reports are not reported to MCIOs for investigation or to commands for disposition. SARC's do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports. For all Restricted Reports, the role of the SARC is to focus on support services (e.g., crisis intervention and referrals to advocacy, medical, and counseling services) and case management.

### **Total Restricted Reports**

Between FY13 and FY14, there was a notable increase in initial Restricted Reports. Note that only Service members and their adult non-Service member dependents may file Restricted Reports of sexual assault. There were 95 more reports in FY14 (400) than in FY13 (305), an increase of 31%. In FY14, 382 Service members, six adult family member victims (involving a military subject), and 12 reports with victim type not known, made a Restricted Report to a SARC and/or SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA). Increased trust and confidence in the SAPR program and a better understanding of what constitutes sexual assault may have contributed to this increase in reporting.

### **Service Affiliation**

In FY14, of the 400 Restricted Reports, 294 remained restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report). Of the reports remaining restricted, within Navy, 98% (289) were filed by Service member victims as follows: 95% (274) Navy Service members, 2% (6) U.S. Marine Corps, 2% (5) U.S. Air Force, and 1% (4) U.S. Army. The remaining five Restricted Reports were filed by adult family member victims and involved Service member alleged offenders.

The 294 Service member reports that remained restricted were reported to SARC's and/or SAPR VAs as follows: 56% (166) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 22% (65) unidentified alleged offenders on Service member victims, and 17% (51) were non-Service members on Service member victims. Data was not available for 2% (7) of cases.

Lastly, 24 of the Restricted Reports involved incidents that occurred prior to the victims' military service (enlistment or commissioning).

### **Demographic Trends**

Demographically, 87% (255) of the reports remaining restricted involved female victims and 13% (39) involved male victims. The majority of victims, 53% (156), were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 22% (65) ages 16 to 19, 18% (53) ages 25 to 34, 1% (4) ages 35 to 49, and 1% (3) ages zero to 15. Age demographics were not available in 4% (13) of the reports. Ranks of Service member victims were reported as follows: 67% (193) were E1 to E4, 24% (71) were E5 to E9, 7% (20) were O1 to O3, and 2% (5) Cadet/Midshipman.

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

Nearly all (94% or 273 reports in total) of Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports were active duty, while 4% (11) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of report.

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 10 Restricted Reports filed by Service members in CAIs compared to one in FY13. Of the 10 reports to Navy SARCs or SAPR VAs, 90% (9) were Navy victims and 10% (1) was U.S. Air Force. Demographically, 90% (9) involved female victims and 10% (1) involved a male victim. The ages of victims at the times of incidents were as follows: 70% (7) ages 20 to 24, 20% (2) ages 35 to 49, and 10% (1) ages 16 to 19. Ranks of the victims were as follows: 60% (6) were E1 to E4 and 40% (4) were E5 to E9.

### **Non-Service Member Victims**

In FY14, there were 10 Non-Service member victims who initially made a Restricted Report. Of the nine adult family members, reports remaining restricted (one report converted to an Unrestricted Report) were made as follows: 78% (7) non-Service member on adult family member, 11% (1) unidentified subject on non-Service member and 11% (1) victim type is not known.

Demographically, of the reports remaining restricted, 89% (8) of the Restricted Reports involved female victims and in 11% (1) was victim gender not known. The age of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 56% (5) were between the ages of 20 and 24, 11% (1) were between the ages of 25 and 34, 11% (1) of victims were between the ages of 16 and 19, 11% (1) were between the ages of 35 and 49, while 11% (1) data was not known.

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Restricted to Unrestricted Conversions**

In FY14, of the 400 initial Restricted Reports, 27% (106) were converted to Unrestricted Reports, a 116% increase in conversions from FY13 (49). Of the 106 converted cases, 93 were filed by Service member victims, one was filed by a non-Service member victim, and in 12 cases the victim type is not available. Approximately 56% (166) of the 294 remaining Restricted Reports were filed by Service members indicating they were sexually assaulted by other Service members, 22% (65) involved Service members assaulted by unidentified subjects, 17% (51) involved Service members assaulted by non-Service members, 2% (5) involved non-Service members assaulted by Service members (entitled to make a Restricted Report by DoD Policy), and 3% (7) of the Restricted Reports have unavailable (blank) for this category. The time between Restricted Reports being made and later converted to Unrestricted Reports averaged

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

33.88 days.

### **Location of Incident**

Reports remaining restricted occurring on a military installation accounted for 26% (76) of incidents, compared to 54% (159) that occurred off a military installation, and 19% (57) that occurred in an unidentified/multiple location. In 1% (2) of the reports, this category had unavailable data. Despite an increase in Restricted Reporting, there was an overall 8% decrease for incidents occurring on a military installation when compared to FY13 (83), a 10% increase occurring off of a military installation [FY13 (144)], and a 27% decrease among those incidents occurring in an unidentified/multiple locations [FY13 (78)].

Additionally, of the 274 Navy Service member victims who made Restricted Reports to SARCs and/or SAPR VAs, 5.4% (15) disclosed incidents that occurred aboard ship, 5.1% (14) occurred while on the installation, and <1% (1) of cases had an unidentified ship location.

### **Time of Incident**

Approximately 30% (88) of reported incidents occurred between midnight and 6 a.m., 30% (88) between 6 p.m. and midnight, and 9% (27) between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Time of the incident was unknown in 30% (90) of reported incidents and unavailable in 1% (1) case.

### **Day of Incident/Latency**

In 20% (59) of Restricted Reports the incident day of the week is not known, while 24% (70) of cases reportedly occurred on Saturday, and 15% (44) of cases on Friday. In 33% (98) of Restricted Reports were made within three days of incident, while 14% (40) of cases were reported 31 to 365 days after incident. Approximately 26% (76) of cases have unavailable (blank) data for this category, 11% (32) were greater than 365 days after incident, 10% (29) within four to 10 days of incident, and 6% (19) within 11 to 30 days of incident.

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

The 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs did not convert to unrestricted. Of these, 70% (7) were made by Service members who indicated that they had been sexually assaulted by other Service members, 10% (1) involved a Service member assaulted by unidentified subject, 10% (1) involved Service member assaulted by non-Service member, and 10% (1) of the Restricted Report data for this demographic was unavailable (blank).

Of the 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs, 60% (6) were reported as occurring on a military installation and 40% (4) occurred off a military installation. Approximately 20% (2) of sexual assault incidents occurred between midnight and 6 a.m., 30% (3) of incidents occurred between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., 20% (2) occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, while the time the reported incidents is unknown for 30% (3).

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

Of the 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs, 40% (4) occurred on Sunday, 20% (2) occurred on Tuesday, 10% (1) occurred on Monday, 10% (1) occurred on Saturday, and data for 20% (2) is not available. Approximately 30% (3) of the reports were received within three days of the incident, 20% (2) within four to 10 days of incident, 20% (2) were greater than 365 days after incident, 10% (1) within 31 to 365 days of incident, and 20% (2) of the cases is not known.

### **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**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

#### **Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)**

There were 2,655 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support as well as victim advocacy services. Of the total referrals, 91% (2,411) were made to military support services: 684 for victim advocacy, 495 for mental health, 385 for legal assistance, 285 for chaplain/spiritual support, 257 for medical, 171 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 134 were referrals for other services. In addition, 9% (244) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 56 to a rape crisis center, 48 for mental health, 50 for victim advocacy, 20 for medical, nine for legal assistance, six for chaplain/spiritual support, and 55 to other services.

#### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 82 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources, for Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAI. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military resources and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities. Of the total referrals, 90% (74) were made to military support services: 16 for victim advocacy, 11 for mental health, 13 for chaplain/spiritual support, 12 for legal assistance, 11 for medical, nine to DoD Safe Helpline, and two to other services. In addition, 10% (8) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: two to a rape crisis center, two for mental health, one for medical, one for chaplain/spiritual support, one for victim advocacy, and one to other services.

#### **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 133 Unrestricted Reports by Service members to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted, representing a 56% increase over FY13 (85). In FY14, there

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were three cases where Service members in CAIs reported to SARCs and a SAFE was conducted.

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

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

#### **Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)**

In FY14, there were 792 total support service referrals for Service members who made Restricted Reports, a 19% decrease from FY13 (982). As with the Unrestricted Reports, referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 90% (714) were made to military resources, including 188 for victim advocacy, 165 for mental health, 108 for chaplain/spiritual support, 99 for medical, 66 for DOD Safe Helpline, 57 for legal assistance, and 31 to other services. In addition, 10% (78) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 25 to a rape crisis center, 22 for mental health, 12 for victim advocacy, five for medical, two for chaplain/spiritual support, and one for legal assistance.

#### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 24 total support service referrals for Service members who made Restricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 92% (22) were made to military resources, including seven for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, four for medical, two for legal assistance, one for chaplain/spiritual support, and one for DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, two (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: one to a rape crisis center and one for chaplain/spiritual support.

#### **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 39 Restricted Reports by Service members to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted, a 15% increase from FY13 (34). In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were no Service members in CAIs with Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was reported to have been conducted.

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

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

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

**Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted)**

In FY14, there were 134 total support service referrals for non-Service members who made Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 78% (105) were made to military facilities, including 32 for victim advocacy, 23 for mental health support, 13 for chaplain/spiritual support, 13 for medical, 11 for legal, nine for DoD Safe Helpline, assistance, and four to other services. In addition, 22% (29) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 10 for mental health support, seven to a rape crisis center, three to victim advocacy, two for medical services, one for legal services, and six referrals were to other services.

**Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted)**

In FY14, there were 40 total support service referrals for non-Service members who made Restricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, mental health support, chaplain/spiritual support, and medical services. Of these total referrals, 90% (36) were made to military resources, including eight for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, seven for chaplain/spiritual support, seven for medical, four for DoD Safe Helpline, two for legal assistance, and one to other services. In addition, 10% (4) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: two for a rape crisis center and two for medical.

**Combat Areas of Interest**

There were no reports involving non-Service member victims filed a CAIs. Therefore, no support service referrals were made for this category.

**Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 17 non-Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were six non-Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

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<b>5. Additional Items</b>
<p><b>5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)</b></li><li>• <b>Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)</b></li></ul>
<p>In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 29 days. In those cases disposed of at court-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at court-martial was approximately 313 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim signed a DD2910 and the date non-judicial punishment was imposed was approximately 149 days.</p>

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

### 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 FY13 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), 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 compliment your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY13 or FY14 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since 2004) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

#### ***Background: DSAID***

In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2009, section 593, the Department of Defense (DoD) was tasked to develop a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving members or the Armed Forces. As a result, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) was created for Service-wide implementation.

As discussed in the FY13 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, beginning with FY14, the Department is using DSAID as the system of record to populate the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

In order to produce relevant reports, DSAID relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), HQMC Military Justice Branch legal officers, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) agents, and the proper interface between DSAID and NCIS' Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center. As the source for victim, subject, incident, and legal disposition information for sexual assaults in the Marine Corps in FY14, DSAID was used to calculate the information reported herein.

#### ***Number of Reports vs. Number of Victims***

With the implementation of DSAID as the centralized, case-level database, came new guidelines for the accounting of Unrestricted Reports. Prior to the implementation of DSAID, Unrestricted Reports were recorded as the number of sexual assault cases, as reported by NCIS, the Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) for the Marine Corps. Thus, one Unrestricted Report or open investigation of sexual assault did not always equate to one victim of sexual assault, because one report or investigation may have involved multiple victims. Therefore, the number of Unrestricted Reports has historically been lower than the number of known victims. Starting in FY14, however,



## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

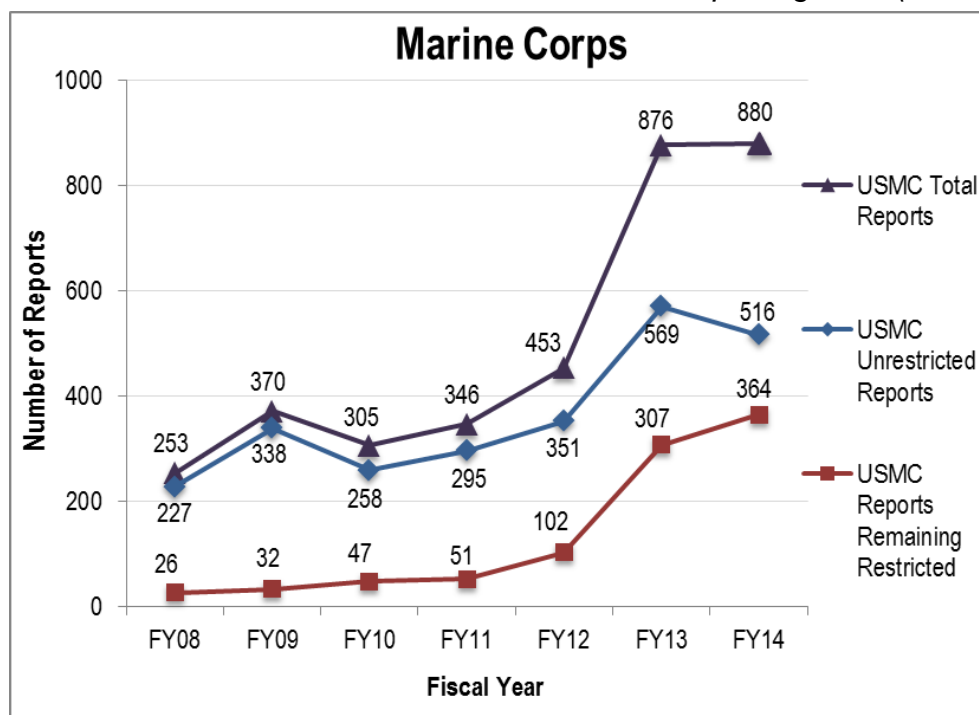
each and every victim identified in an open investigation or in an Unrestricted Report is counted within DSAID as an individual report. Restricted Reports have always involved one victim per reported incident.

Effective FY14, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) mandated that Annual Reports emphasize the number of victims, vice reports, in the reporting data. This report will also use the number of victims in reporting data between FY08 and FY14. As a result, comparing other findings across years (i.e., demographics, alcohol involvement, etc.) proves challenging, as the only readily available data for FY08 through FY13 is that found in the DoD Annual Reports, which again is based on the number of reports, not victims. Thus, developments and trends extended to FY14 are not perfect continuations of like data but the best possible approximations based on what is available.

### Reports of Sexual Assault: FY08-FY14

The Marine Corps has maintained its high rate of reporting evidenced by a 94% increase in number of reports recorded from FY12 to FY14. As shown in Figure 1 below, the 880 victims in FY14 reports of sexual assault include 516 victims in Unrestricted Reports and 364 victims in Restricted Reports.

Figure 1: Number of USMC Sexual Assault Victims in Reporting Data (FY08–FY14)



Note 12 of the 516 victims in FY14 Unrestricted Reports were victims who filed a Restricted Report in a previous year but converted that report to an Unrestricted Report in FY14. No demographic data was available for these 12 victims. All relevant FY14 data discussed herein centers on the remaining 504 victims in Unrestricted Reports and

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

364 victims in Restricted Reports filed in FY14.

Between FY13 and FY14, the number of victims in Unrestricted Reports decreased by 9%, while the number of victims in Restricted Reports increased by 19%. This increase in Restricted Reports is largely a result of reports made for incidents that occurred prior to joining the Marine Corps. These and other trends are discussed in the following section.

### ***Estimated Prevalence vs. Reporting***

The 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study is the latest iteration of a confidential survey fielded biennially used to estimate the number of Service members experiencing sexual assault in the Marine Corps. According to this study, the Marine Corps saw a decrease in the estimated prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact between FY12 and FY14. As shown in Table 1, the initial analysis provided by the RAND Corporation, using WGRA methodology, suggests that in FY14, approximately 8.44% of active duty Marine women and 0.66% of active duty Marine men experienced some form of Unwanted Sexual Contact in the year prior to being surveyed. This is a welcome downward development from Unwanted Sexual Contact rates observed in FY12 (10.1% for Marine women; 1.1% for Marine men).

*Table 1: Marines Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Using WGRA Methodology*

Year	Overall	% Females in Total Active-Duty Force	% Males in Total Active-Duty Force
CY06	~3,700	11.9	1.4
FY10	~3,100	6.6	1.2
FY12	~3,300	10.1	1.1
<b>FY14</b>	<b>~2,300</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>0.66</b>

WGRA: Workplace & Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members

This decrease does not yet establish a stable trend line. Large-scale Marine Corps prevention initiatives need more time to be further integrated. The November 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study report stated additional analysis needs to be performed in order to understand how factors specific to the Marine Corps impact the data (i.e., demographics). At the writing of this report, RAND's in-depth analyses of the demographic makeup of the Marine Corps were not available for review or comment. However, the decrease in Unwanted Sexual Contact prevalence in FY14 is encouraging, especially when taken together with other supporting indicators since FY12—to include positive developments in perception of leadership engagement, victim satisfaction with services, and willingness to intervene in high-risk situations. The continuation of Marine Corps SAPR initiatives should lead to further promising results.

### ***Reporting Gap:***

The FY12 reporting gap—that is, the difference between the approximate number of Unwanted Sexual Contact incidents and those *in-Service* incidents that were reported—was approximately 90%. The equivalent statistic for FY14 is 78%, suggesting that the reporting gap is closing, as shown in Figure 2.

Ultimately, the Marine Corps wants the reporting data to match the number of incidents experienced, which would mean that all victims are receiving access to advocacy

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

services. The Marine Corps will continue to use the survey results to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting.

Eliminating sexual assault completely from the Corps remains our ultimate goal, but our efforts must also continue to focus on creating an environment in which victims feel safe in coming forward.

### **Explanation and Implications of the Data**

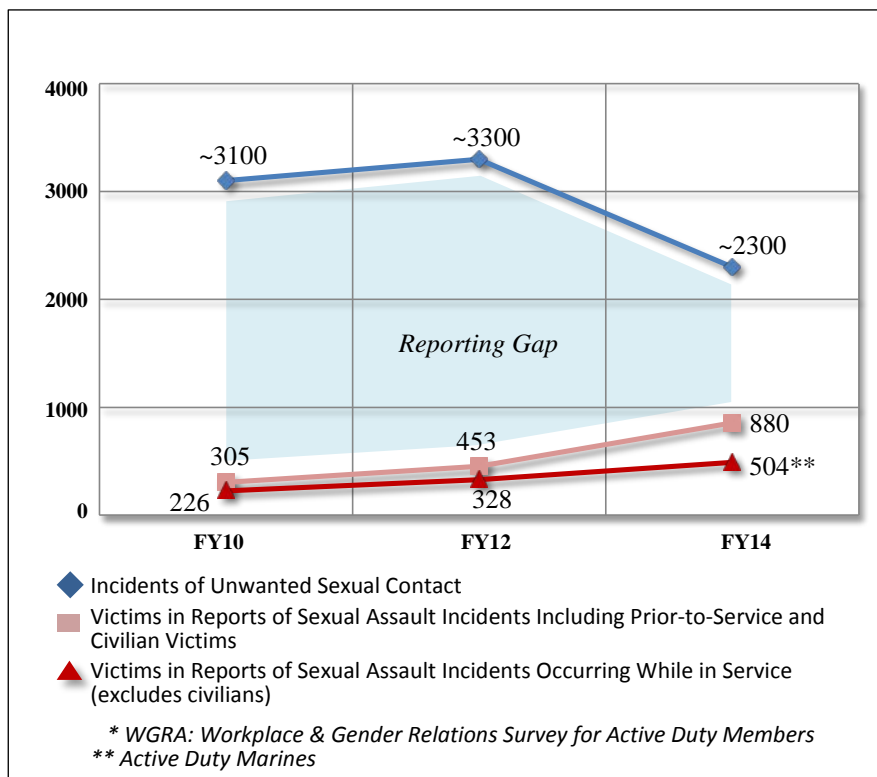
Given the highly underreported nature of

sexual assault, the Marine Corps is encouraged by the overall positive reporting trend since FY12. Victims continue to come forward, following the implementation of large-scale efforts to raise awareness of the definition of sexual assault and available SAPR resources, as well as to increase confidence and trust in the Marine Corps response system.

### **Demographics**

Of the 868 victims who made either an Unrestricted or Restricted Report in FY14, 77.6% (674) victims were females, 22.1% (192) were males, and 0.2% (2) were not categorized in DSAID. For victim type, the 868 victims were categorized as 88% (763) service members, 11.8% (103) non-service members, and 0.2% (2) were not categorized in DSAID. Female Marines between the ages of 18 and 24 and between the ranks of E1 and E4 continue to be the highest at-risk demographic, comprising the majority of victims in both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. The number of male victim reporting for both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports has increased noticeably from FY12 to FY14. Increased reporting is a positive indicator, as the Marine Corps recognizes the stigma associated with all reporting, especially pertaining to males, and is dedicated to eliminating all barriers to reporting. For subject-victim categorization, assaults involving Service member on Service member comprised just less than half of all Unrestricted Reports in FY14, while assaults involving non-Service member on Service member comprised just over half of all Restricted Reports. Finally, just over

*Figure 2: Reporting vs. Marines Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Using WGRA\* Methodology*



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half of all assaults for Unrestricted Reports were recorded as penetrative offenses, compared to approximately one third for contact offenses.

With the above focused at-risk demographics, Marine Corps prevention efforts have focused on these critical periods within a Marine's career. The Marine Corps "Step Up" training program, designed specifically for junior enlisted Marines (E1 to E3), was released in June 2014, focusing on bystander intervention but including lessons pertaining to healthy relationships and reporting options. In addition, since the launch of the SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012, the Marine Corps has implemented its "Whole of Character" training for enlistees in the Delayed Entry Program; updated its SAPR training at the Recruit Depots; and mandated all newly promoted Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) (E4 and E5) to complete the "Take A Stand" bystander intervention training as an annual training requirement.

The Marine Corps has begun to implement initiatives designed to enhance our existing support to male victims of sexual assault, identify and dispel myths surrounding male sexual assault, and mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization. One example of our recent efforts is an inter-Service working group arranged and hosted by HQMC on 30 September 2014 that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DoD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and the HQMC Behavioral Health Program. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled *Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next Steps*.

### ***Prior-to-Service Reporting***

Prior-to-Service reporting data involves Marine Corps victims who file a report for sexual assaults that occurred prior to their joining the Marine Corps. The total number of prior-to-Service sexual assault reports has increased between FY13 and FY14 attributed by an increase in prior-to-Service Restricted Reports during that same period. This is due to the fact that the large majority of victims who report prior-to-Service incidents come forward to receive victim care services. Thus of the 364 Restricted Reports filed in FY14, 53% (193) involved females being victimized prior to becoming a Marine. Female Marines in the pay grade of E1 comprise the majority of these Marines making prior-to-Service reports. For many, the Marine Corps affords them the first opportunity to discuss their previous sexual assaults. For some, it is their first time away from their offender.

Of the 868 victims in FY14 reports for the Marine Corps, 271 were for prior-to-Service incidents, including 227 victims in Restricted Reports and 44 victims in Unrestricted Reports. Of the 876 FY13 victims, 177 were for prior-to-Service incidents, including 158 Restricted Reports and 19 Unrestricted Reports. Without counting prior-to-Service incidents, victims in reports decreased from 699 in FY13 to 597 in FY14.

The increase in prior-to-Service reporting within the Marine Corps can be attributed to the increase in SAPR initiatives being implemented at the Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs). All Marine Corps recruits, both male and female, receive four separate

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SAPR-related trainings during recruit training. SAPR training is conducted by a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) on the first day of arrival to recruit training. The second is a brief given by the MCRD academics department on Training Day 10. The third is a foot locker discussion with their Senior Drill Instructor, which occurs at Training Day 50. The fourth occurs at the end of recruit training and consists of the Marine Corps *Lost Honor* video, which includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident. Each of these training sessions covers supportive services available to all victims of sexual assault, regardless of when the incident occurred.

### ***Location and Time***

Regarding the location of sexual assaults in FY14, incidents in Unrestricted Reports occurred predominately on base, with the majority of assaults taking place in a residence, which includes apartments, condominiums, quarters, and barracks. For Restricted Reports, sexual assaults were more likely to occur off base rather than on base, which again is influenced by the large percentage of prior-to-Service reports.

Regarding when sexual assaults are most likely to occur, FY14 data shows that most Unrestricted Reports were filed for incidents that occurred between Friday and Sunday between the hours of 1800 and 0600. This data is consistent with information recorded for Unrestricted Reports in FY12 and FY13. No conclusions can be made regarding the day or time for Restricted Reports, as a significant number of victims provided limited information.

Given these trends, the Marine Corps has recently taken measures to enhance oversight and increase watchstanders in the barracks. These include the return of NCOs to the barracks to provide leadership to the maximum extent possible; increased presence of senior officers and staff NCOs (SNCOs) at the barracks, especially between 2000 and 0400; and the assignment of company-grade officers as officers on duty and SNCOs as staff officers on duty at the barracks. In addition, television and video games are not allowed in the watchstander's place of duty. These enhancements were implemented to reduce several behavioral problems, including hazing, fraternization, and alcohol misuse.

### ***Alcohol***

In FY14, as recorded in DSAID, alcohol continued to be a contributing factor for sexual assault reports. For the 868 reports of sexual assault, 44.8% (389) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both. For the 504 FY14 Unrestricted Reports, 54% (272) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both, which is consistent with FY13 Unrestricted Report data. In addition, 32% (117) of the 364 FY14 Restricted Reports involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, and collateral witnesses.

Recent Marine Corps efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol

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include revisions and updates of policy pertaining to the proper training of alcohol providers, the enforcement of responsible sales practices, awareness efforts including public service announcements, and “Whole of Character” training programs for new Marines that address alcohol misuse directly and emphasize responsible and ethical behavior. Regarding alcohol sales policies specifically, the Marine Corps Order on Alcoholic Beverage Control is being updated to reflect, among other changes, new restrictions of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales being limited to the hours of 0800 to 2200, as well as the complete removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to barracks.

### ***Way Ahead***

Overall, the FY14 reporting data for the Marine Corps reinforces the findings of FY12 and FY13 data, on which most of the recent Marine Corps SAPR initiatives have been based. One positive finding that stands out in FY14 is the high percentage of Unrestricted Reports made within three days of the assault, which increased by 11% over FY13. The sooner reports are filed, the sooner the Marine Corps can provide supportive services to victims and the sooner evidence can be collected. A decrease in the latency of filed reports also suggests that command climates continue to shift in positive ways; with more Marines willing to report incidents earlier, barriers to reporting (such as the fear of loss of privacy or the fear of negative impact to career) appear to be slowly declining. These factors all speak to the large-scale efforts undertaken since FY12 to not only increase the awareness of and confidence in the response system, but to implement initiatives that enhance all aspects of the response system. In the last three years, these initiatives have included improvements to the following capacities: access to 24/7 crisis intervention, nationally accredited first responder credentialing requirements, discrete medical and mental health accessibility, special victim investigation and prosecution capability, and multidisciplinary coordination.

The USMC SAPR Campaign Plan is currently in Phase II, which was expanded in April 2014 to build upon the energy and momentum of our efforts thus far, while addressing and exploring newfound gaps and areas of improvement. Based on new and continued data trends, more initiatives will be developed in support of the SAPR Campaign Plan. This includes the restructuring and expansion of the HQMC SAPR Branch to enhance its research, planning, and prevention capabilities and to achieve the following objectives:

- Open up the aperture of the subject matter, with increased focus on prevention and understanding the interplay among the bystander, victim, and offender Marine populations
- Execute a SAPR program founded on state-of-the art research and proven practices
- Sustain the quality of the services already available to victims, while also embracing a more long-term and strategic focus on prevention
- Maximize and optimize SAPR resources and personnel through strategic up-staffing and placement, while providing more efficient layers of leadership and opportunities for advancement.

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

In addition, HQMC SAPR will expand its ability to drill down into specific data to better understand the parameters surrounding each incident of sexual assault, including the effect across different demographics, such as gender, rank, and age. By identifying overarching trends—including why Marines choose not to report (barriers to reporting) and the experiences of Marines who do report—the Marine Corps can evaluate the impact and effectiveness of all aspects of our SAPR program, from victim services to command climate. From these factual-based analyses, we will leverage best-of-class initiatives to effectively help high-risk individuals (both potential victims and potential offenders) from actually becoming victims and offenders.

Ultimately, the third and final phase of the SAPR Campaign Plan must ensure the lasting sustainment of our progress to date. While the Marine Corps has increased its ability to respond to sexual assaults, the larger mission of getting further left of this problem remains. Ultimately, the goal is to stop sexual assaults before they occur. To this end, the Marine Corps will continue to assess trends in its reporting data, as well as survey findings pertaining to victim satisfaction, command climate, bystander intervention, and leadership engagement, so that further programmatic gaps can be identified and areas of focus can be effectively addressed. The data presented herein offers a snapshot of an ongoing fight, and will be used to develop future strategies to further advance our progress.

### **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 (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., Number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

In FY14, the Marine Corps reported 516 victims via Unrestricted Reports, compared to 569 in FY13, marking a 9% decrease. Note: 12 of the 516 victims in FY14 Unrestricted Reports were victims who filed a Restricted Report in a previous year but converted that report to an Unrestricted Report in FY14. Demographic data is not available for these individuals therefore all FY14 data discussed herein centers on the remaining 504 victims in Unrestricted Reports filed in FY14.

#### ***Type of Offenses***

Of the 504 sexual assault reports, 54% (272) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 31.7% (160) as contact offenses, 4.2% (21) as attempts to commit offenses, and 10.1%

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

(51) currently could not be categorized in DSAID. Rape is the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by sexual assault. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

In comparison to FY13, 61.7% (358) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 37.6% (218) as contact offenses, and 0.7% (4) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated Sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses followed by rape. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type. For FY12, 71.7% (251) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 27.4% (96) as contact offenses, and 0.9% (3) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses followed by rape. For contact offenses, wrongful sexual contact was the most predominant offense type. Note from FY12 to FY14, the percentage of penetrating offenses has decreased from 71.7% in FY12 to 54% in FY14, a drop of 17.7%.

A penetrating crime is defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) as rape, aggravated sexual assault (pre-June 2012 UCMJ wording), sexual assault (post June 2012 UCMJ wording), forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses. A non-penetrating crime as defined by the UCMJ is abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these offenses.

### **Victim Gender and Age for All Victims**

Table 2 below lists the total number and percentage of sexual assault victims by gender from FY12 through FY14.

*Table 2: Total Number of Unrestricted Reports by Gender from FY12 through FY14*

	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>
<b>Female</b>	313	458	371
<b>Male</b>	38	111	131
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	351	569	504

The percentage of male victims reporting has increased 245% from FY12 to FY14. The percentage of female victims reporting has increased 19% from FY12 to FY14.

For victim age in FY14, 73.6% (371) of the male and female victims for Unrestricted Reports were aged 24 and under. Male and female victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 69.6% (351) of all Unrestricted Reports. This data remains consistent with FY13 and FY12 data for victims' ages.

### **Victim Type for All Victims**

Of the 504 total victims, 80.6% (406) were military, 19% (96) were non-Service members, and 0.4% (2) were not classified. Of the 406 military victims, 68% (276) were females, and 32% (130) males. Of the 96 non-Service members, 98% (95) were



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females, and 1% (1) were male. As in FY12 and FY13, the largest percentages of victims in FY14 were female active duty Service members.

### ***Military Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status***

Of the 406 Service member victims, 306 (75.4%) were between the ages of 18 and 24 and 87.4% (355) in the pay grades of E1 to E4. The most common pay grade for both males and females was E3. Of the military victims, 97.3% (395) were active duty Service members.

### ***Subject-Victim Categorization for All Victims***

DSAID categorizes the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service member on Service member; Service member on non-Service member; non-Service member on Service member; unidentified subject on Service member. Of the 504 total victims, FY14 data is categorized as follows:

- 47% (237) Service member on Service member
- 19% (96) Service member on non-Service member
- 16.3% (82) unidentified subject on a Service member
- 6.9% (35) non-Service member victimizing a Service member
- 10.7% (54) were not categorized by DSAID

Similar to FY14, the largest number of assaults reported in FY12 and FY13 also involved Service member on Service member, followed by Service member on non-Service member.

Of the 237 reports involving Service member on Service member, the largest percentage involved male on female at 61.6% (146) followed next by male-on-male reports at 29% (69). The remaining reports were split among various categories such as female on male, female on female, etc.

### ***Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process: Metric #8***

The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process has decreased from 16% in FY11 down to 9% in FY14. This steady drop in victim declinations corresponds with the Marine Corps increased efforts to support victims. The Marine Corps has implemented several initiatives to improve services to victims and increase their willingness to participate in the military justice process, including its continued compliance with the DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP); further refinement and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines; sustainment of proper staffing requirements; continued use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief; and continued compliance with the standards of victim assistance personnel, as identified in DODI 6400.07, Enclosure 2. In addition, continued emphasis on special victims' investigation and prosecution and the establishment of the Victims' Legal Counsel Organization demonstrate the Marine Corps' commitment to ensuring victims are treated with the utmost dignity and respect throughout the military justice process.

### ***Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)***

As recorded by DSAID, the Marine Corps documented four Unrestricted Reports of

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sexual assault in the defined CAI during FY14. All assaults occurred in Afghanistan with three assaults occurring on base and one off base. All victims were female military members ranging in age from 19 to 20 when the incident occurred. The four victims included three Marines and one soldier. Victims' pay grade ranged from E3 to E4. This is a noticeable decrease from the 12 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault reported in CAIs in FY13 and 9 in FY12.

### ***Military Protective Orders***

A Military Protective Order (MPO) can be issued by the Commander through DoD Form 2873, which orders two or more persons to discontinue any future contact or communication in person, via technology, or through a third party until a specified date. MPOs are most useful in situations in which the named parties are in close proximity, such as stationed on the same installation or housed in the same dwelling, and in situations where interaction may disrupt good order and discipline. For FY14, Commanders issued 134 MPOs at the request of the victim or on behalf of the victim's protection. Only one report of an MPO violation by the subject was recorded. A total of 231 MPOs were issued in FY13 and 222 in FY12.

### ***Expedited Transfers***

In FY14, DSAID recorded 54 expedited transfer requests, 46 of which requested a change of installation, frequently called Permanent Change of Station orders. Eight expedited transfer requests were for a unit change within or near the installation, commonly called Permanent Change of Address orders. There were 56 expedited transfer requests recorded in FY13 and 34 in FY12.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Command action for Military Subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### ***Demographic Trends for Subjects***

Data analyzed in this section was compiled from investigations completed in FY14. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior FYs. There were a total of 563 subjects for investigations completed in FY14. Of these investigations, the vast majority were male Service member subjects serving in the Marine Corps in the pay grades of E1 to E4. This was in line with FY13 and FY12 subject data.

### ***Disposition Trends, Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1) and Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)***

In FY14 there were 455 investigations with subject disposition information. Of those 455 cases, Commanders had the ability to take military justice action in 382 cases.

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Commanders did not have the ability to take military justice action in 73 cases, because the offender was unknown (41), the subject was a civilian or foreign national (20) or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction (12).

Of the 382 cases presented to Commanders for disposition, sufficient evidence supported Commander action against 73% (279) subjects. For the remaining 27% (103) of these cases, action was not possible because of victim declination (35), insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute (57) or the allegation was deemed unfounded by command and legal review (11).

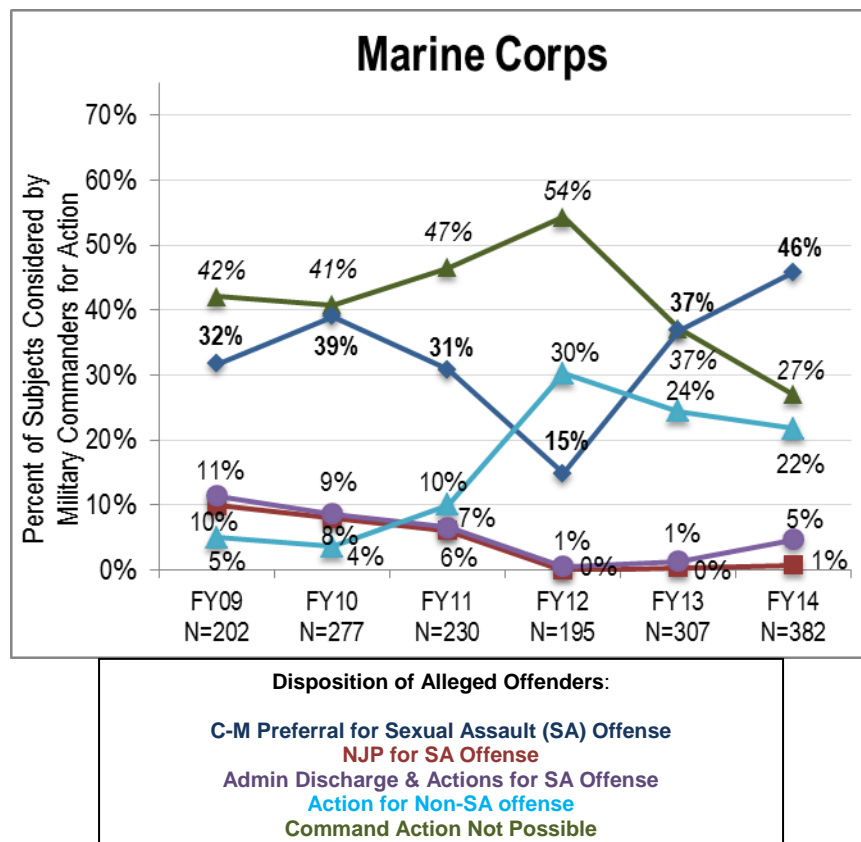
Commanders took action in 279 cases. Of those cases, evidence supported sexual assault adjudication in 70% (196) of cases and adjudication for non-sexual assault charges in 30% (83) of cases. In the 83 substantiated cases in which the evidence did not support sexual assault adjudication, the investigation identified other misconduct that was detrimental to good order and discipline. Of these 83 cases, court-martial charges were preferred against 18 subjects, while 42 subjects received non-judicial punishment (NJP), 7 received administrative separations, and 16 received other adverse administrative action.

For cases in which command action supported adjudication for a sexual assault offense, the Marine Corps preferred sexual assault charges against 175 subjects. Of those cases, 64% (112) proceeded to trial. Of those 112 cases, 81 subjects were convicted of at least one charge at trial. Both the number of preferrals and courts-martials for sexual assaults in FY14 increased from FY13.

Looking specifically at penetrating crimes, and excluding contact offenses, in FY14, 63% (73) of penetrating cases proceeded to court-martial and approximately 68% (50) of those resulted in convictions. For non-penetrating crimes, 72% (38) of cases proceeded to trial and 79% (30) of those resulted in convictions. Figure 3 shows command action for alleged military offenders under DoD legal authority from FY09 to FY14.

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Figure 3: Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders under DoD Legal Authority



### Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)

As recorded by DSAID, the Marine Corps documented four Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in Afghanistan. Three investigations were initiated and two were completed during FY14. One investigation was not recorded in Marine Corps CAI matrices. Additional reconciliation is required between HQMC SAPR and DoD SAPR Office.

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

- Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)
- Investigations
- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

### Incident Location

Of the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, 56.2% (283) occurred on base, 36.7% (185) occurred off base, and for 7.1% (36) of the reports victims did not record a location. In FY13, 56% of the assaults occurred on base and 39% off base. For FY12, 55% occurred on base, and 40% off-base.

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### ***Location Type***

Of the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, the top three location types recorded in DSAID were as follows:

- 56.3% (284) in residence/home [includes apartment, condominium, and nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ)/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ)]
- 7.5% (38) in hotel/motel/etc. (includes other temporary military lodging)
- 6.7% (34) in government/public building

For location type, FY14 data is similar to FY13 data, which showed that 57% occurred in private residences, BOQs, or BEQs. In FY12, 62% of assaults occurred in private residences, BOQs, or BEQs.

### ***Day and Time of Assault***

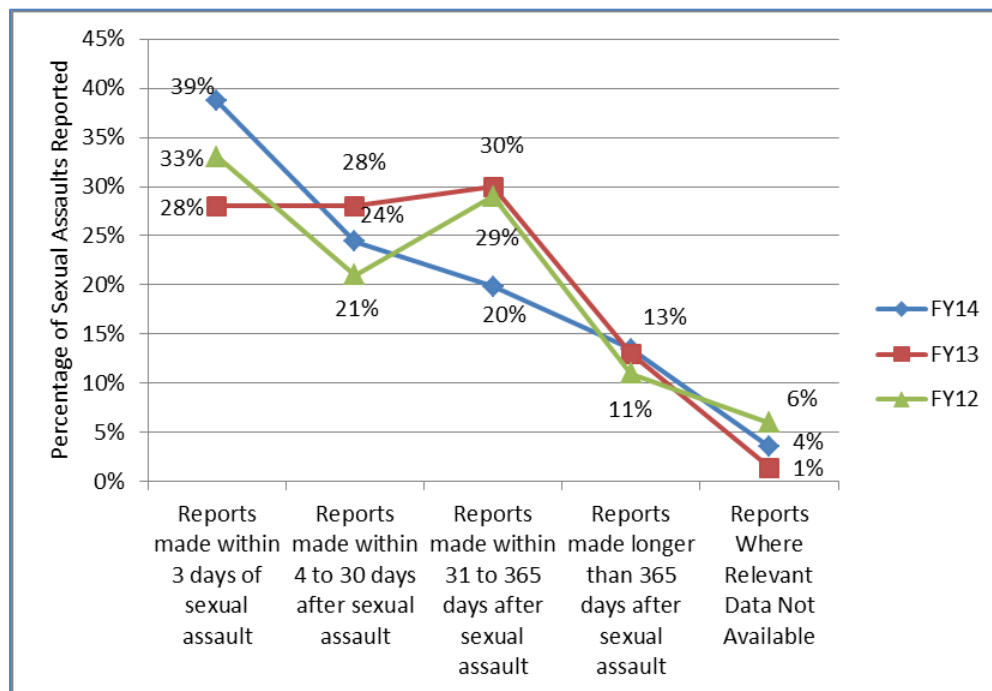
For the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, incidents occurred each day of the week; however, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays were the most reported days, accounting for 48.6% (245). For FY13 and FY12, 51% of incidents and 44% of incidents occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, respectively. For time of incident in FY14, the 1800 to 2400 and the 2400 to 0600 timeframes accounted for 31.2% (157) and 34.1% (172) of the reports, respectively. In FY13, these same two timeframes, 1800 to 2400 and 2400 to 0600, accounted for 26% and 27% of the reports, respectively.

### ***Victim Reporting Latency***

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. Figure 4 shows FY14 with the highest percentage of reports recorded within three days of the incident.

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Figure 4: Sexual Assault Victim Reporting Latency for Unrestricted Reports From FY12 to FY14



### Alcohol and Drug Use

In regards to alcohol use for all Unrestricted Reports filed in FY14, 54% (272) involved use by either the victim, subject, or both. For FY13 and FY12, 48% and 46% of the Unrestricted Reports involved alcohol, respectively. For illicit or prescriptive drug use in FY14, only 4.6% (23) of assaults reported involved use by the victim, subject, or both. In FY13, illicit or prescriptive drug use was reported as a possible contributing factor for only two Unrestricted Reports. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, and collateral witnesses.

### Investigations

As recorded in DSAID for FY14, 428 investigations were initiated by an MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency based on the Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the victim case associated with the investigation and subject. The majority of these subjects were investigated by NCIS; however, a small number were investigated by another MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency. An additional 498 investigations came to completion in FY14, including investigations begun in previous years. In FY13, 501 investigations were initiated and 531 investigations were completed. In FY12, 333 investigations were initiated and 334 were completed. Please note that although the trends for investigations in FY13 and FY12 seem comparable to FY14, FY14 used a new data management system (DSAID) that makes direct comparisons difficult.

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### 3. Restricted Reporting

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

- Demographics trends
- Service referrals
- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement or to a Service member's chain of command. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports, as they are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the SARC's focus is on support services (e.g., crisis intervention; referrals to advocacy, medical, counseling services; etc.) and case management.

For FY14, the Marine Corps reported 364 victims via Restricted Reports. This is a 19% increase from the 307 Restricted Reports filed in FY13. The greatest contributor to this increase is the number of prior-to-Service Restricted Reports made. In FY14, there were 227 prior-to-Service reports compared to 158 in FY13, a 44% increase. For FY14, a large percentage of the prior-to-Service reports were made by female recruits to SARCs or UVAs at the recruit training depot. The Marine Corps has made a concerted effort to train recruits on what constitutes a sexual assault, reporting options, and services available.

#### ***Victim Gender and Age for All Victims***

In FY14 for gender, the 364 victims were categorized as follows:

- 83% (303) female
- 17% (61) male

As with FY14, FY13 and FY12 also recorded a large percentage of female victims. Of the 364 victims, 90% (327) of the victims were 24 years old or younger. Male and female victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 44.2% (161) of all Restricted Reports. For FY13, due to the large percentage of victims reporting unknown for their age at the time of the incident, FY14 age comparison is not possible. For FY12, 78% (85) of the victims were 24 years old or younger.

#### ***Victim Type For All Victims***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports, 98% (357) were military and 2% (7) were non-Service members victims. Of the 357 military victims, 83% (296) were females and 17% (61) males. As in FY12 and FY13, military members comprised the largest percentages of victims in FY14.

#### ***Military Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status***

Of the 357 Service member victims, 43% (154) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Of the 296 female Service member victims, 60% (178) were in pay grade E-1, while 33.7% (100) were in grades E2 through E4 at the time of their report. For the 61 male victims, 41% (25) were in pay grade E1, while 51% (31) were in pay grades E2 through

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E4. Of the Service member victims, 99% (352) were active duty.

***Prior to Service***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports, 53% (193) reports were made by female Marines for prior-to-Service sexual assaults and 8.5% (31) were made by male Marines for prior-to-Service sexual assaults.

***Subject-Victim Categorization for All Victims***

Of the 364 total victims, DSAID breaks down the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service member on Service member; Service member on non-Service member; non-Service member on Service member; unidentified subject on Service member. FY14 data is classified as follows:

- 53.3% (194) involved non-Service member on Service member
- 24.2% (88) Service member on Service member
- 15.7% (57) unidentified subject on a Service member
- 1.9% (7) Service member on non-Service member
- 4.9% (18) were not categorized by DSAID

FY13 and FY14 both recorded more sexual assaults occurring between non-Service member and Service member. This is attributed to the large percentage of prior-to-Service Restricted Reports for each year; therefore, more assaults were committed by non-Service members. FY12 recorded more assaults that involved Service member on Service member.

***Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)***

DSAID recorded one Marine Corps Restricted Report of sexual assault in the defined CAI during FY14, compared to four in FY13 and zero in FY12. FY14's sole Restricted Report occurred in Iraq in 2008 but was not reported until September 2014. The victim was a female Marine who at the time of the incident was an E4 age 27.

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

***Incident Location***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, approximately 60.7% (221) of the incidents occurred off base, 14.8% (54) occurred on base, 22% (80) of the victims did not identify the assault location, and 2.5% (9) could not be classified in DSAID. In FY13, approximately 46% occurred off base, 16% on base, and 38% in an unidentified location. In FY12, 41% occurred off base, 55% on base, and 4% in an unidentified location.

***Location Type***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, the top three location types recorded in DSAID were as follows:



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- 68.4% (249) in residence/home includes apartment, condominium, nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, BOQ/BEQ
- 13.5% (49) recorded as unknown
- 4.4% (16) in hotel/motel/etc. (includes other temporary military lodging)

### ***Day and Time of Assault***

For the 364 Restricted Reports, assaults were recorded each day of the week; however, 52% (189) of the victims could not or did not provide a day the assault occurred. Additionally, 31.5% (115) of the victims could not or did not provide a time of the sexual assault incident. Due to the large percentage of unknown days of week and times of day for incidents, a comparison is not feasible with FY13 or FY12 data.

### ***Alcohol and Drug Use***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports filed in FY14, 32% (117) involved the use of alcohol by the victim, subject, or both. For illicit or prescriptive drug use, only 5.8% (21) of reported incidents involved use by the victim, subject, or both. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, or collateral witnesses.

### ***Trends in Restricted Reporting Conversions***

In FY14, 426 victims initially filed a Restricted Report; however, 62 victims chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report, a 68% increase from FY13 (37).

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

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

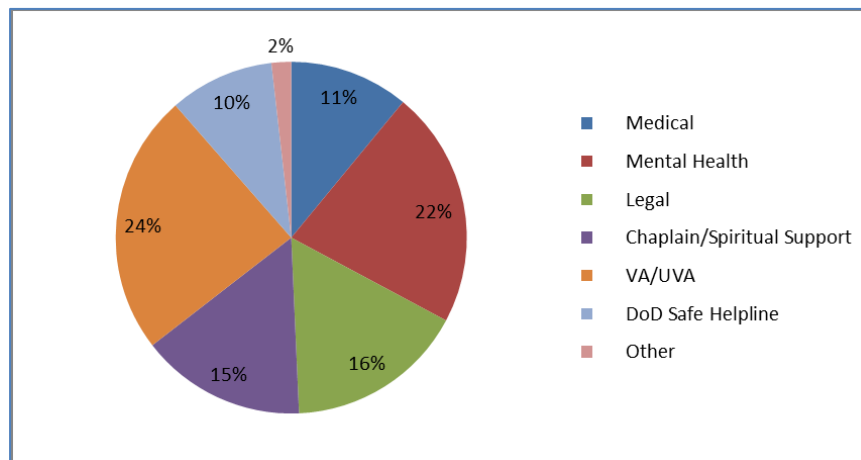
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### ***Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports***

Of the 406 military members who filed an Unrestricted Report, a total of 1,389 support service referrals were made, a ratio of approximately 1 to 3.4, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 8.23 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 10.5. The decrease from previous FYs is attributed to the transition of data entry processes into DSAID. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for service, including military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Of the total 1,389 support service referrals in FY14, 1,274 (91.7%) were made to military support services, with 115 (8.3%) referrals made to civilian resources. Figure 5 delineates the types of military referrals provided from the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in FY14:

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*Figure 5: Type of Military Referrals for Unrestricted Report Victims in FY14*



**CAI for Military Victim Filing an Unrestricted Report**

For the four female military victims who made Unrestricted Reports for assaults that occurred in Afghanistan, their respective SARC's collectively recommended two referrals for mental health, one to legal, two for chaplains, and three for VA/UVA support.

**Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) Kits for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports**

In FY14, there were 66 Unrestricted Reports made to SARC's where a SAFE kit was conducted, compared to 46 in FY13 and 84 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

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

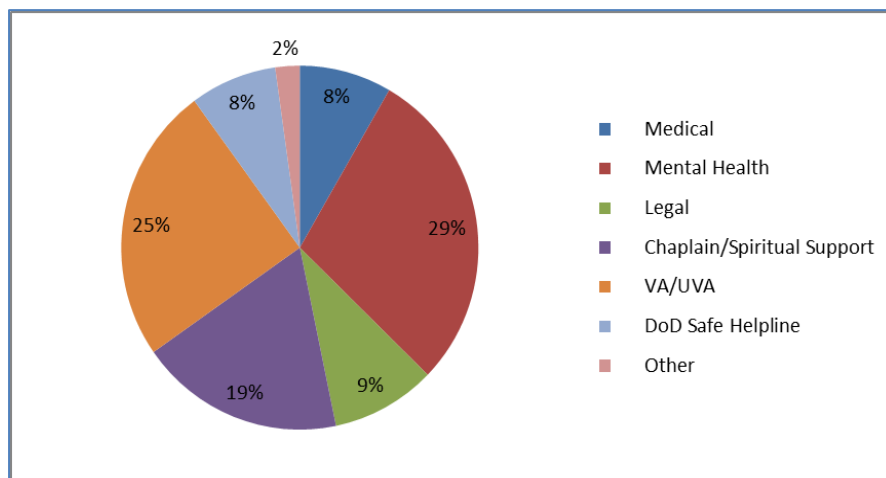
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

**Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims filing Restricted Reports**

In FY14, of the 357 military members who filed a Restricted Report, a total of 852 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 2.4, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 4.8 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 3.8. The differences between the FYs can again be attributed to the transition of data entry processes into DSAID. Of the total 852 support service referrals in this category for FY14, 815 (95.7%) were made to military support services with 37 (4.3%) receiving referrals to civilian resources. Figure 6 below delineates the type of military referrals given by the SARC's/UVAs/VAs to military victims who made a Restricted Report in FY14.

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*Figure 6: Type of Military Referrals for Restricted Report Victims in FY14*



***Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports***

One Marine victim, a female in the grade of E4, made a Restricted Report in FY14 for an assault that occurred in Iraq in 2008. The SARC referred this victim to military medical, mental health, legal, chaplain support, and the DoD Safe Helpline.

***SAFE Kits for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports***

In FY14, medical personnel administered 16 SAFE kits for military victims filing a Restricted Report compared to 22 in FY13 and 11 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

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

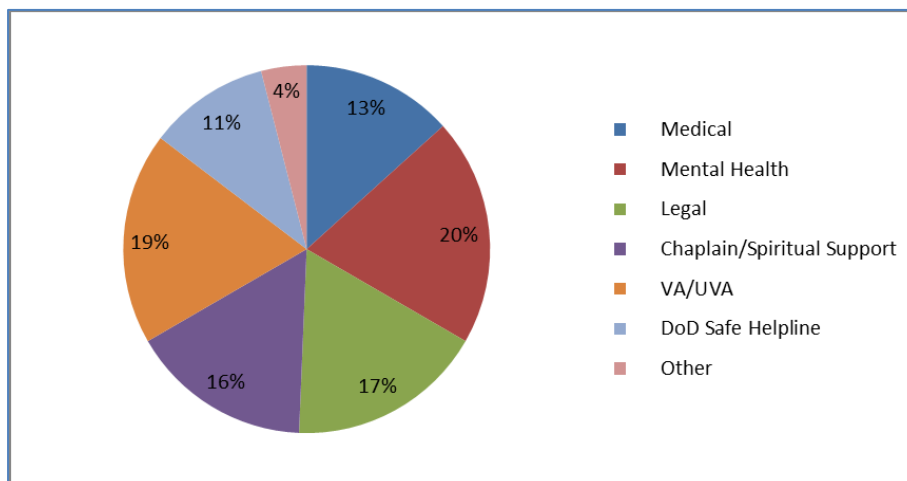
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

***Summary of Referral Data for Non-Military Victims and Unrestricted Reports***

In FY14, of the 43 non-military victims who filed Unrestricted Reports, a total of 97 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 2.3 compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 7.34 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 9.6. Of the 97 support service referrals in this category for FY14, 75 (77%) were made to military support services (i.e., for those victims who were military dependents) and 22 (23%) were made to civilian resources. Figure 7 below breaks out the type of military referral given by the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to non-military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in F14.

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Figure 7: Type of Military Referrals for Non-Military Victims Filing an Unrestricted Report in FY14



### **SAFE Kits for Non-Military Victims and Unrestricted Reports**

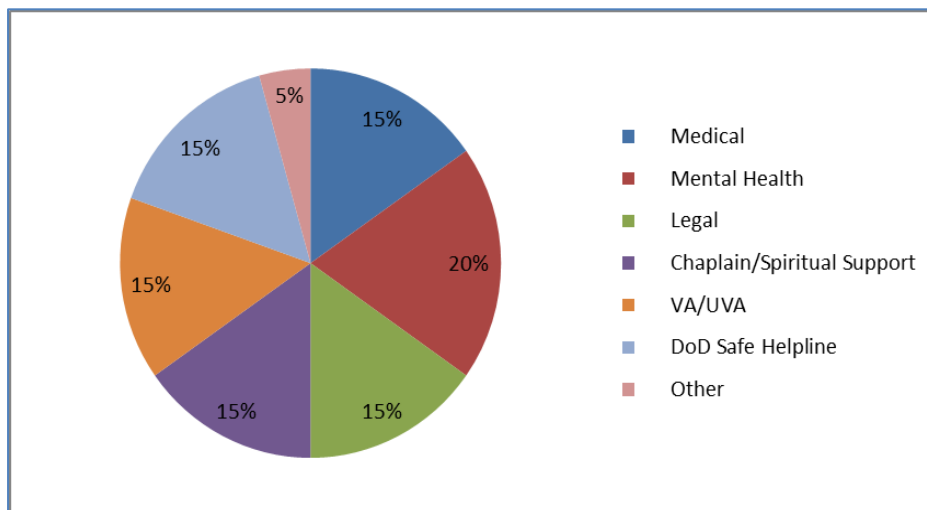
In FY14, medical personnel administered 8 SAFE kits for non-military victims filing an Unrestricted Report, compared to 8 in FY13 and 18 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

### **Summary of Referral Data for Non-Military Victims and Restricted Reports**

In FY14, of the 12 non-military victims who filed Restricted Reports, a total of 51 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 4.3, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 5.21. Of the 51 support service referrals in this category, 46 (90.2%) were made to military support services, with 5 (9.8%) referrals made to civilian resources. Figure 8 breaks out the type of military referrals given by the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to non-military victims who made a Restricted Report in F14.

Figure 8: Type of Military Referrals for Non-Military Victims Filing an Restricted Report in FY14

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**SAFE Kits for Non-Military Victims and Restricted Reports**

In FY14, medical personnel administered 3 SAFE kits for non-military victims filing a Restricted Report, compared to 2 in FY13 and 0 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

**5. Additional Items**

**5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)
- Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that the NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)

**Non-Metric #3: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted**

For the Marine Corps, the time interval from report to court outcome averaged 343 days with a median of 323 days. Several processes occur between the time a victim signs a DD 2910 and the date a sentence is imposed:

- NCIS is notified of the victim's report;
- The report is investigated by NCIS in consultation with trial counsel;
- The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority evaluates the investigation and, in consultation with an SJA, decides whether to request legal services for a court-martial or other disposition;
- If legal services are requested, a defense and trial counsel are formally detailed to the case;
- Charges are preferred;
- An Article 32 investigation is held;
- The Article 32 investigating officer provides a recommendation;
- The Commander and SJA review the report to decide whether to refer charges; and

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- If charges are referred, an arraignment is held, motions hearings and discovery are conducted, and the case proceeds to a court-martial.

Various factors may lengthen an investigation or military justice actions, such as the number of witnesses, the location of witnesses (one base or multiple locations around the world), forensic analysis of the evidence, the need for expert assistance, defense continuance requests, the need for subpoenas or judicial orders to obtain evidence, the number and type of motions litigated, and the availability of the witnesses. A well-executed investigation could take weeks or, in most cases, months to develop. While the UCMJ and Rule for Court-Martial 707 impose limits on the days until a case must proceed to trial, the numerous factors discussed above differ greatly among cases.

### ***Non-Metric #4: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered)***

The time interval from report to NJP outcome in the Marine Corps in FY14 was on average 158 days with a median of 134 days. The process for offering, accepting, and imposing NJP is faster than the court-martial process due to the numerous procedural safeguards and due process rights provided to an accused at a court-martial, as described in Non-Metric #3. While a court-martial is a slower process, Commanders generally refer allegations of sexual assault to court-martial because of the serious nature of the allegations. When the evidence does not support referral of the sexual assault allegations to court-martial, Commanders often address collateral misconduct and lesser offenses uncovered during the investigation at NJP when appropriate.

Summary Worksheet

NAVY SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY14 Totals
<b>Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*</b>		<b>898</b>
<b>Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*</b>		<b>491</b>
<b>Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**</b>		<b>736</b>
<b>Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**</b>		<b>335</b>
*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.		
**Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.		
SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY14 Totals
<b># Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>		<b>382</b>
<b># Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*</b>		<b>93</b>
<b># Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted</b>		<b>289</b>

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>991</b>
# Service Member Victims		888
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		100
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>991</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		595
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		100
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		43
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		184
# Relevant Data Not Available		69
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>991</b>
# On military installation		451
# Off military installation		401
# Unidentified location		139
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>993</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>943</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		164
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		779
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>22</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		28
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		6
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		5
# Victims - Other		17
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>400</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		106
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>294</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	345	316
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	143	125
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	113	97
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	238	206
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	132	124
# Relevant Data Not Available	20	20
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	307	275
# 6 am to 6 pm	228	209
# 6 pm to midnight	315	284
# Unknown	47	45
# Relevant Data Not Available	94	75
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Sunday	145	131
# Monday	105	90
# Tuesday	115	101
# Wednesday	88	83
# Thursday	124	115
# Friday	187	169
# Saturday	207	179
# Relevant Data Not Available	20	20



Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	591	140	11	15	30	96	2	106	991		
# Service Member on Service Member	424	111	10	13	0	3	2	32	595		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	94	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	100		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	35	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	43		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	38	20	0	0	30	92	0	4	184		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>D1.</b>	184	9	246	8	49	313	0	2	35	145	991
# Service Member on Service Member	81	6	161	0	32	254	0	0	10	51	595
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	33	0	13	0	5	27	0	0	6	16	100
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	14	0	9	1	1	5	0	1	0	12	43
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	48	3	54	7	6	20	0	1	18	27	184
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	9	0	5	7	0	0	1	39	69
<b>D2.</b>											
<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>	150	9	233	8	43	286	0	2	29	128	888
# Service Member Victims: Female	137	7	192	1	30	201	0	0	24	95	687
# Service Member Victims: Male	13	2	41	7	13	85	0	2	5	33	201
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	184	9	246	8	49	313	0	2	35	145	991
# Midnight to 6 am	72	2	90	3	11	74	0	13	42	307	
# 6 am to 6 pm	28	0	52	2	10	107	0	8	20	228	
# 6 pm to midnight	63	3	79	1	22	99	0	10	38	315	
# Unknown	7	1	10	2	3	4	0	1	18	47	
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	3	15	0	3	29	0	0	3	27	94
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	184	9	246	8	49	313	0	2	35	145	991
# Sunday	39	0	34	0	7	41	0	1	2	21	145
# Monday	14	1	27	0	8	35	0	0	3	17	105
# Tuesday	24	2	28	0	3	39	0	0	5	14	115
# Wednesday	14	0	24	2	3	24	0	0	5	16	88
# Thursday	18	3	24	1	8	56	0	3	11	124	
# Friday	31	2	53	1	9	63	0	1	9	187	
# Saturday	44	1	56	4	11	55	0	0	8	207	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	<b>861</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)	536
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)	325
<b># Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	<b>967</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>666</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	598
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	68
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>4</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	33
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	200
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	5
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	33
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>880</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	60
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	46
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
<b># Subjects in Investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>966</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>723</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	683
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	40
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	49
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	165
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	20
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>986</b>
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>866</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	849
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	17
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>104</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>23</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in Investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>23</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	4
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	4
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>23</b>
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	21
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	20
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14</b> (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)												
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# Male	19	4	35	5	11	67	0	2	3	20	166	
# Female	212	21	195	3	32	258	0	2	36	79	838	
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# 0-15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
# 16-19	52	9	51	0	6	75	0	7	7	23	223	
# 20-24	125	7	124	5	26	156	0	0	22	43	508	
# 25-34	40	8	43	3	6	64	0	3	8	21	196	
# 35-49	6	4	4	0	3	20	0	1	2	4	40	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
# 65 and older	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	9	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	0	8	33	
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# Service Member	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	34	3	13	1	4	21	0	2	10	10	90	
# Foreign National	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	12	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# E1-E4	154	13	176	6	26	231	0	0	23	61	690	
# E5-E9	32	6	32	1	9	57	0	3	10	18	168	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	5	1	6	0	0	6	0	3	1	3	22	
# O4-O10	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	8	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	8	
# Navy	190	20	213	7	35	289	0	4	35	84	877	
# Marines	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# Active Duty	188	19	213	7	34	289	0	3	34	83	870	
# Reserve (Activated)	5	1	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	18	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# Male	216	16	184	7	39	252	0	3	24	80	821
# Female	4	2	8	0	2	17	0	0	3	0	36
# Unknown	26	5	37	1	3	8	0	1	13	14	108
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	24
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	7
# 16-19	22	2	13	0	2	24	0	1	3	2	69
# 20-24	92	8	89	0	16	97	0	0	11	26	339
# 25-34	64	3	60	3	13	91	0	0	6	26	266
# 35-49	19	4	14	2	5	44	0	1	3	8	100
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
# 65 and older	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Unknown	9	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	47	5	46	2	7	24	0	2	15	31	179
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# Service Member	190	15	167	3	37	251	0	0	22	51	736
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	6
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	14	2	10	2	1	3	0	1	1	6	40
# Foreign National	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	12
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	46	6	51	3	6	20	0	3	16	29	180
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	15
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# E1-E4	105	7	100	2	18	116	0	0	13	24	385
# E5-E9	67	8	59	0	18	122	0	0	8	22	304
# WO1-WO5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# O1-O3	7	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	18
# O4-O10	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	13
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# Army	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12
# Navy	170	14	156	3	34	237	0	0	22	51	687
# Marines	11	1	7	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	27
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# Active Duty	177	13	163	3	34	241	0	0	22	49	702
# Reserve (Activated)	6	2	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	21
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	9		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	3		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	4		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>989</b>	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>1009</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>394</b>	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>532</b>
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	<b>15</b>	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	<b>14</b>
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	11	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	13
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	<b>183</b>		
# Unknown Offenders	111	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	93
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	12
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	63	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	48
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	9	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>232</b>		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	107	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	91
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	109	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	90
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	14	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	18
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>225</b>	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>284</b>
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	<b>334</b>		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>335</b>	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>345</b>
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	135	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	147
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	63	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	61
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	9
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	15	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	21
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	87	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	85
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	10
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>207</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	32
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>175</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>37</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	17
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	1
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>8</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	8
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>130</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	41
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>89</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>89</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	72
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	65
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	44
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	52
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	11
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	19
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	15
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	43
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>78</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	9
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>69</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	10
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>59</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>59</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	40
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	44
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	41
# Subjects receiving extra duty	33
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	8
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	24
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	8
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	8
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>12</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>14</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>12</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		5
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		5
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>111</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		4
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>107</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		6
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>101</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>101</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		72
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		73
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		59
# Subjects receiving extra duty		46
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		17
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		30
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>2</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>12</b>

Restricted Reports

<b>NAVY</b>	
<b>FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>400</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	382
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>106</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	93
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>294</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	289
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>294</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	166
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	51
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	5
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	65
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>294</b>
# On military installation	76
# Off military installation	159
# Unidentified location	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>294</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	98
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	29
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	19
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	40
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	32
# Relevant Data Not Available	76
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>294</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	88
# 6 am to 6 pm	27
# 6 pm to midnight	88
# Unknown	90
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>294</b>
# Sunday	32
# Monday	26
# Tuesday	20
# Wednesday	17
# Thursday	26
# Friday	44
# Saturday	70
# Relevant Data Not Available	59
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>289</b>
# Army Victims	4
# Navy Victims	274
# Marines Victims	6
# Air Force Victims	5
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0



Restricted Reports (continued)

<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>294</b>
# Male		39
# Female		255
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>294</b>
# 0-15		3
# 16-19		65
# 20-24		156
# 25-34		53
# 35-49		4
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		13
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>289</b>
# E1-E4		193
# E5-E9		71
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		20
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>289</b>
# Active Duty		273
# Reserve (Activated)		11
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>294</b>
# Service Member		289
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		5
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>24</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		6
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		18
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		33.88
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		50.23
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>		<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		10
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

NAVY FY14 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</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2411</b>	
# Medical	257	
# Mental Health	495	
# Legal	385	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	285	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	684	
# DoD Safe Helpline	171	
# Other	134	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>244</b>	
# Medical	20	
# Mental Health	48	
# Legal	9	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6	
# Rape Crisis Center	56	
# Victim Advocate	50	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	55	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>133</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>235</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	13	<b>Total Number Denied</b> 1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b> 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	151	Not a Credible Report of Sexual Assault 1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>714</b>	
# Medical	99	
# Mental Health	165	
# Legal	57	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	108	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	188	
# DoD Safe Helpline	66	
# Other	31	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>78</b>	
# Medical	5	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2	
# Rape Crisis Center	25	
# Victim Advocate	12	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	11	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>39</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>53</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	26
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>53</b>
# Male	2
# Female	43
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>53</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	8
# 25-34	6
# 35-49	5
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	33
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>53</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	42
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>105</b>
# Medical	13
# Mental Health	23
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	32
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	4
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>29</b>
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	7
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>17</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>10</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>9</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>9</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>9</b>
# Male	0
# Female	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>9</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>9</b>
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>36</b>
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>4</b>
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>22</b>
# Service Member Victims		22
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>22</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		10
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>22</b>
# On military installation		12
# Off military installation		9
# Unidentified location		1
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>22</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>21</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		4
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		17
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>0</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		1
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		1
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>10</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>10</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>		
	FY14 Totals	FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	5	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	5
# 6 pm to midnight	8	8
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Sunday	2	2
# Monday	4	4
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	6	6
# Saturday	5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
		12	2	0	2	1	3	0	2	22	
# Service Member on Service Member	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	10		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>D1.</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>D2.</b>	<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>										
	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	19
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
# Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
# Saturday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (Continued)

FY14 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 FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	11
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	20
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	13
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	7
<b># Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	22
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	3
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	11
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	1
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	19
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	10
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	7
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	18
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	18
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	17
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	5	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	17
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# 35-49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Service Member	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# E1-E4	3	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	12
# E5-E9	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	6	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	17
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Active Duty	4	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	16
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# Male	4	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	15
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
# 25-34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# Service Member	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# E1-E4	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Active Duty	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	9
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b> Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	19	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	18
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	5	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	13
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	0	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	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
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	4		
# Unknown Offenders	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	7	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	7
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	6		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	6	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	3
# 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	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in CAIs

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	10
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	10
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	7
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>10</b>
# On military installation	6
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>10</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# Sunday	4
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Male	1
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Active Duty	8
# Reserve (Activated)	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member	10
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
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
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>10</b>
Afghanistan	3
Bahrain	4
Diibouti	2
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		74	
# Medical		11	
# Mental Health		11	
# Legal		12	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		13	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		16	
# DoD Safe Helpline		9	
# Other		2	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		8	
# Medical		1	
# Mental Health		2	
# Legal		0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center		2	
# Victim Advocate		1	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		1	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		3	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		0	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>		0	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>		4	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0	
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</i>		Use the following categories or add a new category <b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		0	<b>Total Number Denied</b> 0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		3	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		22	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical		4	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health		7	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal		2	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		7	
# DoD Safe Helpline		1	
# Other		0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		2	
# Medical		0	
# Mental Health		0	
# Legal		0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center		1	
# Victim Advocate		0	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		0	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		0	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

Unidentified Case Synopses

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject Report Accuracy	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Department Completed	Case Disposition	PFA Services Member Sexual Assault Spillout Report				Administrative Action					
														Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charge(s) Dismissed at Art 27 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopses Note	
1	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
2	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	02 (January-March)	Offense is Unknown	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
3	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	USA	US Outlier	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing the case	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
4	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	USA	US Outlier	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	No	Chapter 5/Part 1 of Support	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Discharge (Art. 15)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)					Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
5	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
6	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	03 (April-June)	Offense is Unknown	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
7	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offense is Unknown	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
8	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
9	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Discharge or Suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
10	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
11	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Adjudicated (Art. 120)	None					Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
12	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	USA	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offense is Unknown	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
13	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	02 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Acquittal						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
15	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
16	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Adjudicated (Art. 120)	None					Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
17	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
18	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.
19	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	01 (October-December)	Offense is Unknown	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Outlier	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	
21	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Offense is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted while in her quarters. She reported that the perpetrator was a fellow sailor. The command conducted an investigation and found that the perpetrator was not guilty of any offense.	









Unidentified Case Synopsis

T118 Service Member Sexual Assault Symptom Report - Tabular													Administrative Actions												
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Investigation Subject ID (Investigator File)	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject's Marital Status	Subject's Current Duty Station	Quarter/Deposition Calendar	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	DoD Code of Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Identified 2d AF AF Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive SAI Officer(s)	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
79	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male				02 (January March)	Offender is Unknown									None. Victim reported having been dragged off a vessel and wearing an unidentifiable ally with a hooded top and pants and unidentifiable by others. Victim reported the assault following notification of a failed analysis, having been positive for ecstasy. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. Due to lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DoD action was precluded and the case was closed.			
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			E-4	Female	Unknown		Unknown				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									None. Victim reported that an unidentified Subject forced her down stairs her on three occasions. Victim declined to identify the Subject or participate in the investigation. Due to Victim's lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DoD action was precluded and the case was closed.			
81	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown		Female				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									None. Victim reported she was drinking with Subject and he had sex with her. Victim later reported to her chain of command and reported to her supervisor. Victim declined to provide any additional information or participate in the investigation. Due to lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DoD action was precluded and the case was closed.			
82	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									None. Victim reported she was going to Subject's house the next day for an alcohol beverage and she did not recall the incident. Victim reported being walking on the sidewalk and hearing a voice. Victim reported seeing the offender and attempted intercourse because she did not feel like sex. However, her own. Victim stated the offender told her she may have been groped or oral sex may have occurred while she was passed out, in which she woke up and had a small white substance on her lower lip and believed it was sperm. The Deputy District Attorney with the County District Attorney's Office was consulted and declined to prosecute the case.			
83	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		NA	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Under Other Than Reportable Conditions (DOTHC)			None. Security file observed Subject at a night club having Victim into a chair, adding to her hair into the Victim's hair and pinning her to the chair against her. Victim reported that she participated in the investigation. Command administratively precluded punishment and Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other Than Reportable Discharge.			
84	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Navy	C-1	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					None. Victim reported that one year earlier, she was invited to a party by Subject, but she declined. Victim reported that the party was drunk to the point of vomiting, but recalled being at the bar intoxicated when Subject began fondling her. Victim reported that Subject began fondling her from behind with his penis. Victim also disclosed two other incidents with Subject. Victim reported that during an Article 15 hearing was held however, charges were dismissed subsequent to the recommendation of the Investigating Officer. The Commanding Authority did not refer charges to court-martial and no further action was taken against Subject.			
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male				02 (January March)	Other Admin Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other. None. Victim reported that Subject came into his barracks room, pulled her pants out of her pants and then grabbed Victim's penis. Victim reported that he physically grabbed Subject's penis and she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him and that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him.			
86	Rape (Art. 120)			E-5	Female	Unknown		Male				01 (October December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									None. USV Victim advised her boyfriend, Colton Subject, sexually assaulted her. Victim provided her geographical information to NICS, but did not report details of the assault because NICS did not have Victim and Victim did not disclose any details of the sexual assault to identify the subject other than the Subject's name. Due to lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DoD action was precluded and the case was closed.			
87	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-7	Male				02 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				None			None. Victim reported that after returning to base from a command function, Subject walked her back to her barracks room. Subject pulled off her pants and tried to force her to have sex with him. Subject forced her to have sex with him and placed her mouth on her breast without her consent. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from him.			
88	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				01 (October December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									None. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
89	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge of Requisition in Lieu of Court-Martial						None. Victim reported that she had been sexually harassed by Subject for several years. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
90	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted			Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in his residence after she prepared dinner for Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				None			None. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
92a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				None			All victims and subject(s) parties to the crime. None. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
92b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				None			All victims and subject(s) parties to the crime. None. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
93	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		01 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				General			None. A third party command member reported that the identified Subject was in the area of a port and did not have his hands bound her vagina area. Command member reported that the identified Victim was not interested in making the Subject see touching her. Victim was interviewed and did not recall the incident. Command reported non-judicial punishment and awarded Subject a Letter of Reprimand, and Subject was administratively separated with a general discharge.			
94	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				General			None. Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her in a vehicle. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
95	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									None. Investigation was initiated after SARC reported NICS and stated that the Victim had alleged that she had been sexually assaulted by an unknown male to whom she was introduced. Victim alleged a victim preference statement and did not participate in a criminal investigation and refused to provide any details regarding the alleged sexual assault. Due to lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DoD action was precluded and the case was closed.			
96	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Navy	M-3	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Cadet/Dishiplinary System Action									None. Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim's genital area over her clothing while in the workplace. A performance review was conducted on him and the Commanding Officer recommended disbarment from the NICS program. The package was approved by the District Director of the Navy. The subject was removed from the NICS program.			
97	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other Than Reportable Conditions (DOTHC)			None. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject. Victim reported that she was not able to get away from Subject.			
98	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-3	Female	No	No		01 (October December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Under Other Than Reportable Conditions (DOTHC)			None. Victim reported after a command report executive in the victim's barracks room, the victim was being made out of. The victim, when she grabbed the victim's hair, he tried to force her to have sex with him. The victim was engaged in a verbal argument, and then Subject placed Victim in a headlock. Subject was awarded non-judicial punishment and was subsequently administratively separated with an Other Than Reportable Discharge.			

Unsubstantiated Case Synopsis

PITd Services Member Sexual Assault Response Report - BA077																	Administrative Actions						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Member Waiver Acknowledged	Subject Referred Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Changes Documented at Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Control	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe or Sex Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
99	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No			Subject is a Citizen or Foreign National									None. Victim reported meeting Subject in a lounge room at a bar on shore. Victim had purchased a beer and left an unattended near Subject while waiting in a line. Victim stated she returned to her bar area and finished drinking 1 beer while waiting for Subject. Victim stated she and Subject left in Subject's vehicle to go to another club and then they arrived at the club and Subject asked her to go to the bathroom. Victim was given a wet towel and Subject told her to get into the bathroom and she complied. Victim later stated that she was not aware of the bathroom. Victim later stated that Subject's vehicle was washed in the front passenger seat and washed in the rear passenger seat but that as far as he was concerned and could not recall. While in the vehicle, Victim and Subject had sex. Victim stated that Subject was wearing a black t-shirt and blue jeans and was wearing Subject's sunglasses. Victim stated that Subject was wearing Subject's sunglasses through the shirt. Victim stated the Subject asked her to get into the bathroom and she complied. The Security Department met with Victim in a complaint against the Subject. Victim provided a written statement regarding the incident but refused to sign the complaint and requested additional time to decide whether to proceed to submit the complaint. Victim later indicated that he did not wish to file a complaint with the appropriate authorities nor participate with the foreign authorities or ICES to pursue this and further investigation was then closed.	
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									None. Victim was subpoenaed when she was assaulted by Subject in Subject's residence. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. Due to the lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, command action was precluded and the case was closed.	
101	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Victim and Subject. Victim reported being raped by Subject at Subject's off base residence. Victim signed a Victim Protection Statement pending to provide to Victim's civilian Protection. The command had insufficient evidence to pursue charges at court-martial but instead, administered non-judicial punishment. Subject also received a Letter of Reprimand.	
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						None. Victim reported while at Subject's residence, Subject touched her both over and under her clothes without her consent and made her feel unsafe. Charges were referred to a general court-martial and Subject was found not guilty on all charges.	
103	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)				Subject (in single status)	None. Victim reported waking up in the bottom rack in feeling her right breast being massaged. Subject was investigated and found not guilty on all charges. Subject was referred to a general court-martial and Subject was found not guilty on all charges.
104	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		01 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									None. Victim reported being sexually assaulted and declined to provide any information about the incident. Due to the lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, command action was precluded and the case was closed.	
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	O-1	Male	No	No		04 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120C)	Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120C)					None. Multiple victims reported that Subject had sexually harassed and/or intimidated them. One victim reported that Subject used force on her buttocks with his hands and a sweep of Subject's digital media revealed that Subject had received his sexual relations with her victims. Victim was referred to a general court-martial and Subject was found not guilty on all charges.	
106	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No			Offender is Unknown									None. Victim was found intoxicated and unresponsive in her barracks room. The day-after called emergency services. Victim stated to law enforcement that she had been sexually assaulted multiple times. Victim was interviewed by ICES and declined to provide any information regarding her report or being sexually assaulted and declined to participate in an investigation. Subject never identified. Due to the lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, command action was precluded and the case was closed.	
107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)				Courts-Martial discharge. None. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 30. Reinstatement: Yes. Reinstatement Length: 30. Reinstatement to rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Multiple Victims Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharged or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							None. Multiple victims reported inappropriate comments and sexual contact by Subject in the workplace. Subject was referred to a general court-martial and Subject was found not guilty on all charges. Victim #1 reported that her supervisors that she saw the subject of abusive sexual contact and sexual harassment by Subject on base. Victim #1 reported that Subject made verbal sexual comments and also grabbed or groped her buttocks through her clothing or attempted to do so on several occasions. Victim #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8 #9 #10 #11 #12 #13 #14 #15 #16 #17 #18 #19 #20 #21 #22 #23 #24 #25 #26 #27 #28 #29 #30 #31 #32 #33 #34 #35 #36 #37 #38 #39 #40 #41 #42 #43 #44 #45 #46 #47 #48 #49 #50 #51 #52 #53 #54 #55 #56 #57 #58 #59 #60 #61 #62 #63 #64 #65 #66 #67 #68 #69 #70 #71 #72 #73 #74 #75 #76 #77 #78 #79 #80 #81 #82 #83 #84 #85 #86 #87 #88 #89 #90 #91 #92 #93 #94 #95 #96 #97 #98 #99 #100 #101 #102 #103 #104 #105 #106 #107 #108 #109 #110 #111 #112 #113 #114 #115 #116 #117 #118 #119 #120 #121 #122 #123 #124 #125 #126 #127 #128 #129 #130 #131 #132 #133 #134 #135 #136 #137 #138 #139 #140 #141 #142 #143 #144 #145 #146 #147 #148 #149 #150 #151 #152 #153 #154 #155 #156 #157 #158 #159 #160 #161 #162 #163 #164 #165 #166 #167 #168 #169 #170 #171 #172 #173 #174 #175 #176 #177 #178 #179 #180 #181 #182 #183 #184 #185 #186 #187 #188 #189 #190 #191 #192 #193 #194 #195 #196 #197 #198 #199 #200 #201 #202 #203 #204 #205 #206 #207 #208 #209 #210 #211 #212 #213 #214 #215 #216 #217 #218 #219 #220 #221 #222 #223 #224 #225 #226 #227 #228 #229 #230 #231 #232 #233 #234 #235 #236 #237 #238 #239 #240 #241 #242 #243 #244 #245 #246 #247 #248 #249 #250 #251 #252 #253 #254 #255 #256 #257 #258 #259 #260 #261 #262 #263 #264 #265 #266 #267 #268 #269 #270 #271 #272 #273 #274 #275 #276 #277 #278 #279 #280 #281 #282 #283 #284 #285 #286 #287 #288 #289 #290 #291 #292 #293 #294 #295 #296 #297 #298 #299 #300 #301 #302 #303 #304 #305 #306 #307 #308 #309 #310 #311 #312 #313 #314 #315 #316 #317 #318 #319 #320 #321 #322 #323 #324 #325 #326 #327 #328 #329 #330 #331 #332 #333 #334 #335 #336 #337 #338 #339 #340 #341 #342 #343 #344 #345 #346 #347 #348 #349 #350 #351 #352 #353 #354 #355 #356 #357 #358 #359 #360 #361 #362 #363 #364 #365 #366 #367 #368 #369 #370 #371 #372 #373 #374 #375 #376 #377 #378 #379 #380 #381 #382 #383 #384 #385 #386 #387 #388 #389 #390 #391 #392 #393 #394 #395 #396 #397 #398 #399 #400 #401 #402 #403 #404 #405 #406 #407 #408 #409 #410 #411 #412 #413 #414 #415 #416 #417 #418 #419 #420 #421 #422 #423 #424 #425 #426 #427 #428 #429 #430 #431 #432 #433 #434 #435 #436 #437 #438 #439 #440 #441 #442 #443 #444 #445 #446 #447 #448 #449 #450 #451 #452 #453 #454 #455 #456 #457 #458 #459 #460 #461 #462 #463 #464 #465 #466 #467 #468 #469 #470 #471 #472 #473 #474 #475 #476 #477 #478 #479 #480 #481 #482 #483 #484 #485 #486 #487 #488 #489 #490 #491 #492 #493 #494 #495 #496 #497 #498 #499 #500 #501 #502 #503 #504 #505 #506 #507 #508 #509 #510 #511 #512 #513 #514 #515 #516 #517 #518 #519 #520 #521 #522 #523 #524 #525 #526 #527 #528 #529 #530 #531 #532 #533 #534 #535 #536 #537 #538 #539 #540 #541 #542 #543 #544 #545 #546 #547 #548 #549 #550 #551 #552 #553 #554 #555 #556 #557 #558 #559 #560 #561 #562 #563 #564 #565 #566 #567 #568 #569 #570 #571 #572 #573 #574 #575 #576 #577 #578 #579 #580 #581 #582 #583 #584 #585 #586 #587 #588 #589 #590 #591 #592 #593 #594 #595 #596 #597 #598 #599 #600 #601 #602 #603 #604 #605 #606 #607 #608 #609 #610 #611 #612 #613 #614 #615 #616 #617 #618 #619 #620 #621 #622 #623 #624 #625 #626 #627 #628 #629 #630 #631 #632 #633 #634 #635 #636 #637 #638 #639 #640 #641 #642 #643 #644 #645 #646 #647 #648 #649 #650 #651 #652 #653 #654 #655 #656 #657 #658 #659 #660 #661 #662 #663 #664 #665 #666 #667 #668 #669 #670 #671 #672 #673 #674 #675 #676 #677 #678 #679 #680 #681 #682 #683 #684 #685 #686 #687 #688 #689 #690 #691 #692 #693 #694 #695 #696 #697 #698 #699 #700 #701 #702 #703 #704 #705 #706 #707 #708 #709 #710 #711 #712 #713 #714 #715 #716 #717 #718 #719 #720 #721 #722 #723 #724 #725 #726 #727 #728 #729 #730 #731 #732 #733 #734 #735 #736 #737 #738 #739 #740 #741 #742 #743 #744 #745 #746 #747 #748 #749 #750 #751 #752 #753 #754 #755 #756 #757 #758 #759 #760 #761 #762 #763 #764 #765 #766 #767 #768 #769 #770 #771 #772 #773 #774 #775 #776 #777 #778 #779 #780 #781 #782 #783 #784 #785 #786 #787 #788 #789 #790 #791 #792 #793 #794 #795 #796 #797 #798 #799 #800 #801 #802 #803 #804 #805 #806 #807 #808 #809 #810 #811 #812 #813 #814 #815 #816 #817 #818 #819 #820 #821 #822 #823 #824 #825 #826 #827 #828 #829 #830 #831 #832 #833 #834 #835 #836 #837 #838 #839 #840 #841 #842 #843 #844 #845 #846 #847 #848 #849 #850 #851 #852 #853 #854 #855 #856 #857 #858 #859 #860 #861 #862 #863 #864 #865 #866 #867 #868 #869 #870 #871 #872 #873 #874 #875 #876 #877 #878 #879 #880 #881 #882 #883 #884 #885 #886 #887 #888 #889 #890 #891 #892 #893 #894 #895 #896 #897 #898 #899 #900 #901 #902 #903 #904 #905 #906 #907 #908 #909 #910 #911 #912 #913 #914 #915 #916 #917 #918 #919 #920 #921 #922 #923 #924 #925 #926 #927 #928 #929 #930 #931 #932 #933 #934 #935 #936 #937 #938 #939 #940 #941 #942 #943 #944 #945 #946 #947 #948 #949 #950 #951 #952 #953 #954 #955 #956 #957 #958 #959 #960 #961 #962 #963 #964 #965 #966 #967 #968 #969 #970 #971 #972 #973 #974 #975 #976 #977 #978 #979 #980 #981 #982 #983 #984 #985 #986 #987 #988 #989 #990 #991 #992 #993 #994 #995 #996 #997 #998 #999 #1000 #1001 #1002 #1003 #1004 #1005 #1006 #1007 #1008 #1009 #1010 #1011 #1012 #1013 #1014 #1015 #1016 #1017 #1018 #1019 #1020 #1021 #1022 #1023 #1024 #1025 #1026 #1027 #1028 #1029 #1030 #1031 #1032 #1033 #1034 #1035 #1036 #1037 #1038 #1039 #1040 #1041 #1042 #1043 #1044 #1045 #1046 #1047 #1048 #1049 #1050 #1051 #1052 #1053 #1054 #1055 #1056 #1057 #1058 #1059 #1060 #1061 #1062 #1063 #1064 #1065 #1066 #1067 #1068 #1069 #1070 #1071 #1072 #1073 #1074 #1075 #1076 #1077 #1078 #1079 #1080 #1081 #1082 #1083 #1084 #1085 #1086 #1087 #1088 #1089 #1090 #1091 #1092 #1093 #1094 #1095 #1096 #1097 #1098 #1099 #1100 #1101 #1102 #1103 #1104 #1105 #1106 #1107 #1108 #1109 #1110 #1111 #1112 #1113 #1114 #1115 #1116 #1117 #1118 #1119 #1120 #1121 #1122 #1123 #1124 #1125 #1126 #1127 #1128 #1129 #1130 #1131 #1132 #1133 #1134 #1135 #1136 #1137 #1138 #1139 #1140 #1141 #1142 #1143 #1144 #1145 #1146 #1147 #1148 #1149 #1150 #1151 #1152 #1153 #1154 #1155 #1156 #1157 #1158 #1159 #1160 #1161 #1162 #1163 #1164 #1165 #1166 #1167 #1168 #1169 #1170 #1171 #1172 #1173 #1174 #1175 #1176 #1177 #1178 #1179 #1180 #1181 #1182 #1183 #1184 #1185 #1186 #1187 #1188 #1189 #1190 #1191 #1192 #1193 #1194 #1195 #1196 #1197 #1198 #1199 #1200 #1201 #1202 #1203 #1204 #1205 #1206 #1207 #1208 #1209 #1210 #1211 #1212 #1213 #1214 #1215 #1216 #1217 #1218 #1219 #1220 #1221 #1222 #1223 #1224 #1225 #1226 #1227 #1228 #1229 #1230 #1231 #1232 #1233 #1234 #1235 #1236 #1237 #1238 #1239 #1240 #1241 #1242 #1243 #1244 #1245 #1246 #1247 #1248 #1249 #1250 #1251 #1252 #1253 #1254 #1255 #1256 #1257 #1258 #1259 #1260 #1261 #1262 #1263 #1264 #1265 #1266 #1267 #1268 #1269 #1270 #1271 #1272 #1273 #1274 #1275 #1276 #1277 #1278 #1279 #1280 #1281 #1282 #1283 #1284 #1285 #1286 #1287 #1288 #1289 #1290 #1291 #1292 #1293 #1294 #1295 #1296 #1297 #1298 #1299 #1300 #1301 #1302 #1303 #1304 #1305 #1306 #1307 #1308 #1309 #1310 #1311 #1312 #1313 #1314 #1315 #1316 #1317 #1318 #1319 #1320 #1321 #1322 #1323 #1324 #1325 #1326 #1327 #1328 #1329 #1330 #1331 #1332 #1333 #1334 #1335 #1336 #1337 #1338 #1339 #1340 #1341 #1342 #1343 #1344 #1345 #1346 #1347 #1348 #1349 #1350 #1351 #1352 #1353 #1354 #1355 #1356 #1357 #1358 #1359 #1360 #1361 #1362 #1363 #1364 #1365 #1366 #1367 #1368 #1369 #1370 #1371 #1372 #1373 #1374 #1375 #1376 #1377 #1378 #1379 #1380 #1381 #1382 #1383 #1384 #1385 #1386 #1387 #1388 #1389 #1390 #1391 #1392 #1393 #1394 #1395 #1396 #1397 #1398 #1399 #1400 #1401 #1402 #1403 #1404 #1405 #1406 #1407 #1408 #1409 #1410 #1411 #1412 #1413 #1414 #1415 #1416 #1417 #1418 #1419 #1420 #1421 #1422 #1423 #1424 #1425 #1426 #1427 #1428 #1429 #1430 #1431 #1432 #1433 #1434 #1435 #1436 #1437 #1438 #1439 #1440 #1441 #1442 #1443 #1444 #1445 #1446 #1447 #1448 #1449 #1450 #1451 #1452 #1453 #1454 #1455 #1456 #1457 #1458 #1459 #1460 #1461 #1462 #1463 #1464 #1465 #1466 #1467 #1468 #1469 #1470 #1471 #1472 #1473 #1474 #1475 #1476 #1477 #1478 #1479 #1480 #1481 #1482 #1483 #1484 #1485 #1486 #1487 #1488 #1489 #1490 #1491 #1492 #1493 #1494 #1495 #1496 #1497 #1498 #1499 #1500 #1501 #1502 #1503 #1504 #1505 #1506 #1507 #1508 #1509 #1510 #1511 #1512 #1513 #1514 #1515 #1516 #1517 #1518 #1519 #1520 #1521 #1522 #1523 #1524 #1525 #1526 #1527 #1528 #1529 #1530 #1531 #1532 #1533 #1534 #1535 #1536 #1537 #1538 #1539 #1540 #1541 #1542 #1543 #1544 #1545 #1546 #1547 #1548 #1549 #1550 #1551 #1552 #1553 #1554 #1555 #1556 #1557 #1558 #1559 #1560 #1561 #1562 #1563 #1564 #1565 #1566 #1567 #1568 #1569 #1570 #1571 #1572 #1573 #1574 #1575 #1576 #1577 #1578 #1579 #1580 #1581 #1582 #1583 #1584 #1585 #1586 #1587 #1588 #1589 #1590 #1591 #1592 #1593 #1594 #1595 #1596 #1597 #1598 #1599 #1600 #1601 #1602 #1603 #1604 #1605 #1606 #1607 #1608 #1609 #1610 #1611 #1612 #1613 #1614 #1615 #1616 #1617 #1618 #1619 #1620 #1621 #1622 #1623 #1624 #1625 #1626 #1627 #1628 #1629 #1630 #1631 #1632 #1633 #1634 #1635 #1636 #1637 #1638 #1639 #1640 #1641 #1642 #1643 #1644 #1645 #1646 #1647 #1648 #1649 #1650 #1651 #1652 #1653 #1654 #1655 #1656 #1657 #1658 #1659 #1660 #1661 #1662 #1663 #1664 #1665 #1666 #1667 #1668 #1669 #1670 #1671 #1672 #1673 #1674 #1675 #1676 #1677 #1678 #1679 #1680 #1681 #1682 #1683 #1684 #1685 #1686 #1687 #1688 #1689 #1690 #1691 #1692 #1693 #1694 #1695 #1696 #1697 #1698 #1699 #1700 #1701 #1702 #1703 #1704 #1705 #1706 #1707 #1708 #1709 #1710 #1711 #1712 #1713 #1714 #1715 #1716 #1717 #1718 #1719 #1720 #1721 #1722 #1723 #1724 #1725 #1726 #1727 #1728 #1729 #1730 #1731 #1732 #1733 #1734 #1735 #1736 #1737 #1738 #1739 #1740 #1741 #1742 #1743 #1744 #1745 #1746 #1747 #1748 #1749 #1750 #1751 #1752 #1753 #1754 #1755 #1756 #1757 #1758 #1759 #1760 #1761 #1762 #1763 #1764 #1765 #1766 #1767 #1768 #1769 #1770 #1771 #1772 #1773 #1774 #1775 #1776 #1777 #1778 #1779 #1780 #1781 #1782 #1783 #1784 #1785 #1786 #1787 #1788 #1789 #1790 #1791 #1792 #1793 #1794 #1795 #1796 #1797 #1798 #1799 #1800 #1801 #1802 #1803 #1804 #1805 #1806 #1807 #1808 #1809 #1810 #1811 #1812 #1813 #1814 #1815 #1816 #1817 #1818 #1819 #1820 #1821 #1822 #1823 #1824 #1825 #1826 #1827 #1828 #1829 #1830 #1831 #1832 #1833 #1834 #1835 #1836 #1837 #1838 #1839 #1840 #1841 #1842 #1843 #1844 #1845 #1846 #1847 #1848 #1849 #1850 #1851 #1852 #1853 #1854 #1855 #1856 #1857 #1858 #1859 #1860 #1861 #1862 #1863 #1864 #1865 #1866 #1867 #1868 #1869 #1870 #1871 #1872 #1873 #1874 #1875 #1876 #1877 #1878 #1879 #1880 #1881 #1882 #1883 #1884 #1885 #1886 #1887 #1888 #1889 #1890 #1891 #1892 #1893 #1894 #1895 #1896 #1897 #1898 #1899 #1900 #1901 #1902 #1903 #1904 #1905 #1906 #1907 #1908 #1909 #1910 #1911 #1912 #1913 #1914 #1915 #1916 #1917 #1918 #1919 #1920 #1921 #1922 #1923 #1924 #1925 #1926 #1927 #1928 #1929 #1930 #1931 #1932 #1933 #1934 #1935 #1936 #1937 #1938 #1939 #1940 #1941 #1942 #1943 #1944 #1945 #1946 #1947 #1948 #1949 #1950 #1951 #1952 #1953 #1954 #1955 #1956 #1957 #1958 #1959 #1960 #1961 #1962 #1963 #1964 #1965 #1966 #1967 #1968 #1969 #1970 #1971 #1972 #1973 #1974 #1975 #1976 #1977 #1978 #1979 #1980 #1981 #1982 #1983 #1984 #1985 #1986 #1987 #1988 #1989 #1990 #1991 #1992 #1993 #1994 #1995 #1996 #1997 #1998 #1999 #2000 #2001 #2002 #2003 #2004 #2005 #2006 #2007 #2008 #2009 #2010 #2011 #2012 #2013 #2014 #2015 #2016 #2017 #2018 #2019 #2020 #2021 #2022 #2023 #2024 #2025 #2026 #2027 #2028 #2029 #2030 #2031 #2032 #2033 #2034 #2035 #2036 #2037 #2038 #2039 #2040 #2041 #2042 #2043 #2044 #2045 #2046 #2047 #2048 #2049 #2050 #2051 #2052 #2053 #2054 #2055 #2056 #2057 #2058 #2059 #2060 #2061 #2062 #2063 #2064 #2065 #2066 #2067 #2068 #2069 #2070 #2071 #2072 #2073 #2074 #2075 #2076 #2077 #2078 #2079 #2080 #2081 #2

Unrestricted Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Moral Reinstatement For Sex Assault	Subject: Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject: Referral Type	Quarter/Investigation Completed	Case Description	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Disclosed at P-2 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Significant See Officer's	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
																							F14 Service Member Sexual Assault Suspicion Report - Navy
123	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JARNA	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Subject denied the allegations. Victim reported that Subject penetrated her vagina and mouth with his penis and the victim was not consenting. Charges were withdrawn and dismissed after an Article 32 hearing because Victim declined to participate further. Subject currently pending administrative separation process.	
124	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-2	Female	Navy	O-1	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that after a night of drinking, Subject entered Victim's room where they engaged in consensual sexual intercourse. Victim reported that Subject did not want to have sex, however, Subject told her to take off her pants and Subject engaged in non-consensual sex with Victim. Charges were referred to court-martial and Subject was acquitted at general court-martial.
125	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					All Victim and subject (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that she had invited her to the bar to a barracks room but instead being on the floor with someone who had sexual intercourse with her and using a coat with his pants in her mouth. Victim indicated she was later sexually assaulted and that she was not consenting. Subject was acquitted at general court-martial.
126	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Bahwan	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while in a taxi returning to base, Subject did not want to have sex and grabbed Victim's pants over her clothing. Victim reported that he removed Subject's pants from her and had sex with her. Victim later declined to participate in the military justice process. Subject received non-judicial punishment.
127	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession: Light; Life: Yes; Life: Confirmed (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Reclusion in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
128	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while on duty in an unoccupied public area, Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina with his penis. Victim reported that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in a barracks room and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted.
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession: Light; Life: Yes; Life: Confirmed (Months): 22; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Reclusion in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					All victim and subject (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by an off-base agreement by two Subjects. Victim reported that while on duty in a barracks room, both Subjects performed oral sex on Victim and penetrated her vagina with their penises. An Article 32 hearing was held and the Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of all charges due to insufficient evidence. Based on the Investigating Officer's findings, the command took no disciplinary action.
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					All victim and subject (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in an off-base agreement by performing oral sex and penetrating her vagina with his penis. An Article 32 hearing was held and the Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of all charges due to insufficient evidence. The SA-DC took no action on the case, returning the case to the command for further action. Based on the Investigating Officer's findings, the command took no disciplinary action.
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Deafen or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that while on duty on the ship, she went to Subject's work area and asked for assistance. Victim reported that Subject then took her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Victim reported that Subject then took her into a room and sexually assaulted her for approximately 10-15 minutes while making recurring threats. The case was referred to local prosecution. However, it was declined by the United States Attorney's Office.	
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DCHTC)		Notes: Three (3) Victims reported Subject sexually abused them at various times. Victim #1 reported Subject sexually abused her after a night of drinking and that she was not consenting. Victim #2 reported that Subject sexually abused her in a barracks room and that she was not consenting. Victim #3 reported that Subject sexually abused her in a barracks room and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and convicted. Subject was referred to court-martial and convicted.	
133	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal					Notes: Victim reported while she and Subject were talking in the hallway, Subject grabbed her by the neck of her shirt and pulled her into a room. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her in the hallway and that she was not consenting. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her in the hallway and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted.	
134	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Not (Art. 116)	General			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent and she also witnessed Subject grip the buttocks and breasts of four other women during a party hosted by Subject and his wife. Subject was convicted at court-martial.
135	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject came up behind her, pulled her into a room and sexually abused her. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her in the hallway and that she was not consenting. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her in the hallway and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted.	
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Deafen or Foreign National									Notes: Two Victims reported they experienced unwanted sexual contact during assignments with Subject, a contractor. Subject was a contractor and no longer employed by the Navy. Subject was questioned and admitted to touching the top part of Victim #2's breast and admitted to massaging Victim #2's breasts. He refused to have a local District Attorney's Office reviewed the case and declined to provide his contact information.	
137	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)				Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession: Light; Life: Yes; Life: Confirmed (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Reclusion in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
138	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession: Light; Life: Yes; Life: Confirmed (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Reclusion in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
139	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim #1 reported unwanted sexual touching by Subject in a barracks room. Victim #2 reported that Subject sexually abused her in a barracks room and that she was not consenting. Victim #3 reported that Subject sexually abused her in a barracks room and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted.	
140	Rape (Art. 120)	SPRNs	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DCHTC)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: In February 2013, Victim reported she was sexually assaulted in the fall of 2011. She stated she was in her barracks room when Subject entered the room and sexually abused her. Victim reported that Subject then sexually abused her in the hallway and that she was not consenting. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted. Subject was referred to court-martial and acquitted.



TJPA Services Monitor Sexual Assault Response Report - 2019																				
Unrestricted Case Synopsis											Administrative Actions									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Age	Victim Gender	Victim Race	Victim Ethnicity	Subject's Race	Subject's Gender	Subject's Age	Subject's Status	Subject's Role	Subject's Employer	Subject's Job Title	Subject's Department	Subject's Supervisor	Subject's Reporting Agency	Subject's Reporting Date	Subject's Reporting Time	Subject's Reporting Location	Subject's Reporting Status
162	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense					Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Caucasian/Hispanic	Female	Navy	C-2	Male	No	No	No	No	01 (October December)	Case Disposition: Civil Disciplinary System Action						Adverse Administration Action Type: Civil/Adm/Reg/Inspec/ Disciplinary System
164	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Spain	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Acquitted	Both Victim and Subject
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E.S	Female	Unknown		Male					01 (October December)	Subject is a Diplomat or Foreign National						Adverse Administration Action Type: Civil/Adm/Reg/Inspec/ Disciplinary System
166	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Convicted	Favor official statement (Art. 107)
167	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	04 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Convicted	General
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	04 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Convicted	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 107)
169	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	04 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 12 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (April June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Acquittal	Both Victim and Subject
171	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Cuban	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	No	Adm/Off/CP/Conducting	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense						Adverse Administration Action Type: Other
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	03 (April June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense						Adverse Administration Action Type: Other
173	Rape (Art. 120)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)				Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)
174	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	01 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense					Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed
175	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Male	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (April June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense					General Article Offense (Art. 14)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Female	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Article 15 Punishment Imposed
177	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Male	Unknown		Male					01 (October December)	Subject is a Diplomat or Foreign National						Adverse Administration Action Type: Civil/Adm/Reg/Inspec/ Disciplinary System
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	U.S. Civilian/Foreign Authority or Privileged Service Member						Adverse Administration Action Type: Civil/Adm/Reg/Inspec/ Disciplinary System
179	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E.S	Male	Unknown		Male						Offense is Unknown						Adverse Administration Action Type: Civil/Adm/Reg/Inspec/ Disciplinary System
180	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-1	Male	Navy	O-S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 12 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (April June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense					Favor official statement (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed
182	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E.S	Male	Navy	E.S	Male	Yes	No	No	No	No	02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)
183	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	03 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Acquitted	
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E.S	Female	Navy	E.S	Male	No	No	No	No	02 (April June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense					Chauvinly conduct (Art. 134-13)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed













Unresolved Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Referral Type	F116 Service Member Sexual Assault Report/Response				Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Breast Charge/Downfall Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Muster Report as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
										Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault	Subject Moral Report Accountable	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed										
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		DnD	US Ombuds	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spkr at Support	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported observing Subject rubbing his penis over her pants while looking at her. Victim reported that she confronted Subject and asked him to stop. Victim further reported that at another occasion, Subject touched her buttocks with his hands as she tried to leave to Subject in a public area.	
209	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)			Notes: Victim reported that Subject approached Victim from behind and grabbed her buttocks. Victim's arms together behind her back, pressing the front of the pants against Victim's buttocks. Victim also reported that Subject then bent Victim over in a 90 degree position and walked around her command number to touch Victim's buttocks. In which the command number advised Subject received non-judicial punishment.	
210	Aggravated Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Notes: Victim reported in early 2013 that Subject held her in the corner of an office against her wall and groped her breasts and vaginal area over her clothing in the fall of 2010. Following review by the Region Legal Services office, and the Office of Inspectors, the command did not adhere to applicable command policies. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with a general, under Honorable, characterization of discharge.		
211	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (AM, 10)						Notes: Victim reported she and Subject were talking about the incident Victim was wearing while in Subject's car, when Subject groped Victim's breasts over her clothing. Command imposed non-judicial punishment.	
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Ombuds	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 42. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported while she and subject were carrying supplies in an area in the workshop. Subject pulled her towards her by her clothing and placed one hand on her buttocks and the other hand on her breast while he attempted to kiss her. Victim pushed Subject away and reported the incident. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and Subject is pending a subsequent administrative separation.	
213	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			False official statement (AM, 127)				Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)		Notes: Victim reported Subject raped her. However there was insufficient evidence of the sexual assault offense. Command imposed non-judicial punishment for nonsexual assault offense. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable Characterization.	
214	Rape (AM, 120)	Japan	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Male	Male				01 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that he had been raped in 2011. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and the Region Legal Services office advised that due to the victim's refusal to participate, the victim's decision, lack of further investigation leads, and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
215	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (AM, 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by AM, 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Subject (in origin suggest)	Notes: Victim reported that after looking herself out of her hotel room, she saw a man enter a room from her roommates who was wearing a towel on his head. Victim returned to the room and took preventive medicine for pregnancy and anxiety. Shortly thereafter, Subject knocked on the door. Victim allowed Subject to enter and started kissing Subject. However, he allegedly began to pull her hair and bite her face. Subject allegedly forced her hand down Victim's pants and groped her vagina, and pushed Victim's head down to perform oral sex on her. Victim reported that she did not report because she thought if she continued she would have been alone. Following the Article 32 hearing, the victim was referred to general court-martial, however, upon the discovery of new evidence, the Article 32 hearing was required. Following the 2nd Article 32 hearing, the Investigating Officer (IO) recommended charges not be preferred as he found that reasonable grounds did not exist to believe the account contained in the offense. Major recommendations regarding the allegations and lack of substantiation on the part of the victim were documented with the IO's recommendations, resulting in the withdrawal and dismissal of charges in this case.	
216	Rape (AM, 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spkr at Support	02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (AM, 120)		Convicted			False official statement (AM, 127)			Involved but not reported	Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5. Hard Labor: Yes. Hard Labor (Days): 30. Notes: Victim reported while at a hotel with Subject during a port call. Subject followed her to the upper level of the hotel and raped her. Subject was subsequently administratively separated.
217	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Subject (in origin suggest)	Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her on the buttocks and made inappropriate remarks in the workshop. Following late review and consultation, Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment.
218	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	Yes	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Convicted			Sexual Assault (AM, 120)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported while at a hotel with Subject during a port call. Subject followed her to the upper level of the hotel and raped her. Subject was subsequently administratively separated.	
219	Rape (AM, 120)		Navy	O-5	Female	Navy	O-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim #1 reported that she was raped twice in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was raped once in Subject's hotel room, but then declined to participate any further. The Region Legal Services office advised that due to the victim's refusal to participate, the victim's decision, lack of further investigation leads, and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)		Convicted						Notes: Two victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted them. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room.	
221	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		02 (October-December)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported she was drinking alcoholic beverages at a hotel bar and returned to her room without bringing her car. A foreign national hotel employee to Victim's room to drop off the car, which time Victim reported to entered her room and touched her inappropriately. Victim pushed the subject away and he immediately attempted to force her to have sexual intercourse. She then reported that she was sexually assaulted. The victim reported that she does not want to participate in the investigation. The Subject was listed from his position at the time.	
222	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)	OMAN	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Abolished/Out of Country	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (AM, 10)						Notes: Two victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted them on separate occasions. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room. Victim #2 reported that she was sexually assaulted in Subject's hotel room.	
223	Aggravated Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (AM, 10)				General		Notes: Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject a person to whom she was previously engaged. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while they were on a date. Subject pushed her against a wall and sexually assaulted her. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while they were on a date. Subject pushed her against a wall and sexually assaulted her. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while they were on a date. Subject pushed her against a wall and sexually assaulted her.	
224	Abusive Sexual Contact (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (AM, 128)						Notes: Victim allegedly checked subject for failure to properly tie a computer and subject struck victim in the groin with the back of his hand. Subject pushed victim to the floor in the command, and victim believed that the subject was not being properly treated and was in danger of being injured. Following the investigation, the command determined that no assault had occurred, but non-judicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense.	
225	Non-Consensual Sodomy (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		02 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported the sexual assault happened approximately three years ago, but refused to say whether it was before or after he joined the U.S. Navy. Victim reported that the perpetrator, unknown Subject, gave Victim some wine. Victim went up a few hours later. The witness came back to her duty, and the last remember was seeing Victim provided details of how after he woke up. Victim went to his girlfriend's home, who had told her he was sexually assaulted. Victim would not provide additional information. Victim subsequently signed a Privacy Preference Statement stating he no longer wanted to participate in the investigation. Due to the refusal of Victim to participate in the investigation and the lack of viable information, the investigation was closed.	
226	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	Male				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported Subject raped her in his residence. Victim reported she had a previous relationship with the Subject, but related to identify Subject. Due to lack of further investigation leads, and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
227	Sexual Assault (AM, 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		04 (July-September)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported consuming a large amount of alcohol at public venues followed by Subject's alleged sexually non-consensual sexual intercourse. Subject forcibly penetrated Victim's vagina with his penis without Victim's consent. Local authorities interviewed suspect after stated the sexual act was consensual. Local authorities reviewed case and declined to prosecute.	

Unidentified Case Synopsis

No.	Miss Service Member Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	PTA Service Member Assault Synopsis Report: 0007		Case Disposition	Miss Service Member Offense Charged	Miss Service Member Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charge Promoted at Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Miss Service Offense Conducted	Administrative Discharge Type	Miss Registrar in Set Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
									Subject's Prior Investigation for Just Assault	Subject's Moral Report Account											
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	C1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense (Art. 15)	Failed to obey order regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	Victim's report that on her occasion, Subject approached her and had her hands on her neck and pulled her into a room. Victim's hands were made contact with Subject's groin over the clothes. The command imposed non-judicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence for a sexual assault related offense. Subject was administratively separated from the Navy.	
209	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Chastity or Discharge in Lieu of Courts-Martial	None	None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	None
210	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	C2 (October December)	Offender is Unknown	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
211	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	None	None	None	None	Subject (single subject)	None
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None	None	None	None	None	None
213a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
213b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
213c	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
213d	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
213e	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
214	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
215	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	C1 (October December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
216	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	False official statements (Art. 137)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	All subjects (multiple subjects)	None	None
217	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	C1 (October December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Acquired	None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	None	
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Female	No	No	C1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	None	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None
219	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (October December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Chapter 57th of Support	Other Admin Administrative Action	None	None	None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	None	
221	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Cuban	Female	Unknown	Female	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	None
222	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Victim (single victim)	None
223	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Offender is Unknown	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Unresolved Case Synopses

TABLE NUMBER: Victim Assault Synopses Report: 2010														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject: Manner/Value/Amount?	Subject: Behavior Type	Charge/Disposition/Conviction	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged/Dismissed/If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Tar. Conviction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Nary	E-2	Female	Nary	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	01 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Absconction: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Absconction Forfeited: 50; Restitution: No; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Nary	C-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that subject sexually assaulted and forcibly restrained her against her consent. Local authorities responded to the scene and investigated with assistance from NCS. Subsequent to their investigation, local authorities declined to prosecute. NCS took over the investigation and charges were preferred; however, prior to the Article 15 hearing, victim declined to participate and charges were dismissed.
126	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-3	Female	Nary	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Absconction: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Absconction Forfeited: 50; Restitution: No; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No.
127	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	O-4	Female	Unknown			No	No		02 (January-March)	Subject is a Deafen or Foreign National			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported following a comment (Christmas party) Subject involved on calling her back to her vehicle. Subject allegedly grabbed victim's upper extremities and neck and kissed her on the lips without victim's consent. Victim stated that she would not have a relationship with subject.
128	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Nary	E-3	Female	Nary	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted		None	None	None	None	Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported following a comment (Christmas party) Subject involved on calling her back to her vehicle. Subject allegedly grabbed victim's upper extremities and neck and kissed her on the lips without victim's consent. Victim stated that she would not have a relationship with subject.
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-4	Female	Nary	E-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assaulting or willfully obstructing someone's movement (Art. 90)	None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported the following Subject to her space around the ship to the bar, but once in the space, he began to touch her hand and make her grab him. When she tried to get away, he reached and tried to get victim to perform oral sex. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-3	Female	Nary	E-7	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Absconction: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Absconction Forfeited: 50; Restitution: No; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-2	Female	Nary	E-7	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dehonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Life: Yes; Confinement: 30 Months; Percentage of Pay and Absconction: No; Fine: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No.
132	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-4	Female	Unknown			No	No	Other	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Deafen or Foreign National					None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was raped while in high school from victim's uncle and her friend went out to a bar where they started drinking. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was raped while in high school from victim's uncle and her friend went out to a bar where they started drinking. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was raped while in high school from victim's uncle and her friend went out to a bar where they started drinking. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was raped while in high school from victim's uncle and her friend went out to a bar where they started drinking.
133	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Maria Corp	E-2	Male	Nary	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported feeling pain in her rectum and showing blood in her stool after a night of drinking when he passed out in his barracks room. Victim passed out in his room. Victim observed Subject also passed out in the victim's room. Subject was tried and acquitted at a court-martial.
134	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	E-3	Female	Unknown			Male	Male		02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown					None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported she was approached by an unidentified Subject who asked her to go to a bar. Victim went to the bar and was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted.
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Nary	US Civilian	Female	Nary	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Wrongful Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other Than Normal Conditions (DOWTC)	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that victim was drunk with three other people and they went to a bar. Victim was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted.
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Nary	E-3	Female	Nary	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that victim was sexually assaulted by other members in the barracks and during on Subject's. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted.
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Nary	E-4	Female	Nary	E-7	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Failure of Pay and Absconction: No; Fine: Yes; Total Amount of Fines: \$200; Restitution: No; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.
138	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Nary	E-4	Male	No	No	Mental	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject forced himself on her. Victim and placed his fingers inside her mouth without her consent, while they were in a work space. Victim also reported that Subject forced her against the wall with his body and through clothing, rubbed her pants on her, placed her hand against her chest, and forced her hand partially down her pants. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment and was subsequently administratively separated with a General (under honorable circumstances) discharge.
139	Rape (Art. 120)		Nary	E-4	Female	Nary	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dehonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Life: Yes; Confinement: 30 Months; Percentage of Pay and Absconction: No; Fine: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No.
140	Rape (Art. 120)		Nary	E-1	Female	Nary	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Housekeeping (Art. 120)	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while in the workplace, Subject placed his hand on her buttocks and she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted. Victim was interviewed by NCS and reported she was sexually assaulted.
141	Rape (Art. 120)		Nary	O-4	Male	Unknown			Male	Male		04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown					None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported meeting 3 male victims who were in court and a wife (DOWTC) 20 years ago. Victim reported being sexually assaulted, battered, and sodomized by the three men. There was insufficient evidence available to identify the Subjects. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, command action was precluded and the case was closed.
142	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Nary	E-5	Female	Nary	E-7	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	None	All Victims and Subjects (Multiple victims)	Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject, while in port command, touched Victims in a sexual manner without their consent. Victim #1 reported Subject placed his hand down her body touching her right breast and kissed her on the cheek. Victim #2 and Victim #3 reported while at a local entertainment establishment with Subject, Subject touched them on the neck on several occasions without their consent. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment and Subject was subsequently processed for administrative separation. Administrative separation board recommended separation with a general (under honorable circumstances) discharge.





Unresolved Case Synopsis

PFR Service Member Sexual Assault Suspicion Report - NAVY												Administrative Action										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject ID Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigation No. (See Account)	Subject Moral Status/Account	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Operations Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reviews Charged/Downward of Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Report as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
305	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Committed		None		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. Name: Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 40% Discretion: No. Restriction Length (Days): 60. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that she was drinking alcohol with friends at an off-base bar when Subject came up to her and pressed her to the back with his hands. Subject was convicted at a court-martial.
306	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported he was sexually assaulted by the Subject at a party given to relatives in the Navy and does not know the Subject. Victim declined to participate in a command investigation. Due to lack of further investigation leads and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.
307	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks as she descended a ladder well. Command imposed non-judicial punishment.
308	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown				Q3 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported the sexual assault, describing the Subject's ethnicity, as one in the early 20s, and one whom is a marginally superior for another USN member. Victim advised she consumed alcohol and marijuana prior to the sexual assault. Victim declined to provide more information regarding the sexual assault. Although Victim stated she would need to report the sexual assault to the local office/department due to the location of the sexual assault, she declined to do so. Subsequently, she signed a Victim Preference Statement declining to participate in the investigation process. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.
309	Rape (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	US Civilian	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Stalking (Art 120b)			Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge. Name: Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50% Discretion: No. Restriction Length (Days): 60. Hard Labor: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her anus with his penis while Victim was engaged in a conversation with Subject in a common area of the barracks. Victim reported that she went to Subject's barracks room and while there, Victim and Subject began consensual kissing and over the clothes physical contact. Subject allegedly attempted to remove Victim's clothes, but pulled on her wrist, causing Victim pain. Victim reported that the last Subject to sleep. However, Subject held Victim down and repeatedly raped her. Victim declined to participate in the military justice process and thus, the command declined to prosecute. Subject administratively resigned with a General Under Honorable characterization of discharge.
310	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					General			Notes: Victim reported that she consumed a large amount of alcohol while Subject and other officers in the mess hall. Victim and Subject had her pants pulled down from behind, but Victim doesn't remember Subject touching her genitals. A command investigator the Subject. Subject was acquitted at a special court-martial.
311	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)								Notes: Victim reported that she consumed a large amount of alcohol while Subject and other officers in the mess hall. Victim and Subject had her pants pulled down from behind, but Victim doesn't remember Subject touching her genitals. A command investigator the Subject. Subject was acquitted at a special court-martial.
312	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Committed	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)			Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts over her uniform, grabbed her buttocks and forced her to have sex. Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts over her uniform, grabbed her buttocks and forced Victim's pants with his hands. Victim declined to participate in the investigation process and was subsequently administratively separated with other than Honorable characterization of discharge.
313	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown				Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported Subject raped her in his barracks room. Victim advised she was using her commanding officer and was not aware of the investigation or judicial process. The US Attorney's Office declined to prosecute.
314	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: An unknown witness reported the witness Subject "kissing" the victim and attempted to put his tongue in Victim's mouth. Victim declined to participate, but Subject was found guilty at pretrial punishment based on the witness's account and Subject's admission.
315	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported being a victim of a sexual assault during her deployment to a Deployable Support Base. Victim provided no further information about the sexual assault. Victim intended to be interviewed by NCIS and provided a photograph of the perpetrator but did not submit any photographs of sexual assault. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DOD action was precluded and the case was closed.
316	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)			Notes: Two victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted Victim in separate occasions. Victim #1 reported that Subject pushed her to the floor, placed his hand on her neck, and penetrated her vagina. Victim #2 reported that Subject pushed her to the floor, placed his hand on her neck, and penetrated her vagina. Victim #2 did not identify the perpetrator, but did not submit any photographs of sexual assault. Victim #2 reported that Subject raped her over her uniform. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and Subject was subsequently administratively separated with other than Honorable characterization of discharge.
317	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that Subject forcibly penetrated her three years ago. Victim declined to participate in the investigation. Due to victim's declining and inability to identify an offender, all logical leads were exhausted and the case closed.
318	Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 92)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her by the neck, shoved her on the ground and attempted to put his tongue in Victim's mouth. Subject received non-judicial punishment.
319	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Other				Notes: Victim reported Subject forcibly held her from the back of her neck, placed his hand on her back, and pulled on her fingers without her consent and while in the bar changed were performed but the DoD OIG did not determine the charge based on the victim's description.
320	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown	Female	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while in a shared room. Victim reported that the Subject touched her buttocks and attempted to put his hand on her neck. Victim declined to participate in the investigation process and was subsequently administratively separated with other than Honorable characterization of discharge.
321	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Notes: From May 2013 to March 2014 Subject allegedly held the victim on numerous occasions. In May 2014 the subject allegedly put his hand on the victim's buttocks. On 20 March 2014 Subject allegedly raped her on a small boat and made unwanted gestures towards the victim. Following the review of the case, the Ensign Legal Services Officer recommended non-judicial punishment. The command concurred, administered non-judicial punishment, and processed the Subject for administrative separation.
322	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 62)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim #1 reported Subject grabbed and squeezed her buttocks while standing in line for her laundry. Victim #2 reported Subject touched her inappropriately over the clothes. Command imposed non-judicial punishment.
323	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported she was slapped on the buttocks by an unknown person during an emergency response drill on the ship deck. Subject admitted to touching the buttocks of a crew member. Subject admitted to touching the buttocks of a crew member during the night deck drill. Both Subject and the crew member declined the inquiry when on the buttocks. All clothing and pajamas in the hallway were a common practice in that ship's mess hall. Subject is 2m tall and approximately 100 lbs. Height and weight of similar build. As a result of the investigation, and pursuant to the Ensign Legal Services Officer and staff judge advocate, the command processed the Subject with a letter of counseling.
324	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial Punishment	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)			Notes: Victim reported she and Subject went to the mess hall to drink and dance. Victim reported Subject was under the influence throughout the evening (e.g., holding her hand, placing his arm around her waist, kissing her cheek and holding her waist). Subject placed his hand on her buttocks or at least her waist, and during the dance took her to the mess hall. Subject was not an official military officer during the time frame of the assault. Therefore, Subject was not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The local District Attorney's Office declined to accept the case for prosecution.
325a	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that during one of the sexual assaults, one of the Subject's arms grabbed on her. Victim advised that all of the assaults occurred in the mess hall. Victim reported that the Subject and the Subject's superior, BCSO advised the status of limitations for all offenses in this investigation have expired and identified. Therefore, no charges could be charged under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Local and federal authorities were notified of the matter, however, all declined to pursue due to repeat status and federal advice of limitations.
325b	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject allegedly sexually assaulted victim multiple times between August to October 2003 and then subsequently treated victim to repeat rape on 20 February 2002. NCIS investigated case in November 2013. Status of limitations for all crimes alleged had expired both at State level, Federal level and an applied under the UCMJ.
326	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)		Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported she was repeatedly administered with Subject, in November, in 2012. Victim reported that he and Subject engaged in a sexual intercourse while Subject was in uniform. Victim reported that during one of the sexual assaults, one of the Subject's arms grabbed on her. Victim advised that all of the assaults occurred in the mess hall. Victim reported that the Subject and the Subject's superior, BCSO advised the status of limitations for all offenses in this investigation have expired and identified. Therefore, no charges could be charged under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Local and federal authorities were notified of the matter, however, all declined to pursue due to repeat status and federal advice of limitations.
327	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	O-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense				Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120)	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120)				Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted and/or forced with them. One Victim reported that Subject took her to the barracks with his hands, and a month of Subject's alleged rape occurred. The Subject had a military service record. Two Victims. Victim #1 and Victim #2 were both sexually assaulted by Subject.



PFR Service Member Sexual Assault Reporting Report - NAVY														Administrative Action									
No.	Max Serious Sexual Assault Allegations Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation (See Report)	Subject Moral Victors Account	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Operations Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Downward Adjusted Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis/Remarks	
408	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (A1, 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General			General			<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported Subject slapped her buttocks. Subject admitted to subject victim's "bust buttocks" page. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment.</p>	
409	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (A1, 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)							<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her thigh while at work and in public. Subject was placed on immediate suspension. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an other than honorable discharge.</p>	
410	Rape (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	Convicted							Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject touched her thigh and right breast over her clothing while in an off-base apartment. Victim initially declined to participate in an on-base medical exam and RSO recommended court-martial for removal of offense. Victim subsequently declined to participate and Subject was convicted at special court-martial of a nonsexual offense.</p>	
411	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	Convicted						Yes	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Courts-Martial Discharge: No. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement Duration: 2. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that she and the Subject spent an afternoon and evening together. During that time, Victim reported that she consumed alcohol and was unable to remember what happened. Subject and another sailor discussed taking Victim to the emergency room, but instead took her to the Subject's room to watch over her. The other sailor reportedly left the room, at which time Subject climbed on top of the victim while she was unconcious. She removed her pants and underwear, provided her digitally performed oral sex on her, and penetrated her with her penis. Subject used force to restrain Victim.</p>	
412	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Falsely official statements (A1, 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Reduction in rank: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject in off-base apartment. Victim signed a Victim Protection Statement declining to participate in the military justice process. Due to victim's recidivism, the command had insufficient evidence to pursue charges of court-martial, but instead, administered non-judicial punishment.</p>	
413	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	Convicted								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Navin: Local authorities received an email report on Subject prior to the incident. Subject was placed on administrative leave. Victim was transferred to local authorities to be placed in custody and the case was transferred to prosecution. Subject was committed to civilian court of misdemeanor sexual battery and received 300 days in confinement.</p>
414	Approved Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	CUBA	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (A1, 120)	Imposed								Subject (a single subject)	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that while walking 4th of July fireworks, Subject, who was intoxicated, grabbed her by the buttocks and hit a knee. Subject was awarded nonjudicial punishment.</p>
415	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	Acquitted								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Navin: Victim reported she was at an off-base apartment for a party with alcohol. She reported being intoxicated and waking up alone in a room. Subject and another sailor were reportedly present at a general court-martial.</p>
416	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Wrongful Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								General	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported Subject had been sexually harassing her since shortly after she reported that she was approximately four years earlier. The harassment started with unprovoked comments and escalated to the most recent incident. Subject was committed to civilian court with the intent of being sexually abused over her clothing. The command imposed nonjudicial punishment.</p>
417	Rape (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown										<p>Navin: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted at her off-base residence. Local law enforcement officer advised victim in the presence of her Victim Advocate, and advised her that the case would be handled at the off-base apartment. Victim reported during the law evening hours, while in the garage of her residence, she was subjected to an assault. Subject who acted for assistance. Victim stated the Subject grabbed her around her neck, pulled her into a small room and held her by the back of her neck. Victim said the Subject said he would rape her and that he would rape her. Victim said she tried to run away, but he held her by the back of her neck and pushed her back into the room. Victim said she was not able to get away and she was sexually abused. Victim said she was sexually abused by Subject's penis. Victim said she then tried her house and looked for door. Victim immediately notified her command of the incident. Local law enforcement was unable to identify a subject and no witnesses to the alleged assault were. Investigation was closed by local law enforcement.</p>
418	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (A1, 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								None	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject got his hand in victim's buttocks and groped her. Victim reported that Subject then grabbed her by the neck and pulled her into a bedroom where he sexually abused her. Victim was sexually abused by Subject's penis. Victim reported that Subject then grabbed her by the neck and pulled her into a bedroom where he sexually abused her. Victim was sexually abused by Subject's penis. Victim reported that Subject then grabbed her by the neck and pulled her into a bedroom where he sexually abused her. Victim was sexually abused by Subject's penis.</p>
419	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (A1, 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject allegedly kissed victim on cheek and neck with hands around victim's neck without victim's consent. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment and Subject was administratively separated.</p>
420	Rape (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown									Both Victim and Subject	<p>Navin: Victim reported that she and Subject consumed wine while walking around at an apartment off base. Subject began to physically hold her down on the couch and began to sexually abuse her without her consent. Subject then grabbed victim by the waist and pulled her into a bedroom where he sexually abused her. Victim was sexually abused by Subject's penis. Victim reported that Subject then grabbed her by the waist and pulled her into a bedroom where he sexually abused her. Victim was sexually abused by Subject's penis.</p>
421	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	Convicted								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: More Than 180 Confinement Months. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject's hand slipped to penis over her clothing while he Subject was in control of a special court-martial and a pending administrative discharge upon his release from the brig.</p>
422	Rape (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (A1, 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that after meeting Subject on Facebook she went to her barbers room after he had sex, and he walked in on her while she was in the room. The digital legal defense office reviewed the case and determined there was insufficient evidence to prosecute. The command imposed non-judicial punishment.</p>
423	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown										<p>Navin: Local police department reported a sexual assault of victim. It was reported that victim had been sexually assaulted in an unknown area by an unknown male, at an unknown location in the area of the Naval Station. Victim was interviewed and did not provide any details to the local police department. Victim stated she still did not want to participate in a criminal investigation and provided her further information. As a result of a lack of evidence, this investigation was closed.</p>
424	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (A1, 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that she "brushed off" and decided to leave but Subject in a hotel room. Victim reported that she did not remember anything from the previous evening, but reported that she had crept on her vagina. Following advice from her Judge Advocate, Subject received non-judicial punishment.</p>
425	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	W-2	Male	Yes	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	Convicted								Subject (a single subject)	<p>Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject came to her hotel room upon her clothing while he Subject was in control of a general court-martial and a pending administrative discharge upon his release from the brig.</p>
426	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (A1, 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								None	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 20. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that while at the barbershop, Subject groped victim's buttocks over her clothes, despite victim's attempts to stop. Subject received non-judicial punishment.</p>
427	Non-Consensual Sodomy (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	02 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Both Victim and Subject	<p>Navin: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted at an off-base residence after a night of drinking with friends. At the end of the night, victim and Subject were in a room together and Subject performed oral sex on victim and inserting an unknown object into her vagina. Victim reported that Subject told her that she was not to tell anyone about the incident. Subject will be stopped. Civilian law enforcement was notified and requested to take a report. Subject made an administrative discharge, but Victim declined to participate in civilian prosecution.</p>
428	Alcoholic Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Abusive Sexual Contact (A1, 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Subject (a single subject)	<p>Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Reduction in rank: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Navin: Victim reported that Subject followed victim into a restroom and propositioned victim for sex. Victim reported that victim reported that Subject then grabbed victim's arm and forcibly made her sit and he had placed his mouth on her breast. After a few moments, Subject stopped and victim returned to her room. Subject received non-judicial punishment and was later processed for administrative separation. The administrative separation board found no misconduct. However, Subject was subsequently separated from naval service at the End of Active Obligation Service (EAOS).</p>
429	Sexual Assault (A1, 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown									Both Victim and Subject	<p>Navin: Victim reported she was sexually and sexually assaulted by an unknown civilian at a nightclub off base OCSB. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DOJ action was precluded and the case was closed.</p>



No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject Moral/Accountability	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Deposition Completed	Case Disposition	FBI Service Member Sexual Assault Response Report (SARR)				Administrative Actions			
														Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Downward At Art 15 Hearing If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Completed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Report as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use
434	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCJ - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined (Shoreline); 14 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No. Reduction to rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
435	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-3	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported that while on Subject's ship, Subject touched her breasts and buttocks and to digitally penetrated her vagina. During investigation Subject admitted to touching Victim as described and digitally penetrating her vagina.		
436	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	None	Navy	Victim reported Subject made unwanted attempts to hug/kiss Victim, placing hand on Victim's thigh and moving it towards her chest, and groping Victim's buttocks. Subject made the victim uncomfortable and caused her embarrassment. Subject was subsequently removed from duty for 15 days.	
437	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	None	None	Victim's third party service member reported unwanted sexual contact with Victim's husband over dinner and Subject's rape while in the work place. Victim reported that Subject pulled Victim's buttocks with his finger. Commanded her to get up and reported punishment and Subject was administratively separated with an honorable characterization of discharge.	
438	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	Yes	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported that she returned to her room after being in a common area with Victim's husband. Victim's husband most Subject, a friend of her roommate, who entered Victim's room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was subsequently removed from duty for 15 days.		
439	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	O-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	False official statements (Art. 107)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)	Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Courts-Martial Discharge: None; Confined: Yes; Confined (Shoreline): Yes; Confined (Shoreline) (Shoreline); 3 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; No. Fee: Yes; Total Amount of Fees: \$2,000; Restitution: No; Hard Labor: No.		
440	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	None	Navy	Victim reported Subject made unwanted attempts to hug/kiss Victim, placing hand on Victim's thigh and moving it towards her chest, and groping Victim's buttocks. Subject was subsequently removed from duty for 15 days.	
441	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Acquittal			Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her at Subject's apartment and during a group gathering. Victim reported that Subject carried Victim to Subject's bedroom, took her to the kitchen, and attempted to rape her. Victim reported that Subject recommended for prosecution due to insufficient evidence because non-judicial punishment was recommended. Subject was found not guilty of offenses at non-judicial punishment.		
442	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)			None	None	None	Administrative Action: Letter of Counseling (L.O.C.)	
443	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported she was sexually assaulted and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was taken to her room and one of her legs was not in contact with the bed. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was taken to her room and one of her legs was not in contact with the bed. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was taken to her room and one of her legs was not in contact with the bed.		
444	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	01 (October-December)	Offender's Unknown	Offender's Unknown	Acquitted			Victim (single victim)	Navy	Victim reported she was drinking at a party at an off-base residence when she was taken to her room and raped. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was taken to her room and one of her legs was not in contact with the bed. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was taken to her room and one of her legs was not in contact with the bed.		
445	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence not reported a recommendation for prosecution		Victim (single victim)	Navy	Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.		
446	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Acquittal			None	None	Navy	Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.	
447	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported Subject touched her breasts under the clothing in multiple occasions, and placed his hand on her groin over the clothing on one occasion. Non-judicial punishment was imposed and Subject was subsequently processed for administrative separation. The administrative separation board found no basis for separation. However, Subject reported from board member due to high morale.	
448	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted			All Victim and Subject (Multiple parties to the crime)	Navy	Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.		
449	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted			All Victim and Subject (Multiple parties to the crime)	Navy	Victim reported that after an evening out drinking with friends, including Subject #1 and #2, and returned home. After being alone, Victim related with both Subjects to their hotel room. Victim related with Subject #1 and #2, and returned home. After being alone, Victim related with both Subjects to their hotel room. Victim related with Subject #1 and #2, and returned home. After being alone, Victim related with both Subjects to their hotel room.		
450	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender's Unknown	Offender's Unknown	Acquitted			None	None	None	Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.	
451	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Navy	Victim reported Subject raped her in her off-base residence. Victim reported that she had previously told Subject that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. However, Subject denied the allegations. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.		
452	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial Discharge: BCJ - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined (Shoreline); 3 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Hard Labor: No.		
453	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Other		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)	Both Victim and Subject	Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.		
454	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Bahrain	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	None	None	Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.	
455	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Both Victim and Subject	Victim's husband returned home and found Victim intoxicated and allegedly raped at that residence. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in her apartment in 2010. Subject entered her apartment and sexually assaulted her.		





PTA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY														Administrative Actions										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Allegation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Allegation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation Of Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Account?	Subject Referred Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Recent Charges Dismissed at Art 12 (Waiving, if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Control	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Significant Sex Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
317	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										None. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted while on duty. She declined to provide any details regarding the incident or the Subject's identity. Due to Victim's refusal to identify the Subject and lack of further investigative leads, her action was precluded and the case was closed.		
318	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	None. Subject allegedly sexually assaulted victim off base while victim was incapable of consenting due to level of alcohol intoxication. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.		
319	Rape (Art. 120)	BRITISH COLUMBIA TERRITORY	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Both Victim and Subject	None. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject while on duty. Victim reported that Subject, at one point in the evening, sexually penetrated her from behind without her consent. Later in the evening, however, Victim and Subject engaged in consensual sex. Victim reported that after an unknown period of time she withdrew her consent and told Subject to stop, but Subject continued to penetrate her. The Region Legal Service Office reviewed the case, following which the command took the following administrative action: Other Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).		
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense.										None. Victim reported that Subject touched Victim's thigh while on a movie theater. ESO recommended for prosecution. However, command recommended alternative disposition. Subject executed other adverse administrative action.		
321	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown					04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	None. Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown individual Subject while on duty through "stealing" of an off base private residence. Victim filed a formal complaint with the local Police Department. Victim stated in report that he allegedly had and use with the unknown Subject. He alleged and then denied to find himself engaged in consensual sex with another unknown Subject. Victim stated did not want to have sex with the second unknown Subject. Victim was unable to identify other Subject. Due to lack of further investigative leads, and no identified Subject, ESO action was precluded and the case was closed.	
322	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Subject (a single subject)	None. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted in her barracks room by Subject. Victim reported that on the night of the incident, Subject entered at Victim's room with a bottle of alcohol, which subject consumed before and during the assault. Victim reported that Subject touched and grabbed her breast and vaginal area. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.	
323	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Acquittal							None. Victim reported that Subject approached Victim and pressured her to perform a job-related task. When Victim declined to perform the task, Subject Victim's buttocks with his hand and then his hand. Victim reported that within one to two days later, Subject, wearing rolled up pants, struck both of Victim's breasts over her clothing and again grabbed. An Article 15 hearing was conducted, but charges descended due to insufficient evidence.	
324	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Involved but not reported	Failure of Pay and Allowance; No: Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: No: Discretion: No: Discretion Limit: Other: American Length (Days): 60: Reduction in rank: No: Pay Grade Reduction: 0: E-3: Extra Duty: No: Hard Labor: No: Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No.
325	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown					01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										None. Victim reported that Subject put her hand on Victim's hip and snore through without Victim's consent. Victim reported that on a separate occasion, Subject touched the buttocks with his hand while standing in line for formation. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.		



Summary Worksheet

MARINE CORPS	
SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY14 Totals
Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*	440
Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	228
Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**	414
Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	209
*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. **Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.	
SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	
	FY14 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	411
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*	54
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	357

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b></p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>504</b>
# Service Member Victims		406
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		96
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>504</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		237
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		96
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		35
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		82
# Relevant Data Not Available		54
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>504</b>
# On military installation		283
# Off military installation		185
# Unidentified location		36
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>504</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>466</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		92
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		374
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>7</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		31
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		4
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		13
# Victims - Other		14
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>426</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		62
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>364</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
		<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>		<b>504</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		195
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		75
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		48
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		100
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		68
# Relevant Data Not Available		18
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>		<b>504</b>
# Midnight to 6 am		172
# 6 am to 6 pm		102
# 6 pm to midnight		157
# Unknown		48
# Relevant Data Not Available		25
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>		<b>504</b>
# Sunday		66
# Monday		48
# Tuesday		64
# Wednesday		36
# Thursday		52
# Friday		88
# Saturday		131
# Relevant Data Not Available		19

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
		269	85	4	8	20	45	1	72	504	
# Service Member on Service Member	146	69	1	7	1	4	0	9	237		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	90	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	96		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	14	10	2	0	1	2	0	6	35		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	19	5	1	0	18	36	0	3	82		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Service Member on Service Member	52	0	67	0	16	92	0	0	6	4	237
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	1	28	0	5	21	0	0	4	2	96
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	10	1	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	11	35
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	29	2	15	2	1	16	0	2	7	8	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	0	6	1	2	3	0	0	2	26	54
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	105	3	91	8	19	111	0	3	17	49	406
# Service Member Victims: Female	83	3	68	1	12	68	0	3	9	29	276
# Service Member Victims: Male	22	0	23	7	7	43	0	0	8	20	130
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
D3. Time of sexual assault	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Midnight to 6 am	58	3	43	4	9	42	0	0	5	8	172
# 6 am to 6 pm	24	0	19	0	5	43	0	0	5	6	102
# 6 pm to midnight	40	1	53	1	8	37	0	1	9	7	157
# Unknown	14	0	3	3	2	5	0	2	2	17	48
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	13	25
D4. Day of sexual assault	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Sunday	21	0	12	1	1	22	0	2	2	5	66
# Monday	18	1	11	0	2	13	0	0	1	2	48
# Tuesday	17	1	10	1	5	19	0	0	6	5	64
# Wednesday	11	0	6	0	4	8	0	0	1	6	36
# Thursday	16	1	18	2	1	9	0	0	2	3	52
# Friday	26	1	25	2	3	22	0	1	4	4	88
# Saturday	30	0	38	2	8	40	0	0	5	8	131
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	19

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	428
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	255
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	173
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)	
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	477
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	1
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	306
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	274
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	32
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	1
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	19
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	95
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	10
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	10
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	14
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	25
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	498
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	29
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	22
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 Involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	536
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	3
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	2
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	401
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	365
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	36
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	24
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	87
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	21
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	560
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	4
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	411
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	388
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	134
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	13
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	2
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	15
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	3
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	3
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	8
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	15
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	13
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	13
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	11
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	12
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs</b>	7
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	6
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	13
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	12
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	11
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14											FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>	
# Male	29	0	35	6	4	36	1	0	5	13	129	
# Female	123	21	102	6	31	113	0	2	10	39	447	
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	12	
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>	
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	
# 16-19	41	8	39	3	13	39	1	0	1	16	161	
# 20-24	82	10	72	5	14	70	0	0	11	12	276	
# 25-34	14	1	19	3	5	26	0	1	2	6	77	
# 35-49	2	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	3	16	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	12	2	6	0	3	13	0	0	1	13	50	
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>	
# Service Member	119	16	104	7	25	117	1	2	14	35	440	
# DoD Civilian	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# US Civilian	31	4	30	5	7	22	0	0	0	14	113	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	10	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	12	
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>	
# E1-E4	106	14	92	5	25	107	1	1	14	33	398	
# E5-E9	10	1	10	1	0	10	0	1	0	2	35	
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	2	1	25	
# Marines	113	16	96	6	25	109	1	1	12	34	413	
# Air Force	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>	
# Active Duty	114	16	103	7	25	116	1	2	14	35	433	
# Reserve (Activated)	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# Male	132	23	115	4	29	114	1	1	13	37	469
# Female	2	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	12
# Unknown	17	1	15	4	1	11	0	1	2	6	58
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	4	1	1	4	0	0	1	9	24
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	11	4	10	1	2	16	0	0	0	2	46
# 20-24	62	7	66	2	15	47	0	0	8	16	223
# 25-34	33	10	30	0	11	35	1	1	2	11	134
# 35-49	9	1	3	2	1	15	0	0	2	3	36
# 50-64	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	2	23	5	3	21	0	1	3	17	111
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# Service Member	107	21	107	1	29	110	1	0	10	28	414
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	1	6	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	28
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	35	2	19	5	2	20	0	2	3	11	99
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	8	17
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# E1-E4	72	10	75	1	22	68	1	0	6	16	271
# E5-E9	33	11	29	0	7	36	0	0	4	12	132
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# Army	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Navy	8	0	11	0	3	9	0	0	1	1	33
# Marines	96	20	95	1	26	101	1	0	8	27	375
# Air Force	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# Active Duty	104	18	106	1	29	109	1	0	9	27	404
# Reserve (Activated)	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	7		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	3		
# Subjects - Other	3		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>563</b>	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>588</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>183</b>	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>230</b>
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	<b>15</b>	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	<b>14</b>
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	<b>86</b>		
# Unknown Offenders	46	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	37
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	4
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	27	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	20
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	12	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>110</b>		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	38	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	30
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	57	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	50
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	15	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	11
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>143</b>	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>244</b>
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	<b>209</b>		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>209</b>	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>166</b>
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	123	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences against Subject	97
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	22
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	18
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>175</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	5
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>170</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>57</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	28
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	10
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>1</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>112</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	31
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>81</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	2
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>79</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	48
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	74
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	45
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	41
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	13
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	10
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	25
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	1
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>9</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>7</b>



Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>18</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		3
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>15</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		1
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>10</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>10</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		9
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		8
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>42</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		6
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>34</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		27
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		21
# Subjects receiving extra duty		15
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>7</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>16</b>

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>426</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	411
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>62</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	54
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	357
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	88
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	194
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>364</b>
# On military installation	54
# Off military installation	221
# Unidentified location	80
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>364</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	40
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	45
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	195
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	57
# 6 am to 6 pm	53
# 6 pm to midnight	137
# Unknown	115
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# Sunday	28
# Monday	21
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	15
# Friday	27
# Saturday	40
# Relevant Data Not Available	189
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	12
# Marines Victims	343
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

MARINE CORPS FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>364</b>
# Male	61
# Female	303
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# 0-15	135
# 16-19	97
# 20-24	95
# 25-34	14
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# E1-E4	334
# E5-E9	21
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# Active Duty	352
# Reserve (Activated)	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member	357
# DeD Civilian	0
# DeD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	7
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>227</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	164
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	50
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	55.07
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	75.5
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>12</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	12
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1274</b>	
# Medical	140	
# Mental Health	278	
# Legal	210	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	194	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	306	
# DoD Safe Helpline	123	
# Other	23	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>115</b>	
# Medical	12	
# Mental Health	28	
# Legal	8	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10	
# Rape Crisis Center	26	
# Victim Advocate	25	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	6	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>66</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>134</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</i>	<i>Use the following categories or add a new category</i>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	8	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	46	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>815</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical	68	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health	236	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal	77	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	151	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	201	
# DoD Safe Helpline	64	
# Other	18	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>37</b>	
# Medical	3	
# Mental Health	11	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	12	
# Victim Advocate	8	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	1	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>43</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	26
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>43</b>
# Male	0
# Female	32
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>43</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	34
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>43</b>
# DoD Civilian	4
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	28
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>75</b>
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	15
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	8
# Other	3
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>22</b>
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>12</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>11</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>11</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>11</b>
# Male	0
# Female	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>11</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>11</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>46</b>
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Other	2
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) <b>BY</b> or <b>AGAINST</b> Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		
# Service Member Victims	4	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		
# Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		
# On military installation	3	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014	1	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014	3	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	0	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14	1	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
		<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>		<b>4</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>		<b>4</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	3	3
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>		<b>4</b>
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY14 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 FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Afghanistan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4



E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	3
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	1
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	3
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	2
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	2
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	1
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b> Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	3	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	3
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	0	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	3
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	0	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	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
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	2		
# 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	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	1	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	1
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	0		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	0	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>1</b>
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>1</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
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
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>1</b>
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<b>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of</b>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>8</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	2	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made	Use the following categories or add a new category	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	<b>0 Total Number Denied</b>	<b>0</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	<b>0 Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0 Moved Alleged Offender Instead	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0 Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5</b>	
# Medical	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	1	
# Other	0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for JCS Offense	Subject Moral Victim's Account	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revisions/Changes Disclosed at Art 22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
1	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Oulban	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	None	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)	None	None	Subject (single subject)	Perforation of Paj and Absorbents: Yes. Percentage of Paj and Absorbents Forfeited: 30. Absorbents: Yes. Restriction Level: Moderate. Restriction Length (Days): 45. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Extra Duty: Yes. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. Victim reported Subject also pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.			
2	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Oulban	Female	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown									None	Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her on the rear service path of a table outside. Subject is an unaffiliated male who returned victim by putting his penis around her neck and then removed her clothing and penetrated her vagina and anus with his penis. Local law enforcement said that due to lack of clear, true investigation was closed.		
3	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	None	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)	None	None	Subject (single subject)	Perforation of Paj and Absorbents: Yes. Percentage of Paj and Absorbents Forfeited: 30. Absorbents: Yes. Restriction Level: Moderate. Restriction Length (Days): 45. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Subject attempted to kiss Victim's ear and repeatedly pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with her. Victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with her. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.			
4	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other. Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately grabbed her buttocks while waiting for transport to base. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed Subject a formal counseling.		
5	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Discharge or Suspension in Lieu of Court-Martial								None	Victim: Victim reported that Subject (victim) inserted his finger inside her vagina and forced her to perform oral sex on him by penetrating her with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation. The USA was consulted. Charges were preferred against Subject for non-sexual assault offense. Prior to that, the Convening Authority separated Subject in lieu of court-martial from the Marine Corps.	
6	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by inserting his penis into her vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority imposed Subject a formal counseling for violation of the Sexual Assault Agreement. Subject was not recommended for re-assignment and subsequently discharged.		
7	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Oulban	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Subject (single subject)	Victim: Subject allegedly grabbed the victim's breast while drunk inside a bar. A sexual assault charge was preferred because it was determined that the victim's consent was commander dismissed the charge.	
8	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown									Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that unknown Subject made sexual advances toward her while intoxicated. Victim reported that Subject grabbed her by the neck, pulling her into tent and forcing her to perform oral sex on him. Victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.		
9	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment								None	Perforation of Paj and Absorbents: Yes. Percentage of Paj and Absorbents Forfeited: 30. Absorbents: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her penis and he was not wearing a condom. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred against Subject. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact).	
10	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution								Victim: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks and vagina while her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred by Art. 32 (sexual contact) and Art. 120 (sexual contact) by military judge. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority recommended that there was insufficient evidence to proceed to a CCM. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps. The Subject was subsequently found Not Guilty at the NJP.	
11	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown										None	None	A third party reported that Subject sexually assaulted Victim in an unaffiliated barracks room. The victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Protection Statement saying that she did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.
12	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial								Involved but not injured	Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her on three occasions in 2011. NCS conducted an investigation and Art. 120 (sexual contact) and Art. 120 (sexual contact) charges were preferred against Subject. Prior to the Art. 32 and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority recommended that the charges be dismissed based on insufficient evidence.	
13	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Committed							Yes		Court-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: No. Than Life; Confinement Duration: 6 Months of Pay and Absorbents; Yes. Percentage of Paj and Absorbents Forfeited: 40. Absorbents: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her breasts, buttocks and vagina while her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred by Art. 32 (sexual contact) and Art. 120 (sexual contact) by military judge. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority recommended that there was insufficient evidence to proceed to a CCM. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
14	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other							Victim (single victim)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately grabbed her penis and forced her without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority dismissed charges. Based on the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority imposed Subject a formal counseling for violation of the Sexual Assault Agreement with the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
15	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Oulban	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Committed								Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Perforation of Paj and Absorbents: No. Absorbents: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that a third party (her husband) raped her while she was intoxicated. The victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
16a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject and other individuals sexually assaulted her on base by groping and kissing her without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 32 was held and the investigating officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges and took no further action.	
16b	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject and other individuals sexually assaulted her on base by groping and kissing her without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 32 was held and the investigating officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges due to insufficient evidence.	
16c	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject and other individuals sexually assaulted her on base by groping and kissing her without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 32 was held and the investigating officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges due to insufficient evidence.	
16d	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Committed								All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Court-Martial discharge: None. Perforation of Paj and Absorbents: No. Fine: No. Absorbents: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5. Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject and other individuals sexually assaulted her on base by groping and kissing her without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 32 was held and the investigating officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges due to insufficient evidence.	
17	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Oulban	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
18	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Victim: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her by inserting the victim's back and forcing her to take his erect penis into her vagina. Victim reported that Subject pulled her into tent and forced her to have sex with him. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that Subject be punished by the USA. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and agreed to be administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
19	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Victim: Victim reported Subject made hand sexual comments toward Victim. Victim also reported Subject used a pen to touch Victim's chest in a sexually suggestive way. The Convening Authority reviewed the NCS investigation and concluded the USA before deciding not to prosecute the case.		
20	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Committed								Victim (single victim)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority recommended charges against Subject. At a SPCC, the Subject was acquitted of Art. 120 (sexual contact) and convicted of Art. 120 (sexual contact).	





No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Force/Use of Force for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral/Religious/Accountability?	Subject: Referral Type	Case Disposition	Administrative Actions							
													Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Documented at Art 21 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe as per Offender	Alcohol Use
28	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted	Non-Commutal Sobriety (Art. 120)	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confined; The Confined Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Third party reported that she observed Subject raping victim of Subject's residence while victim was intoxicated. Due to adverse NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred Subject to a CCM. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault).	
29	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member					Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she fell asleep in Subject's residence and awoke in Subject's room with her vagina. Victim was in the bathroom and subject #1 and Subject #2 in the residence. Subject was pronounced by civilian authorities and pleaded guilty to sexual battery and seduction.	
40	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offenses					Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC). Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed and inappropriately touched the victim's buttocks on at least two occasions. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority issued Subject a 15D formal counseling for inappropriate behavior.	
41	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 85)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown						None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexually assaulted her approximately one year prior while victim was intoxicated. The victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement stating that she did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.	
42	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Non-Commutal Sobriety (Art. 120)	Convicted	Non-Commutal Sobriety (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; For: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex on her and inserted his fingers and penis into her vagina without her consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. He a CCM. Subject was found guilty of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 12 (Intoxication).	
43	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confined; The Confined Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported being intoxicated after the Marine Corps and responsible for her own actions. She stated that her next victim reported she had oral sex and asexual intercourse with her. Subject #2 was having vaginal intercourse with her. Subject #3 was having oral sex at a General Court-Martial for violation of Article 12, Article 120 and Article 134. Subsequent to proceedings on Subject #2 and Subject #3.	
44	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	O4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment imposed			None	Yes	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 20; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that she believed she had been raped at a party. She could not recall the details of the incident. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, and due to insufficient evidence, the Commanding Authority did not pursue sexual assault charges against the Subject. The Commanding Authority imposed NJP for Art. 134 (adultery).
45	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offenses					Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC). Notes: Victim reported that an unknown male returned her room to avoid getting her to bed while she was drunk. Victim believed that someone attempted to kiss her and touch her breast on the blanket but could not recall the incident with certainty. NCIJ conducted an investigation, and afterwards identified Subject as one of the two Marines who had been to her room and was briefly alone with her. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Commanding Authority issued non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense and informally counseled the Subject on responsible drinking.	
46	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National					None	None	Notes: Victim reported Subject (foreign national) violated her the bar's policy, while she was at off-base mess facility. It was alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her and Subject had returned to his residence in the country of birth. Continued action was precluded due to Subject being a foreign national.	
47	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	O1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment imposed			None	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his penis on Victim's shoulder without her consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. NCIJ did not interview the victim of the SJA, the Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for Viol of Art. 120 (Adverse Sexual Contact). Subject was informally counseled for administrative violation and returned to the administrative separation board.	
48	Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Marine Corps	E-2	Female			Male	No	No	O1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was attending a party at an off-base club with approximately 20 people. She reported that Subject pushed her into a bathroom and attempted to rape her. Victim and others were with her during the party. Part of the victim by other individuals who were attending the party. NCIJ conducted an investigation, however, due to the inability to identify the Subject and consultation with the SJA, the investigation was closed.	
49	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	O1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member						None	Notes: This case was related to provide limited investigative assistance to the local law enforcement and pertain to a specific victim report from the UK and Ireland of the Degree. Subject contacted Victim in response to her email account password for the adult entertainment website of Backpage.com. Subject requested sexual intercourse with Victim in exchange for money and the accepted. Later that evening, Subject arrived at Victim's residence and Subject performed a handgun and showed her how to use it with her. Subsequently, Subject forced Victim to open her safe in the bedroom under the threat of a 15000 photograph of Victim's face and body, and he threatened to kill her in the bedroom in the kitchen. On 04/01/12, Subject was discharged under other than honorable conditions for commission of a serious offense (Rape and battery).	
50	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	O1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for alleged reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported Subject showed up uninvited at Victim's barracks room while Victim had her roommates were watching a movie and joined them. During the movie, Subject put his hand on Victim's hip and when she moved away from him he grabbed her hands, drove her onto the floor and tried to force her to have sex with him. She said she did not consent and he left the room. Sexual assault charges were referred to SPCM after consultation with the SJA. The Commanding Authority withdrew and dismissed the charges, and the Subject pled guilty to Art 122 (involuntarily) at NCP.	
51	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge				General	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped the victim's pants and touched his buttocks while the victim was sleeping. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Subject was charged with misdemeanor sexual battery by civilian authorities, where the charges were subsequently dismissed. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority decided to pursue administrative separation due to lack of jurisdiction to seek criminal prosecution. Subject was administratively separated for commission of a sexual assault offense.	
52	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Yes	No	O1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Subject (single)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confined; The Confined Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; For: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject pulled her towards him, touched her arm and chest, touched her leg with his penis, and lay on top of her while she was going to sleep. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred against Subject. Art. 120 was committed, after which, charges were initially referred to a CCM. However, in a pre-trial agreement, the Commanding Authority withdrew the Art. 120 charges and the Subject pleaded guilty to violations of Art. 120 (sexual assault) (committed by battery) and Art. 134 (providing alcohol to a minor and inebriated language) at a CCM.	
53	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	O4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in Subject's barracks room after a night of drinking. Victim reported she did not consent but having sexual intercourse with Subject until he told her they had consensual intercourse. Art. 32 hearing, the investigating Officer recommended administrative discharge for the victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority dismissed the charges and took no further action against Subject.	
54	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	O1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge: Profaned	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restrictions: Yes; Reduction Level: Indefinite; Reduction Length (Days): 1; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 0; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was intoxicated to consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with SJA, the Commanding Authority recommended administrative discharge for the victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority dismissed charges against Subject and took no further action.	
55	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	O4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment imposed		None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported to local law enforcement that Subject raped her at her off-base residence after he had consumed alcohol. Local law enforcement declined to investigate. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with SJA, the Commanding Authority imposed non-judicial punishment on Subject for Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order) and took no further action on the sexual assault due to Victim's declaration to participate in the NCIJ investigation.	

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	PTIA Service Member Sexual Assault Spurious Report Training Corps														Administrative Actions							
		Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject Moral Waiver Accountancy	Request Referral Type	Quarter Operational Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Breast Charge Dismissed at Art 27 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Conducted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
56	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other						None: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted the victim by kissing her, touching her clothes, and penetrating her vagina with his finger. The victim did not want because the accused ignoring the Subject due to the past and present suicidal ideation. The charges were dismissed since the victim decided not to participate further.	
57	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disciplinary conduct (Art. 15A-12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim and Subject were at a conference. They had drinks at a location with attendees. Subject pulled the victim back to her room and left her with her roommates. The roommates later testified that they saw Subject with the victim and they went to the bathroom. Victim claimed she was drunk and engaged in consensual sex with Subject and she was not sexually assaulted. Victim admitted to both. Sexual assault claim retracted. Victim not on command was Subject guilty at NIP for non-sexual offenses.	
58	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted			Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Subject (single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Duration: 9 Months of Pay and Allowances; No Fine; No Restriction; No Reduction in rank. Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in the barracks. The incident was reported the same day, although not reported to the subject. The Commanding Officer referred the case to a General Court-Martial based on evidence.	
59	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted			Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement Duration: 6 Months of Pay and Allowances; No Fine; No Restriction; No Reduction in rank. Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported Subject raped and fondled victimized her. Subject was not on command. Charge was preferred against Subject for violation of Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order), Art. 121 (Sexual Assault), Art. 122 (Rape), and Art. 125 (Sexual Offense). After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority accepted a Plea Agreement where the Subject admitted guilty to multiple non-sexual assault offenses at a GCM.	
60	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disciplinary conduct (Art. 15A-12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None	Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject stopped her buttocks and regularly tried to kiss her. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority imposed NIP on Subject for violation of Art. 124 (Obscene Conduct).	
61	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									None	Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Investigation efforts coordinated between NCIS and local law enforcement. Both the Victim and Subject have been discharged from the armed forces and local authorities took primary jurisdiction over the case.	
62	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	All victims and subjects involved in the case. Victim and other individuals report her at an on-base residence while she was not intoxicated by alcohol. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority imposed NIP on Subject for Art. 134 (Adultery). Subject was reduced to E-3 and awarded forfeiture and restriction.		
63	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									None	Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breast buttocks during a formation on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority issued Subject a formal counseling.	
64	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Both Victim and Subject	Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject after a command party. Victim said she passed Subject on his way back to her room and invited him to stay in her barracks. Victim reported she did not consent to sex. Victim reported she went to bed with Subject wearing her roommates' bed. Victim recalled she did not consent to sex. Victim did not consent to sex. The Art. 32 investigating officer recommended charge be dismissed for insufficient evidence. The Commanding Authority dismissed the charge and took no further action.	
65	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failed official membership (Art. 307)			None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45. Victim: Victim reported passing out on one (1) bed of one (2) bed room room subsequent to a night of heavy drinking and waking up at an unknown time the next morning to find Subject on top of her and actively engaging in sexual intercourse. Victim reported she pushed Subject off the bed and onto the floor. She recalled Subject was on her back and going back to sleep. An unacknowledged amount of time later she awakes a second time and Subject is lying beside her and actively attempting to have anal intercourse with her. Subject was taken to the General Court-Martial and Subject was found guilty of violation of USCMR, Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 125 (Sexual Offense). Subject was found guilty of violation of USCMR, Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 125 (Sexual Offense). Subject was found guilty of violation of USCMR, Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 125 (Sexual Offense).	
66	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-8	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No		C2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Victim (single victim)	Victim reported to local law enforcement that Subject sexually assaulted her by orally and anally victimizing her without her consent. NCIS conducted law enforcement with the victim. The Assistant District Attorney (ADA) decided to prosecute civilian Subject due to victim's participation.	
67	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Oman	Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None	Both Victim and Subject	Victim: A USN Victim reported being sexually assaulted by a USMC Subject while on base in Sabab, Oman. Victim reported, vomiting and drinking with subject at a same party during the evening. The victim and subject were at work at the beach and engaged in sexual intercourse. Victim reported having sexual intercourse at several occasions. Victim did not consent to sex. After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority imposed Non-Judicial Punishment (NIP) on the Subject for violation of Art. 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation), specifically for having sex on a ship.	
68	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. The Commanding Authority referred the case to the USA. The USA recommended a GCM. The USA recommended that Subject was voluntarily acquitted of the charge.	
69	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign activity by Prosecuting Service Member									Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported she began to feel dizzy from alcohol consumption. She decided to go down to the vehicle guard barracks of the residence. Victim reported she was asked to provide her vagina with his penis. Subject was prosecuted in civilian court and was later administratively separated with an other than honorable characterization of service.	
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge									Uncharacterized	Victim: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her by grabbing his buttocks on several occasions. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority administratively separated Subject via an Entry Level Separation.	
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Unlawful Other than Honorable Condition (OOTH)			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: None; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Alleged sexual assault against 3 female victims. Subject allegedly grabbed her breasts, pulled her pants down, and weighed her. Subject also accused of making sexual comments and touching her buttocks on the rear panel. All 3 victims decided to participate in the prosecution. Subject was found guilty at military court-martial of a specification of Art. 92 (sexual harassment).	
72	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None	Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: None; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base residence. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority imposed NIP on Subject for violation of Art. 128 (Sexual Assault).
73	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted					Assault (Art. 120)	General	Subject (single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: E-1; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Subject allegedly grabbed the victim multiple times while she was in a shower. Victim was attempting to wipe when the Subject pulled her pants down. Victim did not consent to sex. Pursuant to a PFA and after consultation with the USA, the Subject guilty of Summary court-martial for non-sexual assault offense and received 90 Active Guard Incentive pay with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge.
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None	Subject (single subject)	Failure of Pay and Allowances: Forfeited: 20; Restriction: No; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Victim: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted Victim at a party on her off base residence by hugging and grabbing the Victim inappropriately, and a one person Subject did not consent to sex. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority imposed NIP on Subject for Violation of Art. 120 (Sexual Assault) and Art. 134 (Sexual Offense).	
75	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Subject (single subject)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base residence and threatened her with a firearm if she did not have intercourse with him. Subject was tried at CCM at PFA. Specifics of assault, communicating a threat, and adultery. Victim was acquitted of all charges.	
76	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					All victims and subjects involved in the case. Victim and other individuals report her at an off-base residence while she was not intoxicated by alcohol. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Commanding Authority recommended charge be dismissed for insufficient evidence. The Commanding Authority dismissed the charge due to lack of sufficient evidence.		

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

PTA Service Member Sexual Assault Response Reporting (MILITARY CODES)													Administrative Actions											
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation For SA Assault?	Subject's MTR/Member Account	Subject's Report Type	Current Disposition Completed	Cause Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges (Downward if Applicable)	Most Serious Offense Conviction	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Regular as per Conviction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that subject put his hand down victim's pants and she was sexually abused. Subject was tried at CCM for violating an order, abusive sexual contact and assault. Convicted by a military judge. Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
78	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted			Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confinement: 30. Restraints: 18. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 100. Restraints: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
79	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Acquitted	Assault (Art. 120)								Notes: Victim reported that subject raped her in her off-base residence. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to SPCM for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault). Subject was acquitted of the charge.	
80	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	Convicted			Assault (Art. 120)	General				Subject (single subject)	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 100. Restraints: 18. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 100. Restraints: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.	
81	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted			Adultery (Art. 134-2)					Victim (single victim)	Notes: A third party reported that subject had violated the program via Victim's vagina and touched her breasts. Victim's report of a physical assault was not investigated. Victim 2 reported that subject sexually raped her with his hands and penis in the vagina. Victim 2's report was investigated and subject was acquitted of Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact) and found guilty of Art. 134 (adultery).	
82	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for other reason per Art. 15 punishment				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)					Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that subject grabbed her buttocks approximately 20-30 times and she was sexually abused. NCIS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to SPCM for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact). The Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other Than Honorable characterization of service.
83	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Acquitted (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported that subject touched her breasts in a cab while the Subject, Victim, and 2 other males returned from dinner. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact) due to insufficient evidence and the victim's preference that the conduct be handled administratively.	
84	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)				Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that subject held her down and raped her at an off-base residence. Local law enforcement assumed jurisdiction and arrested and prosecuted the subject. Subject was sexually abused and rape. Victim reported that subject sexually abused her in a cab while the Subject, Victim, and 2 other males returned from dinner. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact) due to insufficient evidence and the victim's preference that the conduct be handled administratively.	
85	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her and that she does not remember anything besides feeling the board of a man rubbing against her back. A Sexual Assault Complaint Case was opened and the investigation was completed. The investigation reported the perpetrator to be at the location of the incident. The local police department could identify no leads or suspects. The investigation is closed.	
86	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject had sexual intercourse and did not recall giving her consent. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact) due to insufficient evidence to prosecute the Subject for sexual assault.
87	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted								Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confinement: 30. Restraints: 18. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 100. Restraints: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
88	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported that subject raped her in her barracks room six years prior. NCIS conducted an investigation. While investigating the case, NCIS learned that Subject was not in the barracks at the time of the report. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no action against Subject due to insufficient evidence to prosecute the Subject's legal authority.	
89	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	No	No	02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted									Notes: Victim alleged offense occurred on base. In the barracks Victim alleged that subject forced her against her will in the shared barracks room. Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
90	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	O-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Combat unbecoming (Art. 133)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported that subject inappropriately touched her over the clothing, forced her to touch his penis, and attempted to sexually abuse her. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to Art. 120 (sexual assault and abusive verbal contact) due to insufficient evidence and the victim's preference that the conduct be handled administratively.	
91	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that subject forced her to perform oral sex on him. Victim subsequently stated that she could not remember whether she had performed oral sex on the subject. Art. 32 was conducted and the investigating Officer recommended that sexual assault charges not be referred. Based on the advice of the investigating Officer and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against the Subject.
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense											Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LTC)	Notes: Victim reported that subject while walking back to the barracks from the E-Club, Subject pushed her and against a wall and forced her to perform oral sex on him. Victim reported that subject sexually abused her in a cab while the Subject, Victim, and 2 other males returned from dinner. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no action against Subject for sexual assault charges due to insufficient evidence, but gave Subject a counseling letter.
93	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted								Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restraints: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.	
94	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for other reason per Art. 15 punishment									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that her ex-boyfriend, the Subject, orally and digitally penetrated her while she was intoxicated. Victim made a restricted report, submitted to a SAGE practitioner, and sought medical attention. Later the victim made a severe statement to NCIS regarding the assault and indicated her desire to file an unrestricted report. Sexual assault charges were forwarded by the Convening Authority after consultation with the SJA, because there was insufficient evidence to prosecute. No further action taken.
95	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted			Adultery (Art. 134-2)					Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restraints: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	

FY18 Service Member Sexual Assault Symptom Report - Missing COARS														Administrative Actions										
No.	Main Service Member Sexual Assault Symptom Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigated For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Deposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Forwarded At Art 22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
96	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported she had been raped by Subject and another individual in a barracks while she was two months pregnant. NCS conducted an investigation. Subject is out of the Marine Corps and prosecution was declined by the Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA), due to weak or insufficient admissible evidence to prosecute.	
96	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Annul (Art. 120)	None			Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge. None. Confrontation. Yes. Confrontation Type: Yes. This Life, Confrontation (Annul): 1. Failure of Pay and Allowance. No. Fine. No. Restriction No. Reduction in rank. Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: None.	
97	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported she was sexually, orally, and anal raped by Subject while they were in Subject's barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120. Victim reported she was sexually, orally, and anal raped by Subject while they were in Subject's barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120. Victim reported she was sexually, orally, and anal raped by Subject while they were in Subject's barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120.	
98	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DCHC)	None	Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks room while she was on extended duty. NCS conducted an investigation, based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority found insufficient evidence for the sexual assault charge and administratively reported Subject based on prior misconduct with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.		
99	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject drank at local bars and returned to Subject's barracks room where Subject had raped her. Victim reported she later wrote to Subject and agreed to a non-prosecution agreement. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority recommended charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at a CCM of Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order), Art. 124 (Rape and disloyalty), and Art. 128 (annul).	
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject (civilian) sexually assaulted her by orally sodomizing her while she was in an off-base residence, while victim was intoxicated due to alcohol and pain medication. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) declined to prosecute Subject based on lack of sufficient evidence.	
101	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	None	None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks room while she was on extended duty. NCS conducted an investigation, based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority recommended charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at a CCM of Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order), Art. 124 (Rape and disloyalty), and Art. 128 (annul).		
102	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statement (Art. 133)	Article 15 Punishment imposed							Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim declined to participate in the military justice process. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority reported that Subject for Art. 134 (Disobedience) and Art. 107 (false official statement).	
103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disciplinary conduct (Art. 134-13)	Article 15 Punishment imposed			None	Subject (a single subject)		Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately had sex with her. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority reported NCP for Subject for Art. 134 (abuse and disorderly).		
104	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately had sex with her in a sleeping quarters in her barracks room aboard her ship. NCS conducted an investigation. The Art. 22 hearing officer recommended dismissal of charges due to insufficient evidence. After consultation with the SJA, the convening authority dismissed the charges.			
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room. Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room. Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room. Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room. Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room. Subject, a senior Marine, orally sodomized her in a barracks room.		
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge pending for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 92)	Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DCHC)	None	Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately had sex with her while performing her duties as the barracks NCS. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority referred Subject to CCM. The Subject was convicted at a CCM of Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order) and Art. 124 (Rape and disloyalty). The Subject was administratively reported with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.			
107	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in 2011 while victim was a civilian and Subject was in the USMC Deployed Entry Program. Victim reported the incident to multiple civilian investigators agencies. The case was not prosecuted by any civilian authority. The Subject was not subject to CCM at the time of the offense so military prosecution was precluded.			
108	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	None	None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject without consent had sex with her. Victim reported she was treated in a rape kit in the victim's area. Victim declined to participate in the Art. 22 hearing and in any further prosecution efforts. The Art. 22 hearing officer recommended dismissal of the sexual assault charges. The Convening Authority agreed and dismissed the sexual assault charges, but reported NCP for violating a barracks order.		
109	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating the victim's vagina with his penis while the victim was in a barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating the victim's vagina with his penis while the victim was in a barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating the victim's vagina with his penis while the victim was in a barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of Article 120.			
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Yes	Victim Single victim	Courts-Martial discharge. 21 Months Confinement. Yes. Confrontation Type: Yes. This Life, Confrontation (Annul): 2. Failure of Pay and Allowance. No. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 67. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: None.		
111	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. 30 - Discretionary Discharge. Failure of Pay and Allowance. Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: None.		
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Design authority is prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breast and vagina without her consent, while staying in room at an off-base hotel. Subject was acquitted of all charges in civilian court. The Convening Authority took no action.		
113	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: On several occasions, Subject engaged in Victim and penetrated her vagina with his penis while she was in a barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at a CCM of Art. 120 (Sexual Assault) and Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order).			
114	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge pending for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted	Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 92)	None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breast and vagina without her consent, while staying in room at an off-base hotel. Subject was acquitted of all charges in civilian court. The Convening Authority took no action.		

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - MARINE CORPS																								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject More Waker Accusation	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge	Most Serious Offense Charged	Officer/Civil or Article 15 Discharge	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Serious In-Sig Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her at an off-base residence while she was intoxicated in concert. Contact her and advised her that she should report the incident. She did not report the incident. The Commanding Authority took no further action due to there being insufficient evidence.	
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Felony of Pay and Absorption	None				Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Refusal of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Length (Days): 90. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.	
117	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None				Both Victim and Subject	Felony of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 50. Reduction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 50. Hard Labor: No.	
118	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Child Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Subject (A single Subject)	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).
119a	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown		Female				Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).	
119b	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).	
120	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Felony to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Both Victim and Subject	Felony of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 50. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Length (Days): 45. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.
121	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. The investigation was closed because Victim said she could not identify the man in a photograph. She and other victims did not participate in the investigation is closed.
122	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated in concert. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Commanding Authority dismissed charges against Subject and took no further action.
123	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UCMTC)					Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Refusal of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Length (Days): 90. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.
124	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).	
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to kiss her, did her hand down the front of her pants, and penetrated her vagina with his finger. The Article 15 investigating officer recommended that charges against Subject be dismissed. After consultation with the SIA, the Commanding Authority chose to dismiss all charges.
126	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	A Child/Foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).	
127	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	D-4	Male	Unknown		Female	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National										All victims and subject (multiple victims)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by making Victim digitally penetrate Subject while Subject performed a sexual act on Victim in a public area. She was not intoxicated in concert. Contact her and advised her that she should report the incident. She did not report the incident. The Commanding Authority took no further action based on Subject being outside DCA's legal authority.
128	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Other						Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped Victim in the barracks by using force to penetrate her arms and vagina with his fingers and by using force to penetrate her vagina with his penis. She was not intoxicated in concert. Contact her and advised her that she should report the incident. She did not report the incident. The Commanding Authority took no further action against the Subject.
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Refusal of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Length (Days): 90. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Convicted	Adultery (Art. 134-D)	None				Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Refusal of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Reduction: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
131	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her and that she only recalled fragments of what occurred. Victim recalls being dry with victim when she was awakened from her sleep and brought to an unknown hotel room where an unknown man subsequently sexually assaulted her. NCS investigated, but could not identify a subject. The investigation is closed.	
132	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)						Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Refusal of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Length (Days): 90. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.
133	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown		Female					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her approximately one year ago. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying she did not wish to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
134	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Prohibition (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched and kissed her breast without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Commanding Authority dismissed charges against Subject on insufficient evidence. Subject received NJP for Art. 15 (Prohibition).
135	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her and that other individuals had been for approximately one year before the report. The Victim did not name Subject and did not want to participate in the investigation process. No Subject identified. The investigation is closed.	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

F74 Member Sexual Assault Summary Report - MARSIS CORPS																	Administrative Actions						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Disaster/Disruption Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged/Dismissed/If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe or Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
137	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her on multiple occasions in public places but did not leave her and did not attempt to leave her. She reported the incident and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault related offense due to insufficient evidence. The Convening Authority took administrative action for harassment.	
138	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Rape and Sexual Assault (Art. 120A)			Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial Discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
139	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (SOCHC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her as Subject's fiancée. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.	
140	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 0%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
141	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
142	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject orally sodomized Victim. Victim let a bar, vomited, subsequently passed out and woke up in a hotel room. She reported the incident and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.	
143	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject orally sodomized her. Victim indicated she did not seek medical attention after the assault and only came forward when she contacted the SJA. NCS conducted an investigation and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.	
144	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Court-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
146	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted	Rape (Art. 120)				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault) at a SPCM.	
145	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted	Rape (Art. 120)					Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on two separate occasions. An Article 15 hearing was held and the Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred to CCM. The Subject was tried at CCM of two specifications of rape, and was acquitted of all charges.	
146	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Yes	Victim (single victim)	Court-Martial Discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
147	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 121A)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was in first Subject's barracks room subsequent to drinking alcohol and playing games in a nearby room. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at CCM of violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault), Art. 121A (wrongful use of a controlled substance), and Art. 121 (sexual assault).	
148	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Notes: Victim reported that at the end of the workday, Subject pointed her hand against her face and asked her to look at her and then to kiss her on the cheek. NCS conducted an investigation. However, Victim, in her Victim's Legal Counsel, subsequently declined to participate in the prosecution. The Convening Authority referred NIP for Art. 15 (sexual harassment).	
149	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that at a previous duty station Subject raped her while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, charges were preferred against Subject. The Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred to CCM. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.	
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Notes: Victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in the barracks. Victim alleged that Subject who was her roommate, grabbed her hand while she was sitting on the toilet. Charges were preferred at a Special Court-Martial. Subject accepted a Summary Court-Martial in accordance with the final agreement and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps.		
151	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disciplinary conduct (Art. 15-1E)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Subject (single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Reduction Level: Reduction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.	
152	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. An Art. 32 hearing was held. The Investigating Officer recommended charges be referred against Subject. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges and took no further action based on insufficient evidence.	
153	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Insubordinate conduct toward a superior officer (Art. 91)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Subject (single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Reduction Level: Reduction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.	
154	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment				None	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject wrongfully touched her in the neck and touched her buttocks underneath the clothing. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to a SPCM. There is one Subject. Subject entered into a PFA and agreed to plead guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault).	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

PTA Member Sexual Assault Response Report - MARRINE CORPS													Administrative Actions												
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Account?	Subject Prior Waiver Assessment	Subject Behavior Type	Offense/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charged (Dismissed if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Confirmed	Administrative Discharge Type	Mold Registrar or Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
155	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was assaulted when she fell Subject's hands on her groin area. The Subject then proceeded to rub her breasts over her jacket and later, his penis over her legs and buttocks. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against the Subject for Art. 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Art. 137 (Sexual Offense) to a CCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.		
156	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	Unknown	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None				Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Reduction: No. Hard Labor: Yes. Hard Labor: 45.		
157	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject touched her pants through his pants, groin, buttocks and one arm and arm. Subject told her that he was unable to recall details about the incident. The victim has had the location of sexual assault. Due to lack of investigation leads and no identified Subject, local law enforcement and NCS closed the case. The investigation is closed.		
158	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on two separate occasions and threatened her multiple times. Subject was treated at CCM. She was hospitalized and sexual assault, assault, and forcible penetration of communicating a threat. He was acquitted of all charges.	
159	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in a hotel while she was intoxicated. The Convening Authority referred a charge against the Subject for Art. 120 (Rape) and a GCM, where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
160	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National										Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally sodomized her in an off-base residence while he was intoxicated to consent. Civilian law enforcement initiated an investigation with NCS. Investigation report that declined to prosecute based on insufficient evidence. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action based on the results of the investigation.	
161	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disbarment (Art. 134-135)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Reduction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.	
162	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Male					Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject removed victim's bra and proceeded to engage in non-consensual vaginal sex with victim's partner. Victim reported that the victim of a rape. The victim declined to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Male	Male					Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated and along with a third party. Victim wishes to unknown Subject identify perpetrator but was not able to identify the Subject. Subject Local law enforcement and NCS were not able to identify the Subject. The investigation is closed.	
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Disbarment or Disbarment in Lieu of Courts-Martial									Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately grabbed her buttocks without her consent at an off-base residence. NCS conducted an investigation. Local law enforcement arrested Subject for Art. 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and other non-sexual assault charges. Upon further review of the incident and consulting with the SJA, the convening authority determined the charges and the Subject was sentenced in lieu of their with an other than honorable discharge.
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Acquitted (Art. 120)						Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Dual Contact Discharge: Confession: Yes. Confession Type: LTR. This LTR: Confession (Dismissal): 3. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
166	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Submits	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason other than Courts-Martial referred to Art. 15 punishment								Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Extra Duty: Yes. Hard Labor: No.
167		UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Male	Male					Subject Died or Deceased										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a CCM. The victim did not name Subject and declined to participate in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.		
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	W-1	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other	Notes: Victim stated Subject grabbed her buttocks on three (3) separate occasions and made sexual comments towards her during the alleged assault, which occurred within Subject's office. After consultation with the SJA, the convening authority recommended the Subject be reprimanded. Subject appeared in front of a Board of Inquiry and was recommended for retention in the USMC. Subject received other adverse administrative actions for evidence of misconduct.	
169	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LCO)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by digitally penetrating her rear. Victim consented to Subject's sexual activity based on the victim's investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no action against Subject based on the victim's decision to participate in the military justice process.	
170	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject physically performed sexual activities on her while she was asleep. The victim did not name Subject and declined to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
171	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to reprimand by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her vagina area with his hand, penis and other for children. There is no report given when they were grappling at his on-base residence. Victim also alleged Subject used force at the base of her base residence while she was sleeping in a CCM. Local law enforcement relinquished jurisdiction to NCS. After consultation with the SJA, the convening authority determined charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence. Subsequently, the convening authority based consented to hear allegations of possible informal misconduct on the part of Subject and the base found no basis for reprimand for Subject.
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexual him in the groin (over his clothing) with the back of his hand on numerous occasions. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject to a CCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. Subject was reprimanded for violations of Art. 92 (Safety and Treatment) and Art. 120 (sexual).
173	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base hotel while she was intoxicated to consent. NCS conducted an investigation and on Art. 32 was held. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (obscene) charges to a CCM, where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
174	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)						Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Dual Contact Discharge: Confession: Yes. Confession Type: LTR. This LTR: Confession (Dismissal): 3. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
175	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	W-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Conflict undermining (Art. 133)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately held her without her consent. Inside Subject's office on-base. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority imposed LTR on Subject for Art. 133 (Conflict undermining in Office).	
176	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	Yes	No	No		04 (July-September)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported that in the summer of 2010, a Marine from her unit removed her bra and raped her through a window and raped her. Subject is no longer in the Marine Corps. The Sexual Assault Board (SAB) is reviewing for Camp Lejeune discharge provisions due to insufficient evidence.	
177	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks and made an inappropriate comment. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the results of the investigation and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took administrative actions toward the Subject and expeditiously transferred the Victim outside Camp Lejeune, Afghanistan.	
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Afghanistan	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported that Subject (foreign national) groped her breast and vagina over her top. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued a Letter of Counseling and SJA took administrative action from her employment aboard Camp Lejeune, Afghanistan.	





Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

PTA Member Sexual Assault Response Report - MARSIC COORD													Administrative Actions									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for SA Assault?	Subject Prior Values Assessment	Subject History Type	Quarant. Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Research Charges Documented at Art 32 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Category	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive San. Conviction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
196	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None			Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 23. Restrictions: Yes. Restriction Level: Indefinite. Restrictions Length (Days): 30. Induction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Hard Labor: No.
197	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Unknown				Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject committed some form of sexual assault that did not provide any further information. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that Victim did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.
200	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown		Unknown				Offender is Unknown										Notes: A third party reported that Subject sexually assaulted Victim at an off-base residence. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that the did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.
201	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		O4 (July September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately grabbed her genitalia and buttocks over the clothing on multiple occasions while in sexual contact with her. Subject was issued a 30-day administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority proposed Subject for entry level separation for misconduct.
202	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		E-1	Male	No	No		O4 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Uncharacterized			Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67. Restrictions: No. Hard Labor: No.
203	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other				All subjects (outgoing subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was in medical treatment. NCS conducted an investigation. At an Art. 32 Hearing, the investigating officer advised that Victim was not in her barracks room at the time of the alleged offense. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority recommended that Subject be discharged from active duty. The Convening Authority chose to discharge Subject for insufficient evidence.
204	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing Service Member									Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her in her off-base residence without her consent. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute based on insufficient evidence. The Convening Authority took no further action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
205	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		O4 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Court-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Term: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 6. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.
206	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her face and a hand penetration while she was in medical and passed out. The Subject was charged with Art. 120 (Approved sexual assault) at a GCM, where he was acquitted of the charge.
207	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian		Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that Subject forced her to perform oral sex on her while they were sitting in Subject's car. Art. 120 (Rape) was charged with Art. 120 (Approved sexual assault) at a GCM, where he was acquitted of the charge. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority chose to dismiss all charges due to insufficient evidence.
208	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to touch Victim's breasts and vagina. Victim said she rejected Subject's advances, but he became increasingly more aggressive which led to Victim being sexually assaulted. During the hearing, Subject placed Victim in a head lock striking her Victim and was also in her hand and neck. Victim stated to avoid Subject was taken to a General Court-Martial and charged with Art. 120 (Approved Sexual Contact), Art. 120 (Approved Sexual Contact), Article 120 (Communicating a Threat), Article 124 (Communicating a Threat). Subject was acquitted of all charges.
209	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		O4 (July September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing Service Member									Notes: Victim reported to local law enforcement that Subject orally penetrated her at an off-base hotel while he was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority recommended that Subject be discharged from active duty. The Convening Authority took no further action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
210	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Yes	No		O2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Wrongful, unprovoked, etc. of colorable submission (Art. 112A)					Court-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Term: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian		Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		O2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted						Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Hard Labor: No.
212	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority recommended that Subject be discharged from active duty. The Convening Authority took no further action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Resolving charges in quarters (Art. 117)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 30. Restrictions: Yes. Restriction Level: Indefinite. Restrictions Length (Days): 14. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 14. Hard Labor: No.
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Father Official Statement (Art. 107)				Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 60. Restrictions: Yes. Restriction Level: Other. Restrictions Length (Days): 60. Induction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.
215	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		O2 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Notes: Victim filed a police report with local police, in which she reported having been raped by Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. At an Art. 32 Hearing, the investigating officer recommended charges be dismissed due to the evidence not supporting prosecution. Based on recommendations of the O2 and SJA, the Convening Authority imposed NIP on Subject for violation of Art. 124 (Adultery).	
216	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		O2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67. Restrictions: Yes. Restriction Level: Indefinite. Restrictions Length (Days): 60. Induction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.
217	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other				Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her by the hip while she was in a room. Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that Victim did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.	
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		O2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her by the hip while she was in a room. Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that Victim did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.
219	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown		Female	No	No		O2 (January March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged the offense occurred at an off-base residence. Victim alleged a party and became intoxicated and fell asleep in a room. Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her without her consent. Victim pulled away from Subject and left the room. DOD does not have jurisdiction over the Subject.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Report Account?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Report Completed	Case Disposition	Administrative Actions				Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
														Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Breast Charge Dismissed at Art 22 Hearing? If applicable				
220	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No			Offender's Unknown							Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexually abused her while staying in her barracks room. Victim identified three individuals who were interviewed and denied culpability. A comparison of DNA recovered at the scene and DNA previously obtained from each of the potential Subjects produced no matches. All logical investigative leads have been exhausted and no suspect has been identified. The investigation is closed.	
221	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Other			Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in the off-base residence while she was on leave in contact with her. NCIS conducted an investigation. At Art. 22 hearing the investigating officer recommended that charges be dismissed against Subject due to Victim signing a Victim Preference Statement to participate further in the military justice process. The Convening Authority dismissed charges but no further action against Subject.
222	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Victim (single victim)	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her face and groin. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, Subject received a Page 11 counseling entry for inappropriate behavior.
223	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 123)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign activity by Processing Service Member								Notes: Victim reports that Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. Subject is reported to be three other similar incidents in recent months in the same area. This investigation was completed to investigate the incident of the victim's sexual assault and associated crime. Subject has been recommended for removal from the United States Marine Corps. However, the USMC no longer has jurisdiction over the Subject. Local USMC jurisdiction.
224	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that she wants to find the Subject but cannot find him. Subject's pay grade was reduced to E-2 and referred to GCM but Subject was acquitted of all charges.
225	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her both breast and butt and had her on the floor for a period of time and was undressed on several occasions. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was acquitted of Art. 120 (Approved sexual contact) at a SPCM.
226	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense				Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)		Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject contacted her in her barracks and had her on the floor and sexually abused her. Subject was placed on Art. 128 (Sexual Abuse) and Art. 124 (Sexual Abuse) and placed on Active Duty. Subject was separated with an Other Than Honorable Discharge of service.
227	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in a barracks room. Art. 22 was conducted and the investigating officer recommended that charges of Art. 120 be dismissed. Due to the recommendation of the investigating officer and the victim's reluctance to continue participation in the proceedings, and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charge against the Subject.
228	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Yes	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Rape and Sodomy (Art. 120B)	Yes	All Subjects (Multiple Subjects)	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that she was raped in an off-base residence. Victim reported that the incident occurred on 11 September 2005. The SJA was consulted. Subject was recommended for removal from the United States Marine Corps. However, the USMC no longer has jurisdiction over the Subject. Local USMC jurisdiction.
229	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None		Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room on multiple occasions over the course of 11 months. NCIS conducted an investigation and Art. 22 was held. Forwarded to a PFA, and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the sexual assault charge against the Subject due to insufficient evidence, and the Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 124 (Sexual Abuse) of a completed laboratory and Art. 128 (Sexual Abuse) committed by battery at a SPCM.
230	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base residence while she was present on the local district allowing subject to have sex with her. Subject was recommended for removal from the United States Marine Corps. However, the USMC no longer has jurisdiction over the Subject. Local USMC jurisdiction.
231	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment				Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)	Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject molested and sexually harassed them. The Victim were all prior to rank to the Subject. Forwarded to a pre-trial agreement. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 120 (Sexual Assault) at a SPCM. Subject was administratively separated with an OTHA pursuant to the pre-trial agreement.
232	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her face and groin. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty at a SPCM. Subject was administratively separated with an OTHA pursuant to the pre-trial agreement.	
233	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Molested Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Other Sexual Offense (Art. 120)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)	All victims and subjects (Multiple Subjects)	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject and another male individual sexually abused her in an off-base residence while she was present on the local district allowing subject to have sex with her. Subject was recommended for removal from the United States Marine Corps. However, the USMC no longer has jurisdiction over the Subject. Local USMC jurisdiction.
234	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reports that Subject raped Victim in a barracks room while Victim was hospitalized. The case was referred to general court-martial. The Subject was found not guilty.
235	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject in Subject's barracks room. Victim identified three individuals who were interviewed and denied culpability. A comparison of DNA recovered at the scene and DNA previously obtained from each of the potential Subjects produced no matches. All logical investigative leads have been exhausted and no suspect has been identified. The investigation is closed.
236	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense							Subject (a single subject)	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched Victim's breast and groin, and attempted to penetrate her vagina with his penis without her consent. NCIS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority strongly encouraged Subject for attempted fraternization.
237	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Other Sexual Offense (Art. 120)	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her outside the residence. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty at a SPCM. Subject was administratively separated with an OTHA pursuant to the pre-trial agreement.
238	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None		Notes: Victim reported that Subject fondled the Victim's breasts while she was in her barracks room. The Victim was advised to allow the Subject to sleep in her bed but never returned to usual quarters. Please refer to Art. 120B (Sexual Abuse) and Art. 124 (Sexual Abuse) of a completed laboratory and Art. 128 (Sexual Abuse) committed by battery at a SPCM.
239	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in a post. An Art. 22 hearing was held and the investigating officer recommended that charges of Art. 120 be dismissed. Due to the recommendation of the investigating officer and the victim's reluctance to continue participation in the proceedings, and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charge against the Subject.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

No.	Miss Service Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Moral/Integrity Account	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Miss Service Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Miss Service Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charge Promoted at Art 32 Hearing if applicable	Miss Service Offense Concluded	Administrative Discharge Type	Moral Registrar or Sec. Officer	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
																						Subject's Moral/Integrity Account
240	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civitan	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Court-Martial discharge; BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: 15 Months; Life, Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: 100%; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
241	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject met with her other individuals usually assaulted her at the barracks. A bathroom at the barracks was used for the assault. Victim was assaulted for approximately 1 hour and the Victim believed she was pregnant as a result of the incident. The Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that she did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.	
242	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in 2006 and that local law enforcement did not conduct an investigation. NCIS enabled that local law enforcement did conduct a full investigation and the victim did not participate in any judicial action in 2006. The victim reported that she had no more information to provide to NCIS. The military no longer has jurisdiction over the Subject. The investigation is closed.	
243	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other.	
244	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	D-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped and orally sodomized her without Victim's consent several times while in Subject's apartment. Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject at the residence after she was invited to the residence. The local prosecutor made a determination that no independent consideration would be sufficient for prosecution. The investigation is closed.	
245	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown				Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her resulting in a trip to the emergency room for an abrasion on her face. The victim did not want Subject and did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.	
246	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Prostitution (Art. 124-2)		Charges dismissed for any other reason other than Court-Martial referred by Art. 15 punishment							Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50%; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.
247	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject (a civilian para delivery guard) raped her over her clothes outside her barracks. The local district attorney prosecuted the case and the Subject was subsequently found guilty for Class 1 Indecent Assault and Battery and was sentenced to six months in jail, suspended, except that after three years of probation, and no contact with Victim. A divorce letter was issued.	
248	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administration discharge for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks and upper extremities. Victim alleged that Subject would often touch her and make inappropriate comments about her body. Subject was administratively separated for a non-sexual assault offense.	
249	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense					Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted			Under other than Honorable Conditions (DCHC)	Involved but not specified
250	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted							Court-Martial discharge; None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
251	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	JARNA	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Unknown			02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that Subject rubbed her vagina over her clothing in her workplace. NCIS conducted an investigation after consultation with the SJA, and the lack of sufficient evidence is reported in Art. 120 charges. The Convening Authority entered a general acquittal against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 92 (sexual harassment) at a 90A.	
252	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civitan	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted							Court-Martial discharge; None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: 100%; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
253	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer							Notes: The Victim reported that the Subject touched her buttocks, and over time, the victim reported that the victim was sexually assaulted. An Art. 15 hearing was held after which the investigating officer recommended that charges be dismissed. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges.
254	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer referred by Art. 15 punishment							Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.
255	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her 2 years prior to her residence while she was assigned to the barracks. NCIS attempted to make contact with Subject who was in an 180 value and did not make a statement. Victim then declined to further participate in the investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took further action against Subject.	
256	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120C)		Convicted							Court-Martial discharge; BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: 15 Months; Life, Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: 100%; Reduction in rank: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina, without her permission. NCIS conducted an investigation, and based on insufficient evidence to prosecute the Subject for sexual assault, and based on the SJA's recommendation, the Convening Authority formally covered the Subject for harboring with a reprimand and for making a false official statement.	

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Spreadsheets Report - REMIND COBPS				Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reopen Charges (Reopened as of 2/17/15 Hearing if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe as Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
										Subject Referral Type	Quarter Completion Completed	Quarter Completion Pending	Case Outcome										
228	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	CO (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Existence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None		Both Victim and Subject	<p>Failure of Pay and Absence: No. Time: No. Investigation Re: Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to penetrate Victim's anus with his penis. Charges were referred to CSM by victim's commander. Subject was found guilty at NIP for Art. 120 (sexual activity in the barracks) and Art. 134 (Stammant).</p>			
229	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male							Subject is a Child or Foreign National							<p>Notes: Victim consumed several alcoholic beverages and lost memory of all events of the night in question. Offense reportedly occurred in an office and Subject engaging in a sexual encounter to include fondling and oral stimulation. Victim did not remember the incident at the investigation and offense was assigned to court. Local judicial system was notified to assist in the prosecution. Victim's father to prosecute and the investigation was closed. USAC lacked jurisdiction over the Subject.</p>		
230	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	CO (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his hands on Victim's face in sexual nature. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the recommendation of the USA, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal counseling for this official offense.</p>		
241	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	CO (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statement (Art. 107)				<p>Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No. Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Failure of Pay and Absence: No. Time: No. Investigation Re: Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that she consented with Subject by Subject at her own residence. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at a CDR for violation of Art. 120 (Sexual activity in barracks), Art. 137 (False official statement), Art. 128 (assault), and Art. 134 (stammant).</p>			
242	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	CO (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC).</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately put his hands on her breasts. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, consultation with the USA, and the victim's decision to participate in the military justice process, the Convening Authority issued Subject an informal counseling.</p>		
243	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Yes	CO (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 equal	Existence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						<p>Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject in Subject's barracks room. Victim and Subject were having consensual sex when Subject took non-consensual sex. Victim was not aware of the assault. Subject was found guilty at NIP for Art. 120 (sexual activity in the barracks) and Art. 134 (stammant).</p>		
244	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CO (January-March)	A Child/Foreign national in Proceeding Service Member										<p>Notes: Victim reported Subject orally penetrated her while at an off base residence. Subject admitted to orally penetrating Victim at the off base residence. Subject was referred to court. He was administratively separated with an other than honorable discharge of service.</p>		
245	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	CO (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							<p>Notes: Victim reported she was raped by an acquaintance while in barracks room. Victim was referred to court. Subject was found guilty at Court Court-Martial.</p>		
246	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male				Offender is Unknown										<p>Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her by groping her breasts for sexual gratification and groping her buttocks while groping her body over her clothes. She then reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina. Local law enforcement was contacted and arrested the perpetrator. Case transferred to further investigative leads and no identified Subject, the case was closed.</p>		
247	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	CO (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally penetrated her while at her home. NCS conducted an investigation and an AFM was conducted. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (rape) and Art. 134 (stammant) charges to a CDR where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p>		
248	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Subject (a single subject)</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged her in the barracks (over his clothing) while in the barracks lounge. NCS conducted an investigation. After receiving the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority took Subject for violation of Art. 128 (assault).</p>		
249	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	CO (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted							<p>Courts-Martial discharge: CD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: No. Confinement Type: Life; Failure of Pay and Absence: No. Percentage of Pay and Absence: 100%; Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject entered her barracks room and engaged in forcible sexual intercourse with Victim at her home. After against the victim, the Subject entered her into the bathroom and undressed her. She then reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina. She left her barracks room. Victim was able to come to the police and alert her mother. Subject was convicted at CDR of Art. 120 (sexual activity in barracks), Art. 134 (stammant) and Art. 134 (stammant with intent to commit murder).</p>		
270		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown					Subject is a Child or Foreign National										<p>Notes: Victim reported that she step father, sexually penetrated her in a child to include inappropriate touching and sexual intercourse. Victim advised she participated in any investigation activity and did not wish for a criminal investigation. The investigation is closed.</p>		
271	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CO (October-December)	A Child/Foreign national in Proceeding Service Member										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally penetrated her while at an off base residence while she was not intoxicated to consent. Local law enforcement declined to prosecute. Subject was not prosecuted. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority took no action against Subject due to insufficient evidence.</p>		
272	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	Marital	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted							<p>Courts-Martial discharge: None; Failure of Pay and Absence: No. Percentage of Pay and Absence Forfeited: 25; Reduction in rank: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Multiple Victims reported Subject touched her buttocks and made inappropriate comments. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred cases to summary court-martial. Subject was convicted at Art. 120 (sexual activity in barracks), Art. 134 (stammant) and Art. 128 (assault). Subject was ADSEP'd with an OTH for commission of a serious offense.</p>		
273	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No		CO (July-September)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally penetrated her while she was intoxicated to consent. Civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute. Subject was not prosecuted. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority took no further action based on insufficient evidence.</p>		
274	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her several years ago, prior to her military service in the USMC. Victim disclosed the sexual assault to the Submarine Area Commanding Officer at the time of her return and signed a Victim Preference Statement, stating that she did not want to participate in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.</p>		
275	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated to consent. Civilian law enforcement declined to prosecute. Subject was not prosecuted. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority took no further action based on insufficient evidence.</p>		
276	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	No	CO (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disciplinary conduct (Art. 124-126)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually touched her some time ago. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed NIP on Subject for violation of Art. 124 (disciplinary conduct).</p>		
277	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	CO (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							<p>Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject had sexual intercourse but after having Victim told the Subject that she did not want to engage in sex further while she was in the barracks with the Subject's hands down her shirt and in the area of her vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred the Article 120 (abusive sexual contact) charge to a CDR where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p>		
278	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	CO (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for no other cause per to Courts-Martial							<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while at her home. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a CDR where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p>		
279	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	No	CO (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject entered Victim's barracks room to use the restroom, upon seeing the Subject subject her (she) body against Victim and kissed her. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed NIP on Subject for violation of Art. 128 (assault) and Art. 12 (Stammant to sleep an error).</p>		
280	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>All victims and subjects participate in the crime</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and an accomplice forced her to perform oral sex on them while they both wore having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was referred to NCS and was the only one prosecuted. After receiving the results of the investigation, consultation with the USA and finding no probable cause for sexual assault, the Convening Authority imposed NIP on Subject for having sex in the barracks.</p>		



Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

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No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Assault?	Subject's Most Recent Value? Assessment	Subject's Highest Type	Disaster/Disruption Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged/Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Mild Behavior or Sex Conviction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
301	Rape (Art. 120)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Male	Corps	E-7	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50; Restriction Level: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that for three years between 2007-2009, she felt obligated to have sex with Subject because he was a member and she a spouse. During the investigation Victim also stated that during this time period she did engage in consensual intercourse with the Subject. After consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault and imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 134 (Adultery).	
302	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was hospitalized due to abuse. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred the case to the SA, the Commanding Authority referred the case to a GCM where Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
303	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Marital	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Honorable				Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Fee: No; Restriction Level: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject in a subsequent interview with NCS. Victim contacted her attorney and represented the sexual assault was consensual. After receiving the results of the investigation and consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority decided not to prefer charges to court-martial. Subject received NJP (adultery, unexcused absence) and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
304	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substance (Art. 134C)		Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substance (Art. 134C)		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her and restrained her. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 22 hearing, the SA did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault. The SA, the Commanding Authority referred the rape charge and referred the drug use specifications to a GCM.	
305	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-9	Female	Marine Corps	E-9	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)		Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject contacted her in her barracks room. Victim signed a Victim preference statement. He is in direct support of the investigation. Charge was preferred for non-sexual assault offense. After consultation with the SA and pursuant to AFSA, Subject received guilty plea to Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order) and Art. 131 (Duty) at a GCM.	
306	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: A third party reported that Subject sexually assaulted Victim one Friday night prior. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement stating she did not want to participate in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
307	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported she was raped off-base by Subject in the parking lot of a bar. NCS conducted an investigation. At Art. 22 hearing, she had prior consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted a GCM of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (Adultery).	
308	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime	Notes: Victim reported that after falling asleep at a party, she woke up to Subject rubbing her vaginal area and inserting a penis into her vagina. Victim woke from Subject and attempted to wake up her husband. Victim received her report area was seen the next day and Subject who was arrested by Subject the night before. Subject was convicted at a court-martial.	
309	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)					Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by having intercourse with her while she was intoxicated at a party. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for sexual assault and non-sexual assault charges. The Subject was found guilty of the sexual assault charges but found guilty of violating Article 92 and Article 134 (Adultery).	
310	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched the victim on her back, hip, and breast on multiple occasions. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA, the case was referred to a GCM. The SA recommended a GCM following per that agreement that included a guilty plea to Art. 120 (sexual contact) by battery.	
311	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	01 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by getting in her area and penetrating her mouth with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation with an investigation and based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred charges to court-martial. After consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority referred Subject for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense.	
312	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim 1 and 2 reported that Subject is a former recruit graduate from on their barracks and Victim 2 reported that Subject touched her penis on the Victim's buttocks during sexual training. NCS investigated. After consultation with the SA and commandant from the Victim's unit, the Commanding Authority administratively separated the Subject for a non-sexual assault offense. Finding insufficient evidence for abusive sexual contact.	
313	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)			Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50; Restriction Level: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conviction Category: DWP Only. Notes: Victim reported that Subject and three other individuals sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Due to insufficient evidence and after consultation with the SA, the Commanding Officer consented an Administrative Separation Report. Subject was separated with an Other than Honorable Characterization of service.	
314	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male						Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her. NCS investigated and a rape charge was preferred. At Article 22 hearing was held and the investigating officer recommended that the charge due to insufficient evidence to prosecute. The SA concurred and the Commanding Authority dismissed the charge and took no further action.	
315	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her vaginal area and kissed her while she was hospitalized due to abuse in Subject's barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA and finding insufficient evidence to support sexual assault offense, the Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for the non-sexual assault offense.	
316	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Fee: No; Restriction Level: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conviction Category: DWP Only. Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breast, exposed her genital and kissed her neck on the same night. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 22 hearing, the SA did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault. The SA, the Commanding Authority referred the case to a GCM where Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
317	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breast, exposed her genital and kissed her neck on the same night. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 22 hearing, the SA did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault. The SA, the Commanding Authority referred the case to a GCM where Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
318	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted				Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Fee: No; Restriction Level: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject penetrated her vagina orally and sexually while she was asleep. Civilian authorities initially had jurisdiction over the case. They referred the case to the Commanding Authority referred the charge to a GCM and at the GCM the Subject was convicted of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and attempted sexual assault and Art. 134 (Adultery).
319	Rape (Art. 120)	Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted				None		No	All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime Notes: Victim reported that Subject penetrated her mouth with his penis while she was intoxicated due to abuse in an off-base hotel. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 22 hearing, the SA did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault. The SA, the Commanding Authority referred the case to a GCM where Subject was acquitted of all charges.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Recommended at Art 22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Reputable Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
20	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January/March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Adultery (Art. 134-2)		No	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge. None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1. Hard Labor: No.	
21	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer followed by Art. 15	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	Under Other Than Reversible Conditions (OORHC)		Victim (single victim)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: Yes. Restriction Length: Other. Restriction Length (Days): 45. Restriction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No. Confinement (Months): 0 (0P Days): No.	
22	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				All victims and subject (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base hotel while she was substantially incapacitated. NCIS conducted an investigation. At an Article 22 hearing, the Investigating Officer recommended a SCM. The covering authority referred the charge to a CCM and the Subject was acquitted of the rape charge and specification.	
23	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			All victims and subject (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her (sexual, digital and verbal) without her consent on a barracks berth aboard her ship. NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. At an Article 22 hearing, the Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject due to the evidence not supporting a recommendation for prosecution. After consultation with SJA, the Covering Authority dismissed the charges and administratively separated Subject for unrelated reasons.	
24	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None	No	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1. Hard Labor: No.	
25			Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment			Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Restriction: Yes. Restriction Length (Months): 30. Restriction Length (Days): 45. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No. Confinement (Months): 0 (0P Days): No.	