



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy





THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

INFO MEMO

FOR: UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

FROM: Erik K. Raven, Under Secretary of the Navy  **MAR 10 2023**

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2022 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

- **Purpose:** In response to your request, please see attached responses from the Department of the Navy (DON), United States Navy, and United States Marine Corps to the *Fiscal Year 2022 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.
- The DON advances sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response efforts through training and professional development, policy, data analytics, program evaluation, and evidence-informed prevention approaches.
- The DON is implementing recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, using cross-cutting prevention strategies that address risk and protective factors common to sexual assault, sexual harassment, suicide, and other negative behaviors.
- Key efforts include: establishing a dedicated prevention workforce; transforming the military justice process; ensuring leaders have critical prevention knowledge and skills; building skills to contribute to and foster healthy climates in the workplace; and developing skills to help Sailors and Marines detect early warning signs to stop negative behaviors before they escalate.
 - In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, there were 1,988 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 5.6% increase from FY2021 (1,883).
 - In FY2022, there were 1,264 reports of sexual assault in the Marine Corps, representing a 5.2% increase from FY2021 (1,202).
- The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to eliminate sexual violence throughout the Department.

Attachments:

Tab A1 – FY2022 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

Tab A2 – FY2022 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Navy

Tab A3 – FY 2022 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

Prepared by: Loren Linscott, loren.t.linscott.civ@us.navy.mil, (703)835-7498.

FY 2022 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy Office of Force Resiliency (DON OFR) is on a mission to sustain warfighting excellence and maritime superiority by promoting an inclusive, healthy, resilient, and ready force. DON OFR advances sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response efforts through training and professional development, policy, data analytics, program evaluation, and evidence-informed prevention approaches. On August 9, 2022, DON SAPRO was renamed DON OFR to reflect the expanded scope of the office, which also includes responsibility for preventing and responding to other forms of interpersonal and self-directed harm.

Following key recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC), the Department of the Navy (DON) is implementing critical reforms to establish a dedicated prevention workforce to provide integrated and embedded support to all Sailors, Marines, and DON civilians, improve and restore trust in the military justice system, professionalize and enhance skills of the sexual assault response workforce, and better support our response to victims of sexual assault.

The initiation of this prevention workforce represents our commitment to identifying conditions that can lead to sexual assault or sexual harassment and creating strategies to mitigate those conditions. Effectively addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment will require systematic changes to improve connectedness among Sailors and Marines and build healthy command climate and culture. These changes across the DON include development of tools to 1) promote prevention knowledge across the career cycle and 2) hold leaders accountable for harmful behaviors that negatively impact command climate (e.g., lack of cohesion, workplace hostility, gender discrimination, and sexual harassment). The DON is urgently implementing these needed reforms to rebuild institutional trust, increase accountability for sexual violence, and set the conditions for equity, respect, and inclusion across the Fleet.

On February 7, 2022, the Secretary of the Navy provided strategic guidance for implementation of IRC recommendations across the DON, directing stakeholders to redouble their efforts to remove barriers to equity to create a more respectful and inclusive culture throughout the force. The Secretary's memo established an Implementation Advisory Panel (IAP) in early 2022, chaired by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). The IAP advises the Secretary of the Navy on matters pertaining to the successful implementation of both IRC recommendations and the sexual assault prevention, response, and accountability reforms contained within the FY22 NDAA and subsequent legislation. Additionally, the IAP serves as a unified coordination function for Department of the Navy and has expedited implementation of IRC recommendations, key policies, and reforms while considering resources devoted to implementation and advancing concrete implementation actions.

DON OFR demonstrated its commitment to the goals outlined by DoD by spearheading the following accomplishments in FY22:

Prevention: DON is leveraging a force-wide effort to combat interpersonal and self-directed harm by establishing a dedicated and full-time prevention workforce; building prevention knowledge and skills in leaders at all levels; and ensuring Commanders set the conditions for healthy climates that reduce risk for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and suicide. These efforts will promote aspects of performance (communication, trust, collaboration, and teamwork) critical to readiness. In FY22, DON OFR led the development of integrated violence prevention initiatives that build resiliency skills and promote these strategic priorities. These efforts include:

- **Integrated Prevention Workforce:** The DON is establishing a dedicated prevention workforce of more than 417 full time civilian personnel between FY22-FY27. This workforce will support installation and command leaders in implementing prevention programs and approaches that foster readiness and reduce and prevent negative behaviors. Preventing sexual harassment, sexual assault, suicide, and other forms of harm, requires full-time dedicated prevention personnel who are not burdened by collateral or additional duties.
- In alignment with the Department of Defense's (DoD) Prevention Workforce Model and recently released DoDI 6400.09 (DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm), DON, Navy, and Marine Corps are organizing their prevention workforces and recruiting prevention personnel for the strategic, operational, and tactical echelons of command.
- Senior leader support, cross-functional collaboration, and the recent approval of Direct Hiring Authorities aid DON to reduce hiring delays and expedite prevention hires.
- **National Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at America's Colleges, Universities, and Service Academies:** On April 6, 2022, DON OFR and Howard University co-hosted a virtual event promoting positive culture change, building healthy workplaces, and developing leadership skills and competence in violence prevention. This virtual event reflected shared recognition of sexual harassment and sexual assault as persistent challenges that require ongoing and proactive prevention approaches. Attendees included more than 3,000 Senior Military Leaders; Service Academy Superintendents; College and University Presidents, Chancellors, and Provosts; Service Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Prevention personnel; Directors of Violence Prevention programs; Title IX coordinators; students; and staff.

Victim Assistance & Advocacy: Leveraging the IAP, DON OFR promulgated several important policies to improve response to formal reports of sexual harassment and better support victims who make reports of sexual assault.

- **ALNAV 024/22 Interim Policy Governing Investigations of Formal Sexual Harassment Complaints under 10 U.S.C. 1561 (April 22, 2022):** This interim policy requires that the Investigating Officer charged with

investigating formal complaints of sexual harassment come from outside the command of the complainant and the subject.

- This ALNAV represents a temporary solution until applicable policies are revised and the DON funds, staffs, and trains an independent professional capability to investigate formal sexual harassment complaints.
- **No Wrong Door Policy (June 24, 2022)**: The Secretary of the Navy signed “No Wrong Door” policy, ensuring victims who contact helping professionals from any DON victim care or support office must receive services from that office or, with the victims’ permission, get a “warm hand-off” to the appropriate service provider. This warm hand-off will include direct connection, introduction to responsible staff, and follow-through to ensure the needs of the person seeking care are met.
- **Safe-to Report Policy (June 29, 2022)**: The Secretary of the Navy signed “Safe to Report” policy, which directs that no member of the DON may discipline a service member victim of a reported sexual assault for minor collateral misconduct.
 - Under this policy, a Sailor, Marine, Officer, Cadet or Midshipman who makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault through the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office or the Family Advocacy Program will not be disciplined for minor collateral misconduct.
- **DON Definition of Cyberharassment**: SECNAVINST 1610.3, *Harassment Prevention and Response Policy*, promulgated on August 15, 2022, is the first military department policy that includes a standalone definition of cyber harassment. The IRC found that cyberharassment contributes to hostile unit climates, and is, for some victims, the primary means by which they experience abuse. Among active duty women, 30 percent who have experienced sexual harassment indicate the harassment took place online, on social media, or by other electronic communication. This definition will inform development of targeted training for Sailors, Marines, and leadership at all levels on the prevention of and appropriate response to online harassing behaviors, including those of a sexual nature.
- **Platform for Sexual Harassment Investigation**: Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) is taking on the investigative response to sexual harassment, independent of existing NCIS operational commitments. NCIS is building a global response capability for field office locations and fleet concentration areas by hiring 300 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) to support this mission.
- **Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)**: The Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs established a WPS Working Group with the Deputy Undersecretary of the Navy, and the Services. This Working Group is making notable progress toward addressing the four Independent Review Commission WPS recommendations (3.4a-d).

Accountability: Navy and Marine Corps each established Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC), as required by the FY22 NDAA. The OSTC supervises the activities of the Services' special trial counsel responsible for the initial disposition and prosecution of certain covered offenses (e.g., rape and sexual assault, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, domestic violence, intimate visual images, stalking, retaliation, and child pornography). Each Services' OSTC will be supervised by a Lead Special Trial Counsel (LSTC), an O-7 or above with significant military justice experience. Interim LSTCs with significant military justice experience were on boarded to attain initial operational capability (IOC). IOC included hiring these initial LSTC's to design implementation planning and execution for command structure and manning design. Both OSTCs will be at full operational capability by December 27, 2023. This milestone includes identifying staff, completing course certification curriculum, and initializing standing operating procedures.

United States Navy Efforts

In FY22, there were 2,052 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 9% increase from FY21 (1,883).

Navy developed an Integrated Culture Framework (ICF) to simplify, streamline, and align existing and new standards, measures, programs, and policies. The ICF creates a strong foundation for advancing Navy culture by implementing standards and measures of accountability and progress. One initiative in these efforts is Navy's Get Real, Get Better (GRGB) call to action. Navy is using GRGB to formalize leadership education and training to ensure healthy unit climates; increased unit connectedness, cohesion, and inclusivity; and reduce factors accounting for toxic work environments, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and self-harm. Additionally, Navy is bolstering its civilian workforce in the areas of prevention and response to reduce incidents of sexual violence while increasing victim reporting, support, recovery, and resiliency. The Navy will issue policy guidance directing adherence to DoDI 1327.06, (Leave and Liberty Policies and Procedures) which authorizes commanders and Medical Treatment Facilities directors to grant non-chargeable convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical or mental healthcare provider or sexual assault medical forensic examiner.

United States Marine Corps Efforts

In FY22, there were 1,244 reports of sexual assault in the Marine Corps, representing a 4% increase from FY21 (1,201).

Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) leaders and commanders at all echelons prioritized monitoring and evaluating the impact and effectiveness of their Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SAPR program. Marine Corps used command inspections, focus group feedback, training evaluations, and command climate surveys to ensure SAPR program efficacy. Marine Corps prevention training is tailored to diverse environments and prepares Service members with research-based strategies to reduce harmful behaviors,

promote healthy interactions, and develop coping skills. Additionally, Headquarters Marine Corps SAPR expanded and standardized its workforce to better provide victim care and support to ensure that any Marine who reports a sexual assault is met with support, respect, and dignity.

FY 2022 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the force-wide commitment to advancing the Navy's culture by building great people, leaders, and teams, and not tolerating, condoning, or ignoring sexual assault. People, leaders, and teams drive healthy unit climates resulting in increased unit connectedness, cohesion, and inclusivity, and reduced risk factors that account for toxic work environments, sexual harassment and sexual assault, and self-harm.

The Navy is advancing our culture by building on our strong foundation to establish revised standards and measures that simplify, streamline, and align how we develop our people, leaders, and teams. The Navy's culture furthers the unmatched advantage of the American Sailor, preparing teams to dominate in combat, out-performing any potential adversary because of how we act, think, solve problems, and innovate.

The Navy is standardizing and incentivizing proven best practice leadership behaviors and problem-solving throughout the force to reduce risk factors and promote protective factors at the individual and unit levels to unleash our full potential. This is a foundational movement based upon an environment of inclusion, transparency, and honest assessment. This is the Navy's Get Real, Get Better (GRGB) call to action.

GRGB leadership behaviors, tools, and systems are key to empowering our people and accelerating our warfighting advantage. Leadership education and training will incorporate these principles as fundamental to developing our Sailors and building our teams. Additionally, talent management system reforms will further incentivize GRGB behaviors, rewarding leaders for positive outcomes and outstanding culture.

The Navy is also developing an Integrated Culture Framework (ICF), designed to simplify, streamline, and align existing and new concepts, programs, and policies. The ICF focuses on creating a strong foundation for advancing the Navy's culture by implementing standards and measures of accountability and progress.

The Navy is also developing and implementing strengthened primary prevention by creating a skilled prevention workforce and further professionalizing our SAPR workforce to increase victim reporting, support, recovery, and resiliency. The Navy continues to refine victim advocacy and support, investigative, and accountability capabilities through readily available high-quality support services and process improvement protocols that assess response capabilities and implementation. SAPR personnel remain fully available to Sailors world-wide to address victim physical, mental, and emotional well-being, strengthen resilience, encourage reporting, and support victim recovery. These resources include Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, civilian and military Victim Advocates, Deployed Resiliency Counselors, Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC), Chaplains, and medical and mental health providers. SAPR personnel and stakeholders work collaboratively to direct response system coordination, ensure victim safety, facilitate access to restorative services and referrals, and ensure appropriate accountability at all levels within the multi-tiered Navy response system.

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service continues its efforts to ensure all agents and investigators are highly trained and responsive to allegations of sexual assault. This effort, along with sustained collaboration with Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution personnel and VLC, is crucial for a holistic approach to sexual assault investigations. The

overarching goal is to encourage victim participation without subjecting those who come forward to re-victimization. The Navy Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) and VLC also improved the quality of legal support for victims of sexual assault through the expansion of training courses.

The Navy Office of the Judge Advocate General is building towards full operational capacity for the Office of Special Trial Counsel. To this end, a Headquarters Navy Office of Special Trial Counsel was established, including an Interim Lead Special Trial Counsel. Additionally, the Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Naval Operations validated the development, manning, and laydown of Special Trial Counsel headquarters and regional offices throughout the Fleet to support changes to the military justice system and comply with the requirements in the FY22 National Defense Authorization Act.

The Navy's efforts reinforce the expectation that every member of the Navy total force will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. Adhering to standards of professional behavior and implementing the ICF will foster and sustain an environment of mutual respect that is vital to establishing a culture that drives healthy command climates.

1. Goal 1 Prevention: "institutionalize evidenced based, informed prevention practices and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.

1.1 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations and the Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA): Identify major actions completed or underway to address the approved recommendations of the IRC Lines of Effort listed below.

- a. Line of Effort 2: Prevention – Specifically address actions undertaken during FY 2022 to address the IRC prevention recommendations, the initiatives required under the Secretary of Defense's Immediate Actions Memorandum and follow-on guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, as well as the 2019-2023 PPoA. Address your efforts under each of the requirements listed below:**
- Immediate Action 1. Assess Compliance with Sexual Assault and Harassment Policies and Integrated Violence Prevention Efforts**
 - Immediate Action 2. Conduct Evaluation at High Risk Installations**
 - Immediate Action 3. Establish a Violence Prevention Workforce**
 - 2019-2023 Prevention Plan of Action (Phase III Execution and Phase IV Evaluation)**
- b. Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture**

(Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action," (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, "Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military," (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military," (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum,

“Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))

The Independent Review Commission (IRC) Prevention Line of Effort (LOE) recommendations center around the identification of gaps in current prevention efforts, determination of resources needed to address gaps, establishment of department-wide prevention infrastructure, and developing leaderships’ ability to effectively address sexual assault by providing appropriate resources and support. The Navy developed Plans of Action and Milestones (POAM) for all recommendations, which were approved by the Department of Defense (DoD). These POAMs provide key actions and timelines for completions of the tiered, phased IRC recommendations. Updates are provided below for key Prevention LOE recommendations that began implementation in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. Recommendations are tiered to ensure that the roadmap can be implemented rapidly and strategically to produce the desired, enduring outcomes. Thus, some recommendations have long-term timelines for implementation and some will be initiated at later phases. The Navy’s direct efforts for addressing Immediate Actions and Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) requirements align with IRC recommendation implementation are described below in greater detail.

IRC LOE 2: Prevention

Key area of focus for foundational prevention needs for implementing IRC LOE 2 have involved establishment of the full-time prevention workforce, as well as early stages of implementation of various IRC recommendations centered on prevention-related research and training. The Navy participated in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Violence Prevention Cell Working Group to represent Service equities and inform prevention recommendation guidance and implementation. Brief updates are provided below for each IRC LOE 2 Recommendation. *[Note these recommendations are focused on Service-specific recommendations. Recommendation numbers that are not listed here are recommendations that have offices of primary responsibility other than the Navy.]*

- *Recommendation 2.1 b: Develop and hold leaders appropriately accountable for prevention; Recommendation 2.1 c: Equip all leaders to develop and deliver informed prevention messaged in formal and informal settings.* For these training-related recommendations, the Navy is continuing review of existing training to identify leadership development training that requires updating based on the leadership prevention competencies. From this assessment, a POAM will be created for content development and incorporation of updates for leadership development training.
- *Recommendation 2.2 c: Determine the optimum full-time prevention workforce and equip all echelons of active duty, reserve, and guard organizations.* The Navy has continued efforts to establish its dedicated Integrated Prevention Workforce (IPW) (see *Immediate Action 3 for further details*). The Navy worked with the Office of Force Resiliency (OFR) to provide data to inform the Navy’s Prevention Workforce Model (PWM). We have utilized the PWM to inform our Concept of Operations

(CONOPS) for installation based and deployable prevention assets, including considerations for prevention staff serving Active Duty and Reserve units. This includes focus on expected roles and responsibilities for staff, training/credentialing requirements for staff, defining administrative and operational structure, and strategic communication approach for Navy.

- *Recommendation 2.3 a: Resource and implement prevention strategies at organizational and community levels.* The Navy's research team is developing a process and parameters to identify locations that may serve as a pilot and matched comparison site for the implementation and evaluation of a selected community or organizational prevention activity. This process will include considerations for fit of the intervention to the location's needs, level of risk for destructive behaviors at the location, and readiness of the location to implement the identified community/organizational level prevention activity.
- *Recommendation 2.4: Modernize prevention education and skill building to reflect today's generation of Service members.* The Navy reviewed existing training across the leadership development continuum for inclusion of healthy behaviors, life skills, sexual education/consent, healthy relationships, and stress management content as required in identified skill development from Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.09 (DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm). This review consisted of assessment to ensure content exists, reflects current public health science, and is appropriate for the varying training/skill needs of Sailors. OPNAV N17 is developing a POAM for training updates to address gaps in meeting DoDI 6400.09 skill development requirements and the necessary revisions. This will include considerations for unique Navy context, trauma-informed and culturally appropriate approaches, and varying knowledge levels for participants.
- *Recommendation 2.5 a: Institute a pilot program to link Service members with resources and support.* Navy has identified research/intervention points of contacts (POC) to work with OSD when working groups are established.
- *Recommendation 2.6 c: Authorize operational testing of the Air Force Compatibility Assessment, or similar tool, with a cross-Service pre-accession sample, allowing for important research and intervention development.* The Navy is awaiting further information on the test, design, and methodology to support operational testing of the applicable character/compatibility assessment, for research purposes, using an appropriate number of applicants for enlistment.

Immediate Actions

The 22 March 2021 Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) Memo, "Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in

the Military,” directed three immediate actions that had components to further support prevention efforts across DoD and are in alignment with the IRC recommendations. Updates for the Immediate Actions are provided below.

Immediate Action 1. Assess Compliance with Sexual Assault and Harassment Policies and Integrated Violence Prevention Efforts

In accordance with guidance, the Navy directed 207 Navy commands to conduct self-assessments to determine compliance with DoD Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Integrated Violence Prevention policies. The self-assessment also evaluated alignment with Integrated Violence Prevention efforts. This assessment occurred in 2021 and included 69 installations, 46 vessels, and 92 Geographically Separated Units (GSU). For Sexual Assault Prevention, 23 commands had more than 1 area of non-compliance, and 9 commands had more than 2 areas of non-compliance. For Sexual Harassment Prevention, 16 commands had more than 1 area of non-compliance, and 11 commands had more than 2 areas of non-compliance. At the time of this assessment, the Navy believed that the level of understanding regarding primary prevention and what constitutes an effective prevention system and process varied greatly between OPNAV N17 and individual Navy commands. For example, OPNAV N17 understood and interpreted the DoDI 6400.09 Self-Assessment Tool and the Command/Installation Self-Assessment through the lens of DoD’s PPOA and through the context of primary prevention. However, most Navy commands viewed prevention through the pre-existing context of response efforts as indicated by the self-assessment results from the two checklists addressing Integrated Violence Prevention Efforts and validation interviews. Moreover, most commands perceive they are conducting prevention when they are complying with policy, executing proper training and awareness, executing the Navy’s Command Climate Assessment process, and employing their Command Resilience Teams (CRT).

These perceptions do not fully align with OPNAV N17’s expectations regarding comprehensive primary prevention. While some of these efforts enable an effective prevention system, OPNAV N17 recognized there was/is more to be done in prevention and actively worked during FY22 to establish its IPW (as described in Immediate Action 3) which will aid furthering command capacity for primary prevention when fully established. OPNAV N17 also revised existing Primary Prevention/Human Factors Process training to provide further information for CRTs and other prevention staff. The IRC training focused recommendations have also been used for review of existing training to assess gaps in information. The Navy will address these gaps to build leader knowledge and understanding of primary prevention and how best to support staff engaged in this effort.

Immediate Action 2. Conduct Evaluation at High Risk Installations

OPNAV N17 developed corrective action plans to address findings from the *2021 On-Site Installation Evaluation (OSIE) Report*, which provides leaders visibility on installation risk and protective factors that contribute to sexual violence. These corrective action plans include an overview of efforts aimed at strengthening prevention capacity in four additional areas: data sharing (to assess progress in reducing sexual violence), healthy climates, local prevention systems, and military community engagement. Key recommendations and actions taken are described below.

OSIE Recommendation 1: Issue prevention policy and re-assess compliance. Military Departments, Services, and National Guard Bureau (NGB) in coordination with the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force should develop specific instruction for implementation of DoDI 6400.09. The Department of the Navy (DON) established a Prevention Policy Working Group for DON, the Navy, and the United States Marine Corps (USMC). This Working Group initiated policy development activities based on DoDI 6400.09. With the directives for the Immediate Actions and IRC, the DON Prevention Policy Working Group was paused because of recommendations and actions that were expected to impact policy considerations. DON has resumed integrated prevention policy development based on DoDI 6400.09 with Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directed completion in FY23. The Navy continues to support this policy development while working on Navy-specific guidance to align and direct efforts.

OSIE Recommendation 2: Enhance authentic engagement and responsiveness to military community's needs. The cornerstone of an integrated approach is a comprehensive prevention plan executed and evaluated by leaders and prevention stakeholders. As an initial step towards this plan, establish a data-sharing forum, such as a new or existing working group, to share prevention-related data across the military community (see Table 2). DoDI 1342.22 (Military Family Readiness) established Family Readiness Coordination Committees (FRCC) on every military installation to serve as a forum for cross-organizational review and resolution of individual, family, and installation community issues that impact military family readiness. These existing entities for OSIE sites provide a forum that can be leveraged for data sharing across the military community.

OSIE Recommendation 3: Reinforce healthy climates. Establish methods to incentivize behaviors that contribute to a healthy climate and hold subordinate leaders appropriately accountable for behaviors that do not contribute to a healthy climate. Develop a plan that documents the methods and how they will be tracked and evaluated. The Navy was directed by the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) to take some immediate actions following the OSIE visits and a follow-on DON Site Assessment Visit. This included a comprehensive review of existing training curricula for command (O5/O6) and Senior Enlisted Leader training curricula for content that facilitated leader knowledge and skills on developing strong and healthy climates. This review was completed and curricula updates for curriculum gaps are underway. Additional strategic-level Navy efforts are underway, including the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) directed Get Real Get Better (GRGB) initiative, which includes focus on establishing standards for leadership behavior and problem solving systems in the Navy's Leadership Courses. Another such effort is the pilot of Navy Command Leadership Assessment and Selection Program, which establishes accountability methods, corrective actions, and development opportunities leaders will employ to address leadership deficiencies. OSIE sites will implement guidance as directed from these strategic-level initiatives with oversight and assessment of progress from their chains of command.

OSIE Recommendation 4: Define the local prevention system. Though local policy, instruction, or order, establish clear roles, resourcing, expectations for collaboration,

and training for prevention personnel and leaders as it pertains to primary prevention of interpersonal and self-directed violence. This effort should be inclusive of the military community and may require coordination and collaboration across different commands or Services. As previously indicated in Recommendation 1, DON and the Navy are developing prevention policy in accordance with DoDI 6400.09 which directs Services to specific local prevention systems. When issued, compliance will be assessed across the Navy. Additionally, existing guidance and training for CRTs will provide requirements for local prevention-level functioning and training. Initial steps will involve compliance with the existing manning and training requirements for prevention enablers. The Navy established CRTs as organic command assets that support leadership awareness of potential risk factors and collaborate on strategic preventative actions to address concerns. CRT meetings serve as a data sharing forum for understanding and addressing issues within the Command. The Navy's Culture of Excellence (COE) Inspection checklist includes expectations with composition, frequency of meeting, training, and other compliance requirements for CRTs. OSIE sites are being tasked with completion of compliance checks for CRTs and development of corrective plans for non-compliant requirements. The Navy has also continued its broader efforts to update current training and resources for CRTs to support increasing prevention capacity within the command. These updates will also help commands to understand issues, develop comprehensive approaches, implement with quality, and assess impact. Additionally, phased hiring of the Navy's IPW will provide prevention expertise and ongoing support to Command leadership and critical prevention enablers such as CRTs. OSIE sites will be assessed for prioritization with the phased manning of the prevention workforce and piloting of the Navy's PWM.

OSIE Recommendation 5: Enhance military community engagement and help-seeking. Develop a plan to identify and address Service member and DoD civilian employee resistance to violence prevention efforts and/or challenges accessing support. CRTs make leadership aware of potential risk factors and collaborate on strategic preventative actions to address concerns at the command level. Additionally, CRT Human Factors Councils (CRT-HFC) drill down to individual Sailor challenges to determine appropriate response. The CRT and CRT-HFC determine strategies for addressing barriers to effective prevention. At the Service level, the Navy developed tools that improve capacity for Command leadership, CRT, and CRT-HFC to address resistance and challenges to access. This was accomplished through improved training and resources. Compliance checks at OSIE sites confirmed CRT/CRT-HFC functionality, and also the need for training on resiliency programs such as Expanded Operational Stress Control. Additionally, forthcoming prevention readiness assessments with OSIE sites and all Navy installations will provide insight into areas that can be improved as the IPW is phased into the Navy.

Immediate Action 3. Establish a Violence Prevention Workforce

The Navy is hiring 162 full-time staff that will make up the IPW. This staff will be composed of civilian employees located at the Navy Echelon I-IV across My Navy HR and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) enterprises. The bulk of these staff will be hired into Integrated Prevention Coordinator and Integrated Prevention Specialist roles and their direct responsibilities with planning, managing, coordinating, implementing, and evaluating training, education, and outreach for integrated prevention programs at the

installation, command, and/or unit levels. Additional full time staff will be hired into Embedded Integrated Prevention Coordinator (EIPC) roles which will focus on the Navy's unique need for shipboard integrated prevention activities. The specific breakdown of these full-time, civilian staff are as follows:

- 104 regional and installation based integrated prevention staff supporting 70 Navy installations world-wide.
- 5 prevention staff for OPNAV N17 (Echelon 1) for the Navy prevention policy, resourcing, coordination and oversight.
- 5 prevention staff at CNIC Headquarters (HQ) (Echelon 2) for implementing prevention guidance, training requirements of IPW, and oversight.
- 44 EIPCs that deploy with Aircraft Carriers (CVN) and Large Deck Amphibious Assault (LHA/LHD).
- 4 EIPC Supervisors to support hiring, training, and management of the EIPCs.

Based on the OSD Prevention Workforce Model, an additional 100+ staff were funded and will be phased in beginning in FY25 to support active and reserve units.

The objectives for FY22 were to focus on headquarters and supervisory positions, to ensure a focus on policy, guidance, and infrastructure development. Additional objectives were to build capacity and to begin onboarding the deployable prevention assets, EIPCs. Twelve position descriptions, consisting of both Non-appropriated Fund (NAF) and Appropriated Fund (APF) positions, were developed and classified. OPNAV N17 completed all of their hires resourced for FY22 and CNIC hired one headquarters position, two EIPC supervisors and 13 EIPCs. Hiring for HQ positions was delayed due to the time required to classify position descriptions and a congressional continuing resolution for funding the federal government that limited resourcing availability. The Navy participated in a Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service virtual hiring fair to target candidates for the EIPC positions. Later in the fiscal year, Direct Hiring Authority was approved for prevention personnel, and is expected to aid in expediting the recruitment and hiring process.

OPNAV and CNIC established two working groups to inform implementation of the IPW. One group focused on the onboarding and training of the EIPCs and the other group focused on the shore-based prevention workforce. Both of the working groups consisted of key stakeholders and prevention enablers and met bi-weekly.

The objectives of the working groups for supporting development of the full-time prevention workforce include:

- Inform the integrated prevention policy and standard operating procedures for operationalizing the Navy's IPW.
- Review information from pilot of PWM and other prevention workforce information to provide recommendation for adjustments of the Navy workforce laydown and resourcing.
- Identify and aid in development of operational and tactical level training needs.
- Inform marketing/branding materials for the Prevention Program/Workforce.

- Consider courses of action for Active Duty and other existing prevention workforce collaboration with Reserve prevention workforce.

The IPW will complete the Navy's Basic and Intermediate Prevention online training, which provides foundational information on the Navy's broader focus on culture change and the role of the prevention workforce in implementing primary prevention. The IPW will also be required to complete the DOD SPARX Prevention Certification Training. The SPARX training meets DoDI 6400.09 requirements. Training will be completed following hiring and onboarding in as timely a manner as DOD SPARX training availability allows for new hires. Staff at OPNAV and CNIC HQs who will have oversight with prevention workforce, EIPCs and other prevention enablers such as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Officers, completed the SPARX training in FY22. The Navy will continue to fill the SPARX training allocations for education with priority for the IPW and prevention enablers.

2019-2023 Prevention Plan of Action (Phase III Execution and Phase IV Evaluation)

Prior to the IRC and Immediate Actions, the PPOA laid the groundwork for the capacities being developed through these subsequent efforts. The Navy continues to build on the 2019-2023 PPOA which was a multi-phase effort. The effort included a detailed baseline self-assessment of the Navy HQ completed in November 2019, a PPOA POAM and CNO-approved PLM submitted in May 2020, and an Interim Progress Report detailing Selected Priority Activities, Barriers/Changes, and a plan for re-assessment was completed in November 2021. In accordance with DoD guidelines, the Navy is completing its PPOA 2.0 re-assessment of the Navy prevention capabilities at the HQ level which will be submitted in December 2022.

PPOA 2.0 aligned the PPOA with the IRC and Immediate Actions and provided guidance for future tracking of execution and implementation of IRC recommendations. The Navy worked with the DON to develop a Common Operating Platform (COP) for tracking execution progress of IRC recommendations. The COP task tracking application was developed to support the work and improve efficiencies of various offices and stakeholders across the DON. These stakeholders/applications support the effort to comply with the approved 82 recommendations and related tasks identified by the IRC, which were ordered to be implemented by the Secretary of Defense. The Navy is also working with DON on recommended guidance and approach for evaluation of prevention activities. The resulting products will increase the Navy-wide capacity to evaluate prevention program initiatives by developing policy that defines requirements and guidelines for the Navy's prevention program evaluation framework and reporting.

Additionally, several Fleet prevention activities were implemented in FY22 to support PPOA execution. Key Fleet activities are described below.

Commander, Navy Installations Command. CNIC HQ Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) completed a variety of prevention activities in alignment with the PPOA. Throughout FY22, CNIC HQ SAPR updated the Sexual Assault Prevention and Outreach Toolkit to expand skill-building activities adapted from nationally recognized organizations. Toolkit materials and activities emphasized a comprehensive approach as well as cross-collaboration with other programs in order to address shared risk and protective factors in

accordance with the PPOA. Content in this resource emphasizes the need for collaborative relationships with leaders, SAPR stakeholders, other organizations that address destructive behaviors, and Public Affairs to implement primary prevention in a holistic and meaningful way.

The FY22 edition of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Outreach Toolkit also included a strategic communications plan to assist SARCs with socializing their primary prevention efforts and to assist leadership in proactively addressing culture and climate with a primary prevention focus. CNIC HQ SAPR incorporated recommendations from the IRC to reduce trivialization at SAPR outreach events as well as in media coverage of those events.

Towards the end of FY22, CNIC HQ SAPR administered its annual survey to the SAPR enterprise to gather data on their marketing, outreach, and primary prevention efforts. This year's iteration of the survey reflects IRC recommendations to reduce trivialization and to reinforce the expectation that all primary prevention activities are evidence-based in accordance with the DoDI 6400.09 policy. In order to support the PPOA's recommendations on data-driven initiatives and continuous evaluation, SARCs were asked to describe how they calculated participation rates for their activities, how they gathered feedback from event and activity participants, and to describe efforts taken by civilian or military leadership to observe, assess, and provide feedback on their events and efforts. This is the second year these questions have been included in this annual survey and the results indicate that SARCs are continuing to shift away from basing their initiatives in anecdotal evidence and using more data-informed methods. They have developed their own satisfaction surveys for participants and leadership, conduct focus groups, and complete After Action Reports (AAR) to evaluate their current efforts and inform future efforts.

U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFFC). USFFC supports OPNAV and CNIC in their efforts to address the IRC Recommendations and PPOA. Major actions included policy and instruction review, review of SAPR training and SAPR Navy Administrative Messages (NAVADMIN), as well as participation in the OPNAV led IRC working groups: SAPR Workforce, Elimination of Collateral Duty Workforce, No Wrong Door, and the Prevention Workforce.

U.S. Pacific Fleet Command (PACFLT). One Love Escalation Workshops (OLEW) are an effects-based primary prevention tool, consistent with the values expressed in the GRGB initiative and aligned with the directives of the IRC. The workshops are conducted using a small group Peer-to-Peer education model grouped by ages 25 and below and 26 and above. OLEWs are 90-minute, film-based experiences that educate Sailors on the warning signs of an abusive relationship, creating a safe zone for discussing an all-too-common problem. The workshops are consistently cited as relatable and eye-opening. The small group sessions allows participants to discuss understanding the 10 signs of healthy and unhealthy relationships, how to practice healthy behaviors, communicating boundaries and practicing consent, as well as tools and resources in having those discussions with friends, peers or Sailors.

IRC LOE 3: Culture and Climate

Key area of focus for IRC LOE 3 have involved implementation of various IRC recommendations focused on data availability, trainings, leader performance reviews, and gender advisor workforce. The implementation process is at varying stages for the

recommendations. Updates are provided below for recommendations with actions taken during FY21.

- *Recommendation 3.2: Educate the force about sexual harassment and sexual assault within the context of the Services' core values.* The Navy is continuing review of existing sexual assault prevention training to identify existing and needed touch points and gaps with current training and DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training).
- *Recommendation 3.3 b: Educate leaders on cyber harassment and technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault.* The Navy has provided support in collaboration with DON and USMC to review content and implementation plans. The Navy and Marine Corps subject matter experts reviewed the project plan for learning modules and key tasks that support planning, content development, course development, and course review and testing. Service representatives will provide feedback on final content for general and leader-focused cyber harassment modules when available.
- *Recommendation 3.3 c: Hold Service members appropriately accountable who engage in cyber harassment and other forms of technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault.* The Navy generated a report summarizing information and corrective action taken regarding sexual harassment cases involving the use of social media and technology. The report was submitted to DON for completion of this recommendation.
- *Recommendation 3.4 a: Elevate and standardize the gender advisor workforce; Recommendation 3.4 b: Use qualitative data as part of indicators for Defense Objective One of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Strategic Framework. Recommendation; 3.4 c: Integrate a gender analysis into the military's planning & operational frameworks; Recommendation 3.4 d: Review and revise Professional Military Education (PME) and DoD schoolhouse curricula to mainstream WPS priorities.* The Navy designated a representative to oversee the implementation of WPS requirements and continues to participate in a working group with Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy and the DON to develop strategies for the phased implementation of 3.4 a-3.4 d.
- *Recommendation 3.5 a: Use qualitative data to select and develop the right leaders.* The Navy continued a pilot program, using eight specific communities, to assess existing leadership evaluation methods to identify strengths and weaknesses and to develop and plan for needed improvements for the selection process. Updated the Navy Performance Evaluation System Instruction (Bureau of Personnel Instruction (BUPERSINST) 1610.10F), which requires mid-term counseling, signed 1 December 2021. A full re-write of BUPERSINST 1610.10F is in progress to include GRGB language and other policies being considered as part of Performance Evaluation Transformation. Additionally, a process is being developed and implemented to

document delivery of qualitative feedback, approaches to address developmental challenges, and impact on behaviors.

- *Recommendation 3.5 b: Include a meaningful narrative section in performance evaluations for officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO).* The Navy is in the process of reviewing and updating current performance evaluation policies for Officers and NCOs to include a comprehensive narrative section related to the Navy unit climate and handling of sexual harassment and sexual assault cases. A study design for testing inclusion of “subordinate feedback” into performance evaluations was implemented to assess outcomes that will inform evaluations, development plans, useful data for the process, and approaches for correction/development of Service members not meeting expectations. N1-funded studies for FY22 were completed, providing a roadmap for performance evaluation transformation. FY23 studies are approved and underway to continue the validation of findings and understand determinates of evaluation records. Traits and value statements for potential future inclusion in performance evaluations have been identified and will be validated in FY23. BUPERSINST 1610.10F was released in December 2021 to include the recent eNavFit modernization Eval/Fitness Report (FITREP) program and adding coaching tools to Chapter 18 Mid-term Counselling. Mid-term Counselling Refocus and MyNavy Coaching training materials also support new modern efforts to encourage improved performance and development amongst Sailors. NAVADMINs along with other documents and training materials have been released in FY21 and 22.
- *Recommendation 3.6: Building a climate for the reduction of sexual harassment and sexual assault as a fundamental leader development requirement.* The Navy participated in the OSD Violence Prevention Cell Working Group to represent Service equities and inform prevention and leader development recommendation guidance. The Navy reviewed existing curricula for inclusion of or gaps in content focused on building a climate supporting the reduction of sexual violence. Gap analysis was conducted to ensure comprehensive review of key areas necessary for building a healthy climate. The Navy is working to identify the resources necessary to develop content to address identified gaps. Full implementation of the recommendation is expected in FY23.
- *Recommendation 3.8: Publish the nature and results of all disciplinary actions related to sexual misconduct and disseminate this information to troops periodically.* Sanitized NJP results (date, rank of accused, UCMJ violation(s), punishment/if imposed) are already authorized for release at the command level in plans of the week. Additionally, results of all general and special court-martials are published by the JAG Corps by month/year/Navy Region at the following website: Military Justice Information (dodlive.mil). The Navy has continued to work with the Public Affairs Office to determine a process by which local installations will collect all of the NJP results for tenant commands in the area in addition to coordinating with the Navy Regions regarding general and special court-martial results to publish case summary data to make information more accessible for Service members.

1.2 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.

Implementation of IRC recommendations, along with the aligned PPOA 2.0 and associated work stemming from the Immediate Actions, will continue to guide prevention focused actions. This includes forthcoming OSIEs and follow on actions from previously completed OSIEs and prevention workforce establishment. The Navy is well underway on various milestones that will be completed in FY23 and continues to build momentum for establishing a more robust, comprehensive primary prevention system.

Early in FY23, OPNAV and CNIC HQ facilitated a multi-day, offsite meeting of the IPW working group with participants from across the Fleet and at various echelons of responsibility. The focus of the offsite was development of a CONOPS to include Command and Control structure, the phased-in implementation plan, new hire onboarding and training, and strategic communications to the Fleet. This offsite was critical to solidifying CONOPS for the IPW and the strategic communications across the Navy. The phased implementation of the IPW will allow the Navy to test the proof of concept at selected installations. In these locations, vertical integration at the strategic, operational and tactical levels will be assessed on policy, personnel, practice and programs. Considerations for test site selection will include past/future OSIE locations, fleet concentration areas, joint bases, and where our deployable assets are located. In addition, the Navy will have POCs who actively support OFR working groups and other DON efforts focused on prevention workforce recruitment and hiring, credentialing, continuing education, and workforce evaluation.

DON OFR continues work on development of a DON integrated prevention policy based on DoDI 6400.09, with SECDEF directed completion in FY23. The Navy will develop integrated primary prevention policy and other guidance aligned with DoD and DON existing and forthcoming policies. The Navy will also work with the DON on associated prevention checklists that align with policy and can be utilized for prevention compliance assessment across the Navy. These tools will be utilized for expected OSIE site responses of reassessment of prevention capacity in FY23.

The PPOA 2.0 report, which will be finalized and submitted in December 2022, will summarize the 2022 Navy HQ Re-Assessment findings to include barriers, updated priority actions and activities, as well as the Navy's realignment of existing culture initiatives and other prevention related initiatives within the Integrated Cultural Framework (ICF) and GRGB initiative. The ICF and supporting Playbook will aid in streamlining existing terms, programs, and policies, providing leaders with an executable plan to build great people, teams, and leaders. The ICF will include GRGB, encompassing lessons learned from its rollout and aligning it with other programs and resources. These efforts will strategically align the Navy prevention and culture efforts and focus on fostering the importance of not only achieving outcomes, but 'how' we achieve those outcomes for sustainable, positive impact for all Sailors. These activities are directly related to IRC recommendations focused on leader development and supporting performance evaluation to develop and select the right leaders.

OPNAV HQ will monitor all IRC related Immediate Action implementation and the supporting activities for implementation through an OPNAV N17 developed COP. The COP will provide a shared system across the DON and the Service-level Offices of Primary Responsibility

(OPR) to have ongoing visibility of IRC implementation progress. It will also aid in establishing efficient approaches for data calls on IRC implementation status.

Echelon 2 and Fleet initiatives that support prevention efforts are listed in greater detail below.

CNIC HQ SAPR implemented or continued to use several initiatives in support of prevention across the Navy. These initiatives include:

- Continuing to use the call to action theme, “Respect. Protect. Empower.” as a tool to mobilize the Navy community to engage in actions that support primary prevention. This call to action supports the 21st Century Sailor’s Signature Behaviors, which are protective factors to prevent sexual assault and related destructive behaviors.
- Working with CNIC HQ Integrated Primary Prevention Program on updating materials, resources, and trainings for SAPR personnel to prepare them to effectively collaborate with the incoming prevention workforce. Both HQ teams will collaborate on additional prevention policy training for SAPR personnel based on the data from the CNIC HQ SAPR annual outreach survey as well as anecdotal feedback and frequently asked questions (FAQs) from SAPR personnel.
- Incorporating evaluation measures and evidence-based standards into all aspects of the program to help SAPR personnel align with DoDI 6400.09. One such aspect is a guide for SAPR personnel to assist them as they develop their own training products. This guide includes DoDI 6400.09 requirements for primary prevention training as well as general evaluation and research standards for all SAPR-related content which must go through an extensive review and approval process.
- Commander, Navy Region Southeast (CNRSE) is implementing a research study to assess the “Enhanced, Acknowledge, Assess, Act” (EAAA) program in a Navy context. EAAA was identified by RAND as an evidence-based primary prevention program that was suitable for military adaptation. According to independent analysis of 1st year college students, the program has been successful in reducing rapes by 46% at the one-year mark and those reductions were shown to last at a slightly decreased rate at the two-year mark. Attempted rapes were reduced by 72% and 64% at the same 1 and 2 year marks. CNRSE trained six female Ensign facilitators to provide the EAAA to incoming Navy females entering Naval Air Technical Training Center right out of boot camp. This initiative will complement existing bystander intervention training, implementation of the CNIC HQ SAPR call to action and the 21st Century Sailor Signature Behaviors, as well as command culture and climate efforts to create a comprehensive approach to primary prevention in accordance with the PPOA.

United States Fleet Forces (USFF) N1 Culture of Excellence will continue to conduct multiple Fleet-wide virtual and in-person Leadership, Resiliency and Toughness Workshops on topics ranging from Sexual Assault/Harassment Prevention, Suicide Prevention, Intimate Partner Abuse Prevention, and a Resilient Mindset. Additionally, Fleet Program Manager Workshops are also conducted virtually or in-person by Fleet Alcohol and Drug Control Offices, SAPR Program Managers, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Employee Equal Opportunity, Suicide Prevention Program Managers and SAPR Officers. These personnel present, review and discuss policy updates, lessons learned and process improvement with the Fleet personnel. It also gives the opportunity for Fleet personnel to discuss questions, or

lessons learned with the Fleet subject matter experts (SME) and with peers throughout USFF Area of Responsibility.

Challenges. A major challenge with the prevention efforts has been and will likely continue to be the establishment of the prevention workforce. USFF is recruiting a large number of staff with specialized skills across the DoD. Recruitment and hiring require strategic processes to hire staff with the necessary prevention skill sets and the prior experience or ability to acclimate to a military context, particularly for the Navy's deployable environment. Program Managers continue to work with the DoD and DON on Human Resources (HR) recruitment and hiring processes to optimize hiring goal objectives. Continued supporting actions such as Direct Hiring Authorities and timely availability of Congressionally directed resources will aid in addressing these challenges. This workforce will also require ongoing training and credentialing, with standardized DoD training expectations and Navy-specific training that will continue to evolve based on forthcoming policy.

Several IRC recommendations have training foci for Service members. The Navy is continuing efforts to determine training gaps and content needs in existing and new training, but must also balance this with existing training requirements that often provide limited time for additional training content. As they approach these tasks, OPRs are considering the most strategic ways to infuse content while balancing the range of training demands.

The IRC recommendations and other supporting prevention actions are necessary for getting the Navy and the DoD to where we need to be with our prevention efforts. However, as indicated in the IRC Report, this type of behavioral and cultural change, and the prevention policies and programs supporting it, take time for establishment and implementation. Additionally, it will take time to see the desired, sustainable impacts. The Navy is working to establish a completely new workforce, along with implementing various other policy and prevention/culture activities, a massive undertaking. In order to reap maximum benefits from this investment, it will be critical to have the time to rest prevention workforce models to understand what is most effective in this military context.

2. Goal 2 Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes (e.g., Safe-to-Report policy); Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (sexual) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) training and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certifications/continuing education/background checks; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders; victim medical and mental health services; sexual assault victim and retaliation reporter care; gender-responsive outreach and care; collaboration with civilian and military victim response organizations and academic experts (e.g., warm handoffs of Service members requiring assistance); SAPR training improvements for the force (e.g., junior officer (O1-O2), mid-level enlisted (E4-E6), and junior enlisted training on appropriate actions to report and respond to

sexual assault). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.12 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631

The Navy continued to make advances in victim assistance and advocacy efforts in addition to continuing to support and refine in-place efforts from previous years. CNIC focused on several new initiatives, along with the development and implementation of IRC recommendations, over the past twelve months. These included:

- Initial development of a visual aid, known as the Retaliation Reporting Pathway, to assist eligible reporters with identifying the best investigator for handling their report and the process for making a report to the DoD Inspector General and/or the SARC, based on the nature of the alleged retaliation. This will be provided during a Retaliation Policy Panel, where key stakeholders including investigators will provide SAPR personnel with information on their investigative process, timelines, and expectations, and typical outcomes.
- In accordance with IRC Recommendation 4.2 a: Increase access to and visibility of civilian community-based care, CNIC HQ SAPR required all installations to provide their local civilian victim service agency contact information for inclusion in the DoD Safe Helpline local responder database. Victims who enter their local information into the search function will be able to access civilian community-based care in addition to military resources.
- Provided quarterly Policy Panel webinars and other CNIC-hosted webinars/trainings to include Sexual Harassment training for SAPR Personnel, DD Form 2910 Series Train-the-Trainer, DoD Policy Changes and IRC Recommendations, Inputting FAP Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Abuse into Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH), and DSAID Documentation: Practical & Ethical Considerations.
- Completed regional Case Management Group (CMG) trainings for SAPR personnel and commanding officers at regions across the enterprise, incorporating monthly CMG responsibilities and Expedited Transfer advocacy requirements from the most recent Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo updates dated November 2021. The trainings were tailored to the specific needs of each region.
- Provided quarterly Safety and High-Risk Response Team trainings to SARCs and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA) to enhance guidance and provide clarity to SARCs and SAPR VAs regarding safety considerations while supporting victims of sexual assault.
- Scheduled live quarterly Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) trainings to educate SARCs and SAPR VAs on the D-SAACP certification process and DoD policy changes and to target a reduction in suspensions and revocations.
- Developed talking points on DoD Updates to SAPR Policy and Procedures to assist SARCs with communicating Expansion of Restricted Reporting Eligibility, Victim

Declination, and Extension of Timeline for Expedited Transfer policy changes when briefing commanders.

Navy Medicine also pursued new initiatives and refined previous protocols to advance victim care and recovery. Listed below are several significant FY22 developments and updates Navy Medicine led or participated in:

- Continued to work alongside Defense Health Agency (DHA) to standardize the delivery of medical-forensic care across the DoD. The development of the Forensic Healthcare Leadership Team unites Service Leads and the DHA for collaboration of updated policy and practice, development of new forensic healthcare pathways serving victims of physical and sexual violence, and expands access to provider Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) training, both initial and refresher, for both Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) and operational communities. Listed are significant FY22 developments and updates in which Navy Medicine played a role:
- Continued a late FY21-initiated dialogue with DHA, OPNAV, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, State Department, DoD Office of General Counsel, and DoD SAPR for the eventual release of official guidance on what type of SAPR advocacy and SAFE services could legally be provided to Afghan evacuees receiving care at a Navy medical facility beyond the emergent/urgent care to include emergency contraception and prophylactic sexually transmitted infections (STI) treatment during Operation Allies Refuge. The effects of this policy carried over into FY22 as the transition to Operation Allies Welcome sought to resettle refugees and to provide evacuees with temporary housing, sustainment, and support inside of the United States.
- Clarified two Memoranda from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense describing and explaining the current federal policy on pregnancy termination, women's health services, contraceptive care, and other reproductive health services to Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE). The Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* does not prohibit the DoD from continuing to perform covered abortions, consistent with federal law. There will be no interruption to this care. Health care providers will continue to follow existing departmental policy, and the leadership of military MTFs will implement measures to ensure continued access to care. All SAMFE Program Managers have been encouraged to consult with their respective Staff Judge Advocates (SJA), General Counsel (GC), and Women's Health/Obstetrics and Gynecology departments should a scenario requiring clarification arise. Also, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense Health Affairs released a fact sheet entitled, "Questions from the Force on Essential Women's Health Care Services for Service Members, Dependents, Beneficiaries, and DoD Civilian Employees," which provides excellent information regarding Military Health System care for women in regard to their choices and abortion services.
- The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) collaborated with DHA, CNIC, and OPNAV N17 to implement DoD Manual (DoDM) 6400.01 Volume 3 Change 1 that now assigns the MTF Forensic Healthcare Program as the responsible MTF program for ensuring proper assignment of an appropriate health care providers and

alternates from the installation MTF to attend the monthly Incident Determination Committee (IDC) across every installation. DHA, providing oversight and assuming responsibility of this requirement, released a memo entitled, "Medical Core Members on the Incident Determination Committees (IDCs)," which directed the most qualified providers to sit on their local IDC as core voting members.

- Continued to collaborate with the DHA Forensic Healthcare Advisory Council working group comprised of SMEs from the U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and other stakeholders to ensure the best interest of our Active Duty and other beneficiaries who report to the MTF with a disclosure of sexual assault.
- Performed 348 sexual assault forensic exams at the Navy MTFs, an 8 percent increase from FY21 (322).

2.2 SARC and SAPR VA Suspension, Revocation, and Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB received a suspension? A revocation? A reinstatement? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, "Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)," (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

POSITION	FY22 SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATION	FY22 REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION	FY22 REINSTATEMENT
SARC	1	2	0
Civilian SAPR VA	0	0	0
Military SAPR VA	1	1	0
Total:	2	3	0

Continuous D-SAACP policy and procedures training enterprise-wide contributed to a decrease in suspensions and revocations from the previous year. Suspensions decreased by 50% (from 4 in FY21) and revocations decreased by 40% (from 5 in FY21). The percentage of reinstatements did not change.

2.3 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits: Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 8)

The medical care of Service members was not hindered due to a lack of a SAFE kit or other resources. TriTech Forensics, the manufacturer that the DoD contracts for the purchase of DoD-approved forensic evidence collection kits, experienced intermittent inventory

backorders due to global supply chain issues. However, no Navy MTF or SAFE-enabled vessel within USFF or PACFLT reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. The SAMFE program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA proactively implemented resource sharing processes in the event any SAFE program reported a supply shortfall. Additionally, DHA released an official DHA Office of General Counsel-validated "Facility-created Physical Evidence Recovery Kit Guide" which provided information on where to obtain the components needed for a "make-it-yourself" SAFE kit. The Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain if any could use extra kits.

The number of "DoD Tritech Forensic" kits available across all Navy Medicine facilities that offer SAFE kits is reported and tracked monthly. As of September 2022, there were 836 DoD SAFE kits and 526 toxicology kits throughout the Navy MTFs.

No issues regarding laboratory testing were reported. All SAFE kits go to the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory/Defense Forensic Science Center, and all forensic toxicology kits are sent to the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System. Protocol for handling of SAFE kits and toxicology kits are in the MTF protocols and are also included in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), if an MOA exists with a partnered facility.

2.4 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 5, para 8)

Military Protective Orders (MPO) are used to ensure no contact between victims and their alleged offenders. Copies of the DD Form 2873 Military Protective Order are provided to the victim and alleged offender and a copy is kept for the command. The status of requests for MPOs as well as their expiration is included on the CMG checklist and is reviewed during each meeting. Violations of MPOs and actions taken by the command and law enforcement are discussed to ensure the safety of the victim. Each MPO is tracked via DSAID.

In FY22, the Navy issued a total of 163 MPOs in response to allegations of sexual assault, with ten violations from six victims reported.

2.5 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2022 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units in order to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631)

BUMED continues to work with our Fleet medical assets to ensure their educational needs and skills sustainment requirements are fostered, and to develop innovative methods for supporting our afloat, deployed, and overseas SAMFE providers. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at USFF and PACFLT to ensure

that SAMFE services are uninterrupted aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. The regional SAMFE program managers at Naval Medical Forces Pacific and Naval Medical Forces Atlantic are available to conduct refresher training and to peer review any recent cases. Additionally, the BUMED SAPR Office interfaces with The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services, though there are currently no medical provider or nurse billets at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) level nor within medical battalions. During intermittent backlogs of DoD SAFE kits manufactured by TriTech Forensics, steps were taken to ensure that no SAFE-enabled vessels faced a shortage of these kits. Also, of the 100 Navy-affiliated students who attended the initial two-week SAMFE course aboard Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio in FY22, 48 were deployers and bound for the Fleet; no Fleet/deployer students were turned away from the course at any time as they are given top priority for quotas.

2.6 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). Were High-Risk Response Teams initiated when circumstances indicated that the transfer delay appreciably increased risk of harm to the victim? (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

Of the 327 approved expedited transfer requests made in FY22, 179 (54.7%) indicated complete physical departure of the victim from losing duty station to gaining duty station within 30 calendar days or less, whereas 127 (38.8%) expedited transfers took greater than 30 days and 21 (6.4%) were never indicated within DSAID as complete. Of the expedited transfers requiring greater than 30 days to execute the victim's physical departure from the losing command, no reasons for the delays were documented in victims' case-specific meeting minutes within the DSAID CMG module. The CMG case-specific meeting minutes input by SARCs did not indicate any instances where High Risk Response Teams were stood up due to an appreciable increase in risk to the victim following a delay in the expedited transfer.

2.7 Expedited Transfer Victim Mandatory Intake Meeting: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying the occurrence of the mandatory "intake" meetings between the sexual assault victim and the gaining SARC upon arrival at the new installation for ALL Expedited Transfers?* Through your verification, were there any instances noted where these meetings did not occur? What actions were taken to correct these occurrences? *Please note that the revised DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement," states that victim consent is no longer needed for the automatic transfer of the case to the gaining SARC in Expedited Transfers. (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,"

(November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 5, para 6a(4))

Of the 327 approved expedited transfer requests, 238 (72.8%) indicated that the out-brief with the losing SARC was successfully completed and 213 (65.1%) scheduled an intake brief with the gaining SARC as part of the warm hand-off procedures. Outbriefs were not completed in 19 (5.8%) instances nor was an intake meeting scheduled with the gaining SARC in 27 (8.3%) instances. SARCs otherwise indicated this information as unknown.

Quality assurance (QA) audits of expedited transfer entries in DSAID are performed on a quarterly basis with the assistance of PERS 454. Corrective action is provided to the regions for SARC action in the event where a SARC has not (a) entered the expedited transfer, (b) updated the status of the expedited transfer, and/or (c) input information about the victim's outbrief with the losing SARC or scheduled intake brief with the gaining SARC.

Monthly and quarterly live refresher training is provided to the SARCs on the appropriate entry of expedited transfer information, including expected timelines and other related enhancements and modules that must be completed in the event of a delay in expedited transfer. Additional training is also provided to the field regarding the requirement to conduct additional safety assessments in the event of a delay in expedited transfer, as well as its related documentation requirements in the DSAID CMG module, in the event that a delayed expedited transfer appreciably increases the risk of harm to the victim.

2.8 Quarterly CMG Meetings: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying the occurrence of the mandatory of Quarterly CMG Meetings (that are required in addition to the monthly CMG meetings)? Through your verification, were there any instances noted where these meetings did not occur? What actions, if any, were taken to correct these occurrences? How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that the Quarterly CMG Chair is reviewing the meeting notes and tracking the progress to correct systematic issues? (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 9)

The Navy SARCs are required to document the occurrence of Quarterly CMG Meetings within the DSAID general meeting minutes area, including follow-on actions from the previous quarterly meeting. Audits reveal 16 of these meetings were held across three of ten operational Regions in FY22. Monthly QA reviews conducted by CNIC HQ SAPR began with the release of the USD(P&R) Memo when this requirement was first announced in order to capture installations that began early implementation prior to promulgation of new DoD SAPRO policy. Several installations in the CNRSE region were early adopters of the policy and participated in efforts to build QA audits and capture best practices in documentation and tracking of completed actions between quarterly meetings.

Throughout FY22, CNIC HQ SAPR facilitated CMG trainings for Regional SARCs (RSARC), SARCs, SAPR VAs, and Commanding Officers (CO), which included the addition of the Quarterly CMGs per the November 2019 USD(P&R) Memo. This information was also

presented during the quarterly CNIC Senior Shore Leadership Course to incoming Command Triad personnel.

In August and September 2022, CNIC HQ SAPR provided four live trainings to the SAPR enterprise to explain CMG policy changes, including the requirements of the Quarterly CMGs and to communicate immediate implementation.

CNIC HQ SAPR is updating the CNIC Instruction 1752.4 to reflect policy changes. CNIC HQ SAPR will consult with OPNAV on drafting policy language that will address actions to be taken if Quarterly CMGs are not held at all or not held in compliance with policy. This instruction also currently includes a checklist for the annual RSARC CMG Quality Assessment process and will account for the need to QA the Quarterly CMGs. RSARCs have been advised to include the Quarterly CMGs in their Calendar Year 22 QA process to ensure they are occurring and being implemented according to policy.

At each of the trainings, CNIC HQ SAPR communicated to SAPR personnel and COs that the Chair must review the meeting notes and track the progress to correct systemic issues. This expectation will be included in instruction updates as well as the RSARC CMG QA Assessment Tool.

2.9 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL SARCs and SAPR VAs have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your SARCs and SAPR VAs? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

CNIC SAPR HQ provided NAVADMIN 151/22 Immediate Changes to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Policy and DoD Updates to SAPR Policy and Procedures Talking Points to SARCs to enable them to understand and articulate the critical changes in the victim support process as it relates to privacy and confidentiality under Restricted Reporting.

Also provided was a CNIC-hosted webinar delivering CATCH a Serial Offender training to SARCs and SAPR VAs prior to the policy update. DoD SAPRO is developing procedures for sexual assault victims who have filed an Unrestricted Report to participate in the CATCH program.

2.10 Eligibility to File a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal

Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:

How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL SARCs and SAPR VAs have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your SARCs and SAPR VAs? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

DoD SAPRO and CNIC HQ SAPR hosted policy panel webinars, facilitated by NCIS and other SAPR stakeholders, to provide SARCs and SAPR VAs an overview of the current policies on eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter”, and request the return of personal property relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report, using a DD Form 2910-3. Multiple live training sessions were conducted to ensure attendance by participants enterprise-wide. Questions were compiled from each training session and FAQs were distributed to the field to address questions presented from SARCs and SAPR VAs.

2.11 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Identify major actions completed or underway to address the approved recommendations of IRC Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. Focus response on IRC efforts undertaken during FY 2022. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

Within the Navy, several SAPR stakeholders are involved with coordinating, planning and implementing various IRC recommendations for Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support in accordance with DoD OFR, DoD SAPRO and DON OFR guidance, including:

- *Recommendation 4.1 a: Moving SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure.* The Navy Survey Programs Office, OPNAV N17, and CNIC NAF HR collaborated to conduct an online SAPR Workforce Study Desk Audit to assess work currently performed by SAPR personnel to determine how to best align SARCs and SAPR VAs to a structure that best balances support to command but also permits appropriate independence from inappropriate influences upon the SAPR mission. The Workforce Study was completed on 30 September 2022. The final report will be provided to DoD on 30 January 2023.
- *Recommendation 4.1 b: Eliminating collateral duty for SARCs and SAPR VAs, with exceptions for ships, submarines, and isolated installations.* The Navy has developed an implementation plan to phase out collateral duty for SARCs and SAPR VAs. Ships, submarines, isolated installations and deployable commands that will be retaining collateral duty SAPR VAs have been identified. A preliminary list of the specific locations retaining uniform victim advocates and the number of personnel assigned to the location has been submitted to DoD. The final implementation plan will be provided to DoD on 30 January 2023.

- *Recommendation 4.1 c: Explore the co-location of SAPR and SHARP with other special victim services, such as FAP, to improve coordination, collaboration, and consistency in victim support.* The Navy's SAPR program is co-located and operates within the Fleet and Family Support Centers and Military Family Support Centers with other support programs to reinforce No Wrong Door approach and to ensure improved coordination, collaboration and consistency in victim care and support. This action is complete.
- *Recommendation 4.1 d: Determining how to train medical personnel to perform basic forensic evidence collection in deployed and isolated environments (as part of the healthcare encounter). (Modified): The Secretary of Defense will ensure victims can receive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in all locations, including in deployed and isolated environments. Medical personnel in deployed and isolated environments where law enforcement personnel are not immediately available will be trained in non-intrusive techniques to help victims identify and preserve evidence to avoid loss.* The IRC recognized that when a Navy Service member is sexually assaulted in a deployed or isolated setting where no billeted SAMFE is available, protocol dictates that the victim be airlifted as soon as possible to the nearest port, SAFE-enabled vessel, or hospital with access to trained and certified SAMFEs, which may delay crucial evidence collection by 24 to 48 hours. BUMED is coordinating with the DHA Forensic Health Program to update policy and provide guidance on training and preparation of medical personnel for non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated environments. DHA is conducting a preliminary study and literature review to determine the best course of action.
- *Recommendation 4.2 a: Increasing access to and visibility of civilian community-based care.* The Navy developed policy, execution guidance and processes to identify available resources and regularly collect, document, update, and publicize assistance available and contact information for non-DoD providers near each military installation. Provided resource information to SARCs, SAPR VAs, healthcare providers, chaplains, Equal Opportunity Advisors, and Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) so that they can make this information available to all persons seeking assistance for a sexual assault or sexual harassment, as appropriate. This action is complete (June 2022).
- *Recommendation 4.2 b: Authorize Service members to access the full spectrum of VA services for conditions related to Military Sexual Assault and Harassment confidentially and without a referral.* The Navy is continuing to work towards including in policy and operationalizing victim access to the full spectrum of services for sexual assault and sexual harassment confidentially and without referral, where appropriate. Stakeholders include the Navy SAPR policy, medical, legal and mental health personnel.
- *Recommendation 4.2 d: Create Survivor-led Peer Support Programs that Allow for In-person, Virtual, and Telephone Interaction.* BUMED is working with CNIC to

determine how to best create survivor-led peer support programs that allow for in-person, virtual, and telephonic interaction.

- *Recommendation 4.3 a: Implementing the “No Wrong Door” approach to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse across the Services and NGB.* The Secretary of Navy issued the “Department Of The Navy No Wrong Door Policy” in June 2022 to ensure that victims who have experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment or domestic abuse receive the appropriate care, response and support when they are seeking assistance. The Navy established a working group comprised of subject matter experts from all concerned stakeholder offices to operationalize the “No Wrong Door Policy.” To ensure full compliance with the DoD Policy Memo, the working group identified four milestones to be accomplished before the Navy can fully implement the policy including; training for service providers, educational and media campaign materials, documentation of “warm hand-offs” and follow-through with victims to ensure the needs of the person were met, and installation level procedures and meetings to foster liaisons, confirm warm hand-offs, and identify any challenges with implementation.
- *Recommendation 4.3 c: Allow survivors flexibility to take non-chargeable time off for seeking services or time for recovery from sexual assault.* The Navy will issue policy guidance directing adherence to DoDI 1327.06, (Leave and Liberty Policies and Procedures) which authorizes commanders and MTF directors to grant non-chargeable convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical or mental healthcare provider or sexual assault medical forensic examiner.
- *Recommendation 4.4 b: Develop training to build the capacity of SARCs and SAPR VAs to provide culturally-competent care to Service members from communities of Color, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Questioning (LGBTQ+) Service members, religious minorities, and men.* The Navy is developing a in-person SARC and SAPR VA training that builds and sustains SAPR response personnel’s competency in all areas of advocacy to include underserved populations.

2.12 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.

There has been increased focus on reducing trivialization of victim and survivor experiences at annual awareness and prevention events and activities through coordinated local efforts between SAPR personnel (i.e., SARCs, SAPR VAs) and SAPR stakeholders (i.e., commands, (Military Criminal Investigative Office (MCIO), etc.)). Installations are taking greater care to ensure events are tailored toward enhancing knowledge of sexual assault and prevention-forward skill training while cultivating respect and empowerment of victims and survivors. These efforts include impact assessments, informal hot washes and formal after action reports, participant and leadership feedback mechanisms, and upsurging SAPR personnel presence at events where victims, survivors, or family members may be adversely impacted.

CNIC hopes to finalize the *Guide to Developing SAPR Training module* in early FY23 to educate RSARCs, SARCs and SAPR VAs on how to locally develop SAPR training for military and civilian personnel. The module is designed to help guide SAPR staff through the steps of instructional design and delivery, including templates for Design Plans, Instructor Guide and Slide Decks, and provides flow charts to prepare, submit for approval, market and deliver training. The training module incorporates the DoDI 6400.09 Integrated Prevention Policy and PPOA requirements for process and outcome evaluations. A showcase of *The Guide to Developing SAPR Training module* will be provided to RSARCs, SARCs and SAPR VAs upon its release.

CNIC HQ SAPR has scheduled NCIS policy updates to present information regarding Evidence Retention and Expansion of Restricted Reporting Training to RSARCs and SARCs. The training will provide an overview on the DSD memo related to NCIS's process and procedures on property retention and returning of personal property.

BUMED will host the "2022 Navy Medicine SAPR Summit" for the benefit of SAPR VAs, SARCs and SAMFEs on 8 November 2022. Speakers from CNIC, OPNAV, and NCIS will provide training that will augment the skill set and knowledge base of these aforementioned stakeholders.

3. Goal 3 Investigation: "sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results."

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing, evidence accountability, and hotlines) and manpower capabilities; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., new equipment training, interview techniques, and the CATCH Program) and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated; Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination); case timeliness and quality reviews; sexual assault-related retaliation investigations; and information sharing within DoD and other organizations (e.g., federal and/or local civilian law enforcement). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.6 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)**

In FY22, NCIS established the Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Special Agent career track and a new Headquarters-level F&SV Program Management Department within the NCIS Criminal Investigations and Operations Directorate. The new department is led by a GS-15 Deputy Assistant Director and includes three divisions responsible for F&SV Policy and Engagement; Investigations Oversight and Compliance; and Analytics.

Additionally in FY22, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting sexual assault investigations by 40. This increase included Special Agents, criminal investigators, investigative analysts, and digital forensic examiners. Further increases in manning are anticipated over the next five fiscal years. With the increased manning and resources, NCIS implemented a new task force approach to support adult sexual assault investigations that is comprised of investigators, digital forensic examiners, crime scene technicians, and investigative analysts. This approach allowed more thorough and timely resolution of adult sexual assault investigations. NCIS also created new Senior Field Training Agent positions in each geographic field office to serve as subject matter experts and mentors for F&SV investigations.

Finally in FY22, as the program manager for the DoD's CATCH Program website and database, NCIS implemented a number of updates to the CATCH system. Pursuant to DoD policy changes, the CATCH website was updated to expand access to victims who file an unrestricted report but decline MCIO investigation, as well as to victims of domestic abuse who make a restricted report of sexual assault to FAP. The system was also updated to provide victims the capability to print their CATCH entry, pursuant to IRC recommendations. Other victim-centric system updates included increasing the length of time a victim may use their logon credentials from 24 hours to 72 hours, and increasing the number of times the credentials may be used from three times to five times. The system was further updated to allow mobile browser compatibility so that victims may access the system from a mobile phone or tablet.

3.2 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the CATCH Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel? (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

On January 1, 2022, NCIS issued an agency-wide message announcing the DoD's expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting, as well as the expansion of the CATCH program to victims who file an Unrestricted Report but decline to participate in an MCIO investigation. These changes were incorporated into NCIS's annual in-service training on adult sexual assault investigations, which is mandatory for all NCIS Special Agents and investigators. Additionally, NCIS Headquarters hosted web-based informational sessions with NCIS field office senior leaders to discuss the policy changes and answer questions.

3.3 Requests for “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:” Provide the number of “Section 540K Declination Letter” requests that your Military Service/NGB received in FY 2022. If provided, include a summary of the reason(s) for the request (no more than the top three reasons are sufficient). Also, did any investigations continue (despite there being a “Section 540K Declination Letter” from the victim) and what was/were the reason(s) why? How many requests did your Military Service/NGB receive, utilizing the DD Form 2910-3, for the return of personal property? **(DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)**

NCIS implemented the Section 540K Victim Declination Letter (named the NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statement) on February 1, 2022. For sexual assault investigations initiated between February 1, 2022 and September 30, 2022, NCIS received 224 NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statements from the Navy-affiliated victims. Generally, the reasons for declining participation in the NCIS investigation were not provided. Following receipt of the declination notifications, 38 NCIS investigations continued, primarily due to the existence of viable investigative leads and/or knowledge of the subject’s identity. Of note, NCIS previously offered sexual assault victims a declination option, the NCIS Victim Preference Statement, prior to the implementation of Section 540K Victim Declination Letter. For sexual assault investigations initiated between October 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022, NCIS received 77 NCIS Victim Preference Statements from the Navy-affiliated victims, with 20 investigations continuing without the victim’s participation. A total of 301 victim declination forms were received during the FY.

In FY22, the NCIS Consolidated Evidence Facility received one request for return of personal property from a Restricted Reporting case via DD Form 2910-3. The case involved a Marine victim.

3.4 Eligibility to File a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:” How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your MCIO investigators and law enforcement personnel? **(DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)**

On January 1, 2022, NCIS issued an agency-wide message announcing NCIS policy changes relevant to the Section 540K Declination Letter (named the NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statement) and procedures for the return of personal property collected pursuant to Restricted Report SAFE. These changes were incorporated into NCIS's annual in-service training on adult sexual assault investigations, which is mandatory for all NCIS Special Agents and investigators. Additionally, NCIS Headquarters hosted webinar informational sessions with NCIS field office senior leaders to discuss the policy changes and answer questions.

3.5 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11)

In FY22, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support (OFS) continued to lead NCIS efforts to track the evidence submission error rate for forensic evidence submitted to the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). NCIS developed a Power BI dashboard, where USACIL evidence error submission data is uploaded monthly, making real-time submission error data readily available to the field. The error rates for each NCIS field office are further tracked and addressed through the Systematic Planning, Accountability, and Resourcing through Collaboration quality control and resource assessment process.

Agency-wide efforts also continued in pursuit of reducing evidence submission error rates. For example, OFS partnered with USACIL to conduct the first ever training for NCIS Evidence Custodians, enabling them to visit USACIL and work hand-in-hand with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with combatting evidence submission errors at their respective field offices. OFS also partnered with the NCIS Headquarters Major Case Response Team Desk Officer, who proactively created a new training targeting logical solutions to the submission error rate problem, such as being mindful about not packaging items with sharp corners in paper bags and reinforcing attention to detail when completing evidence submission paperwork.

Despite efforts to correct these errors through awareness, training, and more robust packing material, the error submission rate has remained above USACIL (and NCIS) targets.

In FY22, USACIL's average quarterly turnaround time for processing sexual assault evidence has been reduced from the highest average of 97 days to completion in Q4FY21 to 62 days completion in Q4FY22.

3.6 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.

Looking forward in FY23, NCIS will increase the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 42. This will include expansion of the new F&SV Program Management Department, to include additional desk officers and analysts dedicated to the oversight of adult sexual assault investigations. These new resources will also support the

F&SV Special Agent career track, which will allow continued growth of the career specialty and, ultimately, more thorough and timely adult sexual assault investigations.

Additionally in FY23, NCIS anticipates implementation of Cornerstone, a new case and evidence management system. Cornerstone will streamline data collection for sexual assault investigations, assist with the timely documentation of crime scene processing, and streamline the evidence management

4. Goal 4 Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities, and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)**

The Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Criminal Law Division (OJAG Code 20) continues to deliver training on sexual assault policy for judge advocates who advise convening authorities. This training is incorporated into the Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Staff Judge Advocate courses, and includes lectures and practical exercises. Additionally, OJAG Code 20 produces and distributes training materials on sexual assault policy to judge advocates supporting the Fleet. These materials, including Sidebars on SAPR policy updates, serve as timely reference materials on the latest developments in sexual assault policy.

OJAG Code 20 led the Navy’s effort in establishing the Office of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) as required in the FY22 NDAA. The OSTC is an office under the Secretary of the Navy that will work with other agencies, such as SAPR and NCIS, to investigate 11 “covered” offenses, including sexual assault, in the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Special Trial Counsel (STC) who are certified by the JAG and assigned to the OSTC will also be the referral authority for covered offenses. Special Trial Counsel (STC) will be lead counsel in courts-martial involving those offenses. The OSTC will be fully operational by the statutorily required date: 27 December 2023.

The Navy’s Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) continued to provide training and technical assistance to the Fleet. TCAP provided in-person and virtual training, with a focus on special victim cases, at each of the main prosecution offices located at the Navy’s Region Legal Service Offices. They also conducted regular training webinars on critical and

emerging issues and provided focused training to individual prosecution offices by request. Most of these trainings focused on enhancing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capabilities. TCAP also partnered with Naval Justice School (NJS) to provide advanced training at the week-long Prosecuting Special Victim Crimes Course. Additionally, utilizing the help of civilian experts, TCAP provided focused in-person trainings on prosecuting domestic violence, child abuse, and child exploitation cases. TCAP also provided trial counsel (military prosecutors) with extensive “reach back” support, and conducted recurring case review conferences with trial counsel to provide guidance and case analysis. TCAP facilitated multiple online community discussions targeted at different groups (Senior Trial Counsel, core counsel, and judge advocates in their initial tour) that provided real-time advice, calibrated based on experience level, to counsel worldwide. TCAP also maintained an updated online database of sample documents and guides.

TCAP executed three two-week week Military Justice Orientation Courses (MJOC) for new trial counsel beginning a focused prosecution role in the military justice system and expanding upon the basics learned at the JAG Corps’ Basic Lawyer Course (BLC). The MJOC utilized a mock SVIP case file and trained trial counsel on all litigation steps from the initial investigation through trial and sentencing. TCAP continued to focus efforts on establishing a baseline level of SVIP training for all trial counsel, while ensuring quality specialized training for counsel seeking SVIP certification.

Finally, TCAP also continued to provide training for NCIS agents through their special victim courses. During these courses, TCAP personnel specifically addressed evidence-based prosecutions in SVIP cases, the nuances of the Military Rules of Evidence, the importance of collaboration during investigations, and working with victims throughout a case.

NJS continued to integrate the latest developments in SAPR and Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) polices into training curricula at all levels, to include the JAG Corps’ BLC and Intermediate Staff Judge Advocate Course. The Navy Victims’ Legal Counsel Program (VLCP) in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC organization and NJS began providing an annual VLC Certification Course focused on the Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In addition to providing a Navy/Marine Corps-specific certification training, this course also includes required child victim representation training and domestic violence training. In its inaugural iteration, 18 Navy VLC, 17 Marine VLC, and four Coast Guard Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC) completed the new certification course.

In 2022, Code 20, NJS, the Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division, and the Navy and Marine Corps OSTCs began efforts to create a new Special Trial Counsel Certification Course (STCC Course). The STC Course will be required for all counsel prior to receiving certification to perform STC duties. Beginning in late 2023, STC’s will be responsible for prosecuting all sexual assault offenses under Articles 120, 120b, and 120c, as well as any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a sexual assault offense. Code 20 and NJS are also in the process of creating an Appellate Practice and Advocacy Course which will include VLC attorneys. The Appellate Practice and Advocacy Course is designed to formalize current “in-house” training efforts provided by the Navy’s Appellate Government and Appellate Defense Divisions. For the first time, VLC will receive formal appellate training

to help prepare them to represent victims and protect victims' rights on appeal. Both courses are schedule for their initial offering in 2023.

4.2 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; how your Military Service/NGB provides support to victims/clients in remote/deployed locations; training/certification updates (if any); and the progress toward ensuring SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

VLCP Enhancements. Toward the end of FY20, the Navy VLCP was approved for an additional 11 active duty judge advocate billets. All of these billets were filled during FY21, increasing field VLC from 34 to 44 judge advocates and adding one senior officer position, to provides force management and leadership to the Program as well as policy input, on the VLCP Headquarters staff. The additional field VLC billets were filled in Fleet concentration areas including Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; Jacksonville, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA and Pearl Harbor, HI. VLC billets were also filled in two new locations: Whidbey Island, WA; and, Walter Reed Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD. These billets were approved to help address the mandate in FY20 NDA Section 548 to provide legal counsel to victims of domestic violence (not just those cases involving sexual offenses) beginning in December 2020, and to enable the VLCP to work toward compliance with the statutory caseload limit of 25 cases per VLC beginning December 2023 as found in FY20 NDA Section 541(c). Although these new billets have assisted in reducing caseloads to manageable levels in most areas, the VLCP may require additional billets in Fleet concentration areas such as Norfolk and San Diego in order to fully meet the maximum caseload mandate.

In addition to the 11 active duty billets, the VLCP received FY22 funding for seven civilian positions to support VLC in the field and provide continuity across the Program. These positions include: a headquarters GS-14 attorney, a headquarters GS-13 supervisory paralegal, and five field paralegals (GS-9/11) to support the Fleet concentration areas -- San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Jacksonville/Mayport, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA; and Pearl Harbor, HI. Of these positions, the supervisory paralegal and four of the paralegal positions were hired in FY22, with on-boarding occurring early in FY23. The remaining civilian paralegal position is still pending the hiring process after several unsuccessful advertisements. The GS-14 attorney has been hired and is pending on-boarding.

VLC Support to Victims in Remote/Deployed Locations. 27 Navy VLC offices are located around the globe including Bahrain, Spain (Rota), Italy (Naples and Sigonella), Guam, and Japan (Yokosuka and Sasebo). Although all of the Services support military operations in and around the Middle East, the Navy is the only Service with permanent VLC billet in the Persian/Arabian Gulf to ensure victims stationed in the region or arriving on ships during frequent deployments, including local port calls, have a VLC immediately available.

The provision of face-to-face VLC services is ideal and all VLC billets are positioned to maximize the availability of in-person VLC, with regular monitoring of caseloads and shifting and/or adding of billets as caseloads demand. For example, in FY20 a new billet was added

and filled in Sasebo, Japan, after an analysis of caseloads revealed a need for VLC placement in that location in addition to the two VLC already stationed in Yokosuka, Japan. However, with Navy personnel frequently deployed to remote areas or on board ships, not all VLC offices will be located near victims. The Navy victims who are in remote locations or deployed on ships are provided immediate VLC services (remote contact) via other means (phone, TEAMS, or FaceTime) utilizing the closest VLC office or the VLC office located in the homeport of a deployed ship, whichever is most quickly available and in or near the victim's current time zone. In-person contact with VLC is arranged as soon as practicable given the victim's location, operational considerations, and travel/safety restrictions.

The VLCP maintains its own internally controlled travel budget which is earmarked specifically for VLC mission essential travel. This budget provides agility for VLC travel to remote locations, as needed and as is required when a victim requests the presence of VLC under Section 542 of the FY20 NDAA.

In addition, the VLC and SVC programs across the Services signed a Memorandum of Understanding in FY21 formalizing a long-standing agreement to provide SVC/VLC services to other Service victims when a SVC/VLC of the victim's own Service is not immediately or locally available.

VLCP Training/Certification Updates. Historically, newly detailed Navy VLC have attended either the Air Force or Army's SVC Certification courses as a prerequisite to being certified in writing by the Navy JAG to perform VLC duties. However in April 2022, the Navy VLCP in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC organization and the NJS offered the first annual VLC Certification Course focused on the Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In addition to providing a Navy/Marine Corps-specific certification training, this course includes required child victim representation training and domestic violence training. In its inaugural iteration, 18 Navy VLC, 17 Marine VLC, and four Coast Guard SVC completed the certification course.

VLC Caseload Cap (Section 541, FY20 NDAA). As noted above, 11 new VLC billets approved in FY20 and filled in FY21 aim to address the mandated VLC caseload cap of 25 cases per VLC by December 2023. Although caseloads in many areas are under the mandated caseload cap, Fleet concentration areas such as Norfolk and San Diego continue to see caseloads above the prescribed cap even with the new billets established in those areas. Additional billets in specific areas may yet be required to meet the mandate.

4.3 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: What trends has your Military Service/NGB identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2022? Please include trends relating to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

In FY22, there was a downward trend in the referral of sexual assault charges to court-martial, while the conviction rate on referred sexual assault charges remained relatively consistent with recent years. The number of cases that originated as sexual assault investigations but were referred to court-martial without sexual assault charges was

relatively consistent with recent years, as was the number of convictions in those cases. Alternate dispositions (other than referral to courts-martial) in cases involving initial allegations of sexual assault trended upwards during FY22. The majority of sexual assault cases in FY22 originated in the following areas of responsibility (AOR): Navy Region Mid-Atlantic; Navy Region Northwest; and Navy Region Southeast, with a significant but lesser number originating in the Navy Region Southwest AOR. Far fewer sexual assault cases originated in the other Navy Regions.

4.4 CATCH Program: Describe any challenges faced by victims and/or SARCs with the CATCH Program (e.g., accessing the CATCH website or providing victim notification after a “match” was identified). Also, provide an update on how Service members are made aware of the CATCH program. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 1, 2019), p. 2)

Challenges related to SARCs’ access to the CATCH website have been minimal and corrected by logging out and revisiting the site. Service members are made aware of the CATCH program through marketing materials accessible to SAPR personnel via the sapr.mil website. Victims are briefed on the benefits of the CATCH program when they contact a SARC or SAPR VA to file a report of sexual assault. Information on the CATCH program is also being added to standardized SAPR posters for posting in high traffic areas around installations and aboard ships in accordance with DoD policy updates.

4.5 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the CATCH Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL legal officers have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your legal officers? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

During initial Judge Advocate and command legal officer training at the Naval Justice School, students are assigned the Code 20 SJA Sexual Assault Reporting Toolkit as a reading assignment, to include eligibility for restricted reporting. Students are also provided DoDI 6495.02 and the Commander’s Quick Reference Manual which were recently updated to reflect the current policies as references during this block of instruction. Since the restricted reporting eligibility recently changed, the instructors provide a voice-over to ensure the students are aware of the current policy.

Additionally, OJAG Code 20 produced and distributed timely SAPR policy update materials to assist judge advocates across the Fleet. Specifically, the updates covered the expansion of restricted reporting and updates to CATCH program eligibility. Legal officers also receive

the annual SAPR General Military Training (GMT) which includes content on the CATCH Program, its availability for victim use and CATCH POC information.

4.6 Eligibility to File a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property with a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:” How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL legal officers have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your legal officers? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

Since June 2021, newly-assigned trial counsel (military prosecutors) have attended the two-week MJOC. During this course, instructors cover the trial counsel’s role in the VWAP, including assisting with a victim’s right to file a “Section 540k Declination Letter” and request the return of personal property. While the applicable forms are new since the DSD Memo was published in November 2021, the Navy’s TCAP has, since 2016, promulgated a similar version of the declination form, in which victims acknowledge their rights and state their decision to decline further participation in a case. Importantly, trial counsel and NCIS have used the DoD SAPR sample “Section 540k Declination Letter” since November 2021. TCAP has continued to emphasize the importance of documenting victim input, declinations, and requests for the return of property during the MJOC course (offered three times each year), as well as during TCAP’s annual on-site mobile training team visits to each of the Navy’s prosecution offices.

4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)

In FY22, the Navy investigated eighteen individuals for alleged violations of UCMJ Article 93a, four of which were subsequently found guilty at courts-martial, nine of which were alternatively disposed, four of which are pending disposition, and one in which the Article 93a charge was dropped before trial.

4.8 Efforts to Address Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations: Identify major actions completed or underway to address the recommendations of IRC Line of Effort 1: Accountability. Focus response on IRC efforts undertaken during FY 2022. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

The Navy has made significant progress for every IRC recommendation within our purview during FY22. The Navy’s progress includes the following:

- *Recommendation 1.1: Creation of the Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.* As discussed above, the Navy has been steadily building towards full operational capacity for the OSTC and is on target for the statutory deadline of December 2023. A headquarters Navy OSTC, including an interim Lead STC, was established. This headquarters met initial operational capability in July 2022. The OSTC, along with the Navy and Marine Corps Operational Planning Team led by the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy (Military Law), meet weekly to ensure the manning, training and resourcing of the OSTC continues on schedule. The work has included: developing a manning design for the OSTC including paralegal and support personnel; identifying selection and certification criteria for special trial counsel and working on their Permanent Change of Station orders; assessing, reassessing and submitting budgetary requests; working to acquire office space and technology assets; drafting Department policy for the OSTC; and developing training requirements and curriculum for STCs. Specifically during FY22, SECNAV issued guidance for the OSTC. Subsequently, the JAG and Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to CMC) promulgated criteria for certification of OSTC officers. A Lead Special Trial Counsel (LSTC) board was held by each service, and as of December 2022, RDML Stephens, JAGC, USN, will be in place as the Navy LSTC. Given the detailed planning and progress made to date, the Navy is well positioned to accomplish all necessary steps for full operational capability as required.
- *Recommendation 1.2: Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints.* SECNAV established the IAP (Implementation Advisory Panel), comprised of several Assistant Secretaries, the General Counsel, the JAG, the SJA to CMC, the Director of NCIS, the Chief of Naval Personnel, the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, and other senior level stakeholders to advise him on how to successfully implement the IRC recommendations and related Congressional reforms. The Navy has determined that it will use specially trained NCIS Criminal Investigators to investigate sexual harassment allegations. To this end, NCIS anticipates that they will hire 150 Criminal Investigators to exclusively handle sexual harassment investigations. In the interim, the Navy issued All Navy Message, ALNAV 024/22, a policy designed to ensure independence in sexual harassment investigations.
- *Recommendation 1.3: Judge-ordered Military Protective Orders for victims of sexual assault and related offenses.* The IRC recommended that victims of sexual assault should be able to receive a MPO that is enforceable by civilian law enforcement. The Joint Service Committee (JSC) Subcommittee on the Implementation of Judicially-Issued Protective orders (JIMPOs) under the UCMJ considered the impact of a JIMPO system with respect to enforceability, firearms and ammunitions purchases and possession, and the timeliness of military justice actions. The Subcommittee submitted a report to the DoD General Counsel on 28 February 2022.

- *Recommendation 1.4: Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes.* This recommendation was modeled on the Navy’s existing program, as a result, it is fully implemented for the Navy. In 2007, the Navy JAG Corps established professionalized career billets to develop and retain a cadre of specialized litigators as military justice practitioners. Today, the Navy has 101 such board-designated officers in various paygrades (O3 to O7) and is serving as a model for the other Services in accomplishing this recommendation.
- *Recommendation 1.5: Judge-alone sentencing in all noncapital general and special courts-martial and establishment of sentencing parameters.* The DoD General Counsel directed the Services to establish the Sentencing Parameters and Criteria Board, consisting of each Service chief trial judge, to analyze and develop sentencing parameters and criteria. The board is on track to meet this requirement by January 2023.
- *Recommendation 1.7 a-f: Modify the UCMJ in several key areas to increase uniformity, reliability, and consistency in the military justice system.* The Navy has been engaged in these requirements through the Navy representation on the JSC. Several of these recommendations are presently being studied by the JSC and the individual Services.

4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.

In FY 23, the JAG’s highest priority is to successfully implement significant military justice system reform directed by statute and regulation. The ultimate goal is to support the timely and fair application of the military justice process across the Fleet, to include sexual assault cases. In accordance with the FY22 NDAA, standing up the OSTC will significantly overhaul and improve the handling of sexual assault cases. The Navy and Marine Corps Offices of Special Trial Counsel are Secretarial-level offices that will be independent from the chains of command of victims and those accused of offenses, both in appearance and in fact; specialized, that is, focused on covered offenses enumerated in the FY22 NDAA, as well as the FY23 NDAA; and expert, that is, possessed of the capacity and expertise necessary to effectively perform the duties assigned to the respective office. Covered offenses include sexual assault, sexual crimes against children, other sex-related offenses, domestic violence, stalking, retaliation, death or injury of an unborn child, and murder. As of 1 January 2025, sexual harassment under Article 134 will also be a covered offense.

Not later than December 27, 2023, SECNAV will, through the JAG and SJA to CMC, ensure that the Navy and Marine Corps OSTCs are at full operational capability, recognizing that those offices cannot exercise the authorities newly enacted by the FY22 and FY23 NDAs with respect to offenses that occur before December 28, 2023.

5. Goal 5 Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes

begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.4 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

The Navy developed a comprehensive DSAID data-entry guidebook for DSAID field users to supplement the DSAID User Manual promulgated by DoD SAPRO. This guidebook addresses each DSAID module and the tabulated data contained within the modules and also provides a case-entry matrix for SARCs to determine DSAID tracking eligibility. The guidebook follows required DSAID programming as well as data relevant to the Navy's input to the Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, both of which are focal points for monthly QA activities. The guide also explains common user errors, which may result in failure to interface with MCIO database, as well as policy requirements which inform recent DSAID enhancements (e.g., Retaliation Module, SAPR-Related Inquiry Module, Expedited Transfers enhancement, and Electronic File Locker enhancement).

QA activities are performed monthly at the CNIC HQ SAPR level, with focus on Relevant Data Not Available for Restricted, Unrestricted, and Retaliation cases, CMG general and case-specific meeting minutes, MCIO database interface, missing DSAID cases, and SAPR-Related Inquiries. Quarterly QA focuses on the entry of expedited transfers, SAPR VA profiles maintenance, and the entry of continuing education units (CEU). Annual QA is performed to identify and remove personally identifiable information (PII) and protected healthcare information (PHI) not permitted within DSAID.

The Navy requires all DSAID users to complete DoD SAPR web-based training on the Joint Knowledge Online platform prior to granting access. In addition, DSAID field users must attend CNIC HQ SAPR training, which covers the practical and ethical considerations of DSAID data-entry. The D-SAACP Code of Ethics, as well as DoD and Navy guidance around the proper documentation and handling of PII/PHI, is covered in this training and supplements the "how-to" aspects of the DSAID User Manual. This training, in conjunction with the guidebook, standardizes data entry across the enterprise.

USFF N1 COE Team provides bi-annual updates to Flag Leadership during the Culture of Excellence Executive Steering Committee on data and demographics surrounding SAPR incidents throughout the Fleet. Due to correlation in heightened Destructive Behaviors during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic (COVID-19), the team began submitting a monthly analysis on not only Sexual Assault incidents but all destructive behaviors in order to closely monitor any rise. The quarterly and monthly discussions allow all stakeholders to monitor and make informed decisions to impact and improve policies.

5.2 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2022, and describe the means by which you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

The Navy conducts entry level SAPR training at two separate times during a recruit's assignment at Recruit Training Command (RTC) (Basic Military Training) to ensure understanding of SAPR concepts and the importance of the SAPR program during initial entry training and throughout their military careers. The first SAPR training session, delivered by Recruit Division Commander occurs during week one, day four, and consists of a ninety-minute presentation covering an overview of the SAPR program with the terminal learning objective of understanding the Navy's sexual assault policies and procedures by all recruits. The second training session takes place during week three, day four and is taught by senior RTC leadership. This training emphasizes the importance of the SAPR Program at all levels of the Navy and reviews key policies and procedures. Recruits undergo an exam covering basic military training concepts on week 2, day 5, which includes questions on SAPR concepts, policies, and procedures presented at both in-person trainings and in the SAPR portion of the recruit Trainee Guide. Recruits who do not pass the overall exam receive remedial training on all exam content.

The Navy added two weeks onto basic training that focus on adding more leadership and professional development to the basic training toolkit that Sailors can rely on throughout their careers. This additional training, titled "Sailor for Life", reinforces character development with a warfighting spirit and addresses mentorship, small-unit leadership, advanced Warrior Toughness, as well as professional and personal development. Included in the "Sailor for Life" curriculum are several interactive, scenario driven modules that focus on healthy relationships, sexual consent, sexual assault reporting options and bystander intervention.

During advanced military training (Navy "A-Schools"), SAPR training is presented by command SAPR Administrative Unit Victim Advocates to all students and instructors via facilitated, small group Navy SAPR GMT curriculum modules in accordance with the Navy policy and requirements. The Navy is piloting a promising post-training assessment to measure understanding of key concepts and learning objectives and test for the level of effectiveness of the Navy SAPR GMT.

From testing results, willingness of recruits and new Sailors to report sexual assaults, and a minimum number of sexual assault incidents occurring during Recruit Training and A-Schools, the Navy believes that the current SAPR and Sailor for Life training is adequate and establishes a firm and positive foundation for Sailors moving to operational Fleet units. Training content, dosage, and assessments are reviewed on an annual and as needed basis to respond to changes in policy and to ensure concepts, behaviors and policies are up-to-date and effective based on recruit feedback.

5.3 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments with regard to preventing sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)

In addition to completing all required prevention training/initiatives, commands are delivering training led by a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs and VLC. Although the primary method of enhancing and ensuring safety and security in living and working environments is through prevention training, situational awareness and Sailor intervention, a variety of deterrence measures are available to installation and unit commanders across the Navy enterprise. These measures include roving barracks patrols, with the goal of increasing the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct, increased oversight by leaders for government contracted berthing, and safe ride home programs. Commanders are empowered to utilize "All Hands," social media, PSAs, and Plans of the Day, Week, and Month at a unit level to educate personnel on personal safety as well as sexual assault and prevention strategies.

5.4 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further

The Navy leadership supports continued collaborative force-wide initiatives such as Cultural Workshops, Resilient Workshop Summits, and the COE Working Group to further develop, improve, and assess program effectiveness. The Navy prevention and response experts will continue to leverage data and insights from these efforts to identify program gaps, focus on vulnerable populations, and determine the Navy’s ability to scale initiative to the Fleet. The Navy will continue analyzing data and programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. Beyond efforts previously mentioned in Goals 1 through 4, the following are additional efforts.

CNIC HQ SAPR will administer the annual Post-Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) Data Collection Survey, which solicits feedback from the SARCs on best practices, installation efforts, and challenges. Findings from the survey inform program improvement, such as prevention programming education for SARCs, engaging Sailors and leadership in SAPR, and how to effectively leverage existing resources to maximize the impact of SAAPM efforts.

The Navy CATCH stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, NCIS, VLCP, and N17, will review program performance and update training and awareness efforts as required to maximize participation.

As mentioned in Goal 1 – Prevention, N17 continues to develop a Commander’s Risk Mitigation Dashboard (CRMD), which will be a common operating platform that informs leadership of potential counterproductive workplace behavior risks and trends identified from headquarters to the unit level. Along with the CRMD, the Navy also is planning on finalizing a corresponding Commanders Playbook which will provide unit Commander’s with solutions to address information from the CRMD.

Assessment efforts assist in collecting and analyzing data to measure and report the impact of the Navy SAPR programs and to drive adjustments to prevention and response efforts. These assessments support the Navy’s ability to continually improve overall command culture, and set conditions to prevent, respond to, or intervene in destructive behaviors.

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2022 on the following:

6.1 COVID-19 Impact: Discuss any continuing impacts the COVID-19 pandemic is having on your Military Service’s/NGB’s efforts in any of the five SAPR goals (e.g., prevention efforts, in-person training, SAFE/evidence processing). If there is a continuing impact, what adjustments and communication efforts were made in FY 2022 to ensure the advancement of your SAPR efforts?

The Navy Installations continue to observe physical distancing as applicable to health protection condition levels. For in-person events (i.e., training, participant activities), greater emphasis has been placed on reformatting activities for small groups, outdoor environments, and offering virtual options where and when applicable. Despite continuation of COVID-19 precautions, data indicates that participation in SAPR events increased over

FY21 totals. For example, total participation in sexual assault awareness- and prevention-raising events for FY22 increased by 170% from FY21. However, this still remains down 14% from pre-COVID-19 participation in FY20.

In FY21, continuing education was affected by COVID-19 restrictions causing a large number of SAPR personnel to cancel in-person annual training hosted by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). CNIC HQ SAPR provided SAPR personnel with an extensive list of organizations which provide victim-focused, trauma-informed victim advocacy, and care continuing education opportunities via a virtual platform as an alternative to the NOVA training. In FY22, NOVA offered a hybrid model which allowed some SAPR personnel to attend the annual training in-person while others were afforded the opportunity to attend virtually; thereby, allowing SAPR personnel to obtain the CEUs needed to renew and maintain their D-SAACP certifications in accordance with policy requirements.

In FY22 there were no continuing impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic had on sexual assault medical forensic exam feasibility. Sexual assault medical forensic exams were performed at the Navy MTFs in-person and without delay. Additionally, the two-week Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination initial training course held on board Fort Sam Houston was conducted live and in-person during every one of the 10 two-week courses offered during this entire fiscal year. Also, the Medical Inspector General continued inspections and evaluations of SAMFE programs across the Navy Medicine on site.

The responses from FY20 and FY21 for NCIS remain relevant. COVID-19-related restrictions and cancellations at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) continue to negatively impact in-person training opportunities for NCIS investigators. However, in FY22, NCIS made up for some FY21 and FY22 training losses by shifting one SVIP certification course to an online forum and moving a second SVIP training session to an alternate (non-FLETC) location.

6.2 Survey Results: If not addressed in previous responses, describe your leadership-approved policy changes (if any) being initiated as a result of the findings from the FY 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys of Active Duty and Reserve Component Members and the FY2022 Defense Organizational Climate Surveys.

The Navy continues to review and analyze the data provided within the results of the FY 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey and FY22 Defense Organizational Climate Surveys (DEOCS). This information is instrumental in understanding the underlying issues and protective and risk factors that confront Sailors in and around their workplaces and homes. In the upcoming year, survey findings and data will be used to inform IRC recommendation implementation, develop the Navy prevention policy and programs, and refine response protocols at both the enterprise and local levels.

7. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Requirements and Government Accountability Office (GAO) Recommendations:

Provide your Military Service's status on the NDAA sections listed below. There are unique requirements embedded within each NDAA section's language, so referring to the entire section is necessary. Military Service's should also refer to GAO Report, GAO 22 103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022) and provide their updates based on the recommendations in that report.

After reviewing the designated NDAA and GAO section:

If action(s) has/have been implemented, provide the completion date and a short narrative (300 words or less) describing the action taken (e.g., Completed: January 15, 2022. Requirement added to AR 600 20, Army Command Policy).

If the action(s) has/have not been implemented, provide the projected completion date only without narrative (e.g., Projected Completion Date: January 15, 2023).

7.1 (Army) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1721: Tracking of compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to sexual assaults. (Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 6)

Not applicable.

7.2 (Marine Corps & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2015, section 508: Required consideration of certain elements of command climate in performance appraisals of commanding officers. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendations 7 (Marine Corps) & 8 (Air Force))

Not applicable.

7.3 (Army) NDAA for FY 2012, section 582(a): Consideration of application for permanent change of station or unit transfer based on humanitarian conditions for victim of sexual assault or related offense. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 10)

Not applicable.

7.4 (Navy) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1741(a)-(c): Enhanced protections for prospective members and new members of the Armed Forces during entry-level processing and training. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 11)

Completed: 1 May 2022. United States Military Entrance Processing Command Regulation 600-22 "Personnel - General Personal Relationships" establishes policy on personal relationships within USMEPCON. Section 1-7, "Applicant or enlistee/staff relationships", forbids military and civilian USMEPCON members from socializing or maintaining any other

contact with any applicant or enlistee for any reason other than that required in order to accomplish the unit mission.

Commander Navy Recruiting Command Instruction 1130.8M “Navy Recruiting Manual-Enlisted”, prohibits the Navy recruiting personnel from communicating with a prospect, applicant, Future Sailor, or their family via any personal social media, cell phone, or via texting. Vulgar, sexually explicit, or obscene language or conduct is prohibited. Section 5, 010502 (a) mandates that applicants will never be made to feel a recruiter, or member of the Navy recruiting is ever taking advantage of situation. The Navy recruiting personnel exhibiting such behavior will face administrative or disciplinary action.

Additionally, per the current Navy policy, commanders at all levels ensure every member under their charge has been provided fraternization, discrimination, and sexual harassment training and education under the Navy policy, including all Sailors, civilian employees and Future Sailors

Recruiters also sign a Naval Personnel (NAVPERS) 1070/613 Administrative Remarks Form (PG-13) acknowledging the Navy Recruiting Command’s fraternization policy covering applicants and future sailors.

7.5 (Navy & Marine Corps) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1745(a)-(c): Inclusion and command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records of members of the Armed Forces. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, “DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts,” (March 2022), Recommendation 12)

Completed: 1 May 2022. Within 5 business days following the adjudication of a court-martial or Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) or at the completion of the NJP appeal process for any sex-related offenses (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 of the UCMJ), a NAVPERS Form 1070/887, “Sex Offense Accountability Record” is required to be filed within the Service member’s official military personnel file, where it will remain for the duration of the Service member’s career. The NAVPERS 1070/887 annotates any convictions at court-martial or awarded NJP for sex-related offense(s), regardless of recommendation for retention or separation from the naval service. Submission of the NAVPERS 1070/887 will generate a field code 91 (FC 91) entry in the official military personnel file to alert commanding officer of Service members who received a court-martial conviction or NJP for these offenses. Commanders, commanding officers, and officers in charge are required to review all documents in FC 91 for all newly reporting Service members within 30 days of reporting onboard.

7.6 (Army, Navy, & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2018, section 535(a)-(b): Sexual assault prevention and response training for all individuals enlisted in the Armed Forces under a delayed entry program. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, “DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts,” (March 2022), Recommendations 13 (Army), 14 (Navy), & 15 (Air Force))

Completed: 1 May 2022. All members of the delayed entry program (DEP) are required to watch a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response – DEP training video and must sign a NAVPERS 1070/613 Administrative Remarks Form (Page-13) acknowledging the viewing of the video and understanding of the Navy’s policies on sexual assault, fraternization, and sexual harassment. Additionally on the Page-13, each DEP member must agree to not violate these policies; that they will report violations of any of the policies; and that they will not be discharged from the Navy if they are victims of these offenses. Members of the DEP are given a copy of the Page-13.

DEP members are also instructed to notify the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Command Master Chief, Operations Officer, Chief Recruiter, Legal Officer, Command Duty Officer, Navy Recruiting Command (NAVCRUITCOM), or NAVCRUITCOM Inspector General of any unethical behavior they observe while in DEP and are provided contact information.

7.7 (Army, Navy, & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2019, section 545(a)-(c): Development of resource guides regarding sexual assault for the military service academies. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, “DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts,” (March 2022), Recommendations 16 (Army), 17 (Navy), & 18 (Air Force))

Completed: 1 May 2022. The United States Naval Academy meets this requirement with the updating and making available a Sexual Assault Response Resource Guide to the Midshipman Brigade at the start of each Academic Program year. The resource guide, among other things, includes specific SAPR information, such as an explanation of prohibited conduct; assurance by the SAPR office to work tirelessly to carry concerns forward in an effort to effect appropriate response from leadership; and contact information for support counseling resources.

Specifically, the guide provides an explanation of prohibited conduct as well as examples, an explanation of consent and victims’ rights. Also listed is the restricted and unrestricted reporting process, who can take reports, information on protection from retaliation and references to all supporting and pertinent policies. An extensive list of resources for victims of sexual assault includes SAPR staff, sexual harassment response, medical and counseling assistance, law enforcement and legal services and local and national crisis resources.

The information contained in the guide is delivered to incoming 4th Class Midshipmen during induction training at a SAPR Orientation which includes how to access the guide on the Academy Intranet site. All other Midshipmen are briefed annually on the SAPR Program and the Resource Guide.

8. Analytics Discussion

8.1 Military Services/NGB*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging

sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.

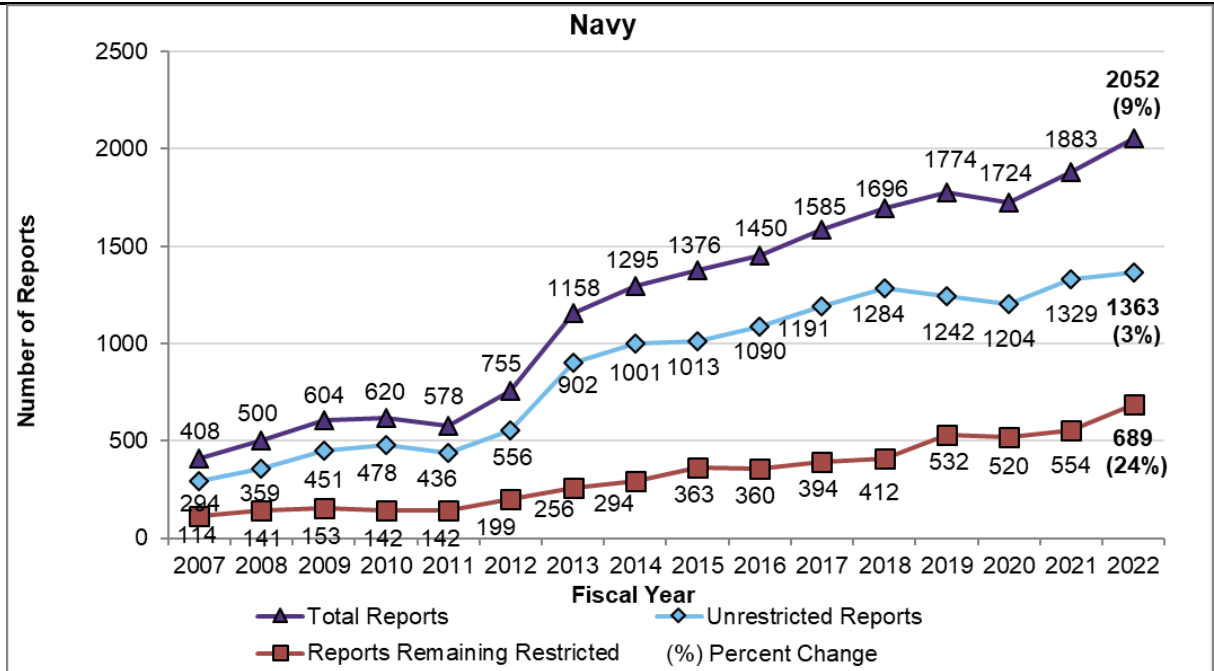
***NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

This section must briefly address each of the following:

- **Notable changes in the data over time**
- **Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data**
- **The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) (Metric #11)**
- **The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Non-Metric #6)**
- **The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #7)**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)**
- **Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)**

I. Overview

In FY22, there were 2,052 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 9.0% increase from FY21 (1,883). The sustained increase in reporting suggests the Navy is making progress in closing the gap between reporting and prevalence of sexual assault. While these results are a favorable indicator, much work remains in understanding, preventing, and responding to this destructive behavior.



II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY22 there were 1,363 unrestricted reports, representing a 2.6% increase from FY21 (1,329). Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a MCIO investigation and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

Service Member on Service Member

The Navy Service member on Service member (or “blue-on-blue”) allegations of sexual assault represented 46.2% (616 of 1,332) of Unrestricted Reports compared to 46.2% (614 of 1,329) in FY21. There was a 1.7% decrease in blue-on-blue penetration allegations (226 compared to 230 in FY21) and a 11.4% increase in blue-on-blue contact allegations (390 compared to 350 in FY21).

Male Victim Reporting

Male Service member victims continue to be an area of strategic focus for the Navy SAPR program and reporting by this population increased in FY22. Unrestricted Reports made by males increased by 0.8% (262 compared to 260 in FY21) and they accounted for a slightly smaller percentage of unrestricted reports than in FY21 (20.0% compared to 21.4%).

Service Member Victim Unrestricted Reports (by Gender)			
Fiscal Year (FY)	Males	Females	Total
FY22	262	1,048	1,310
FY21	260	955	1,215
FY20	238	844	1,082

Expedited Transfers

In FY22, there were 334 requests for Expedited Transfers made by Service member victims (compared to 327 in FY21). Of these, 35 were unit/duty requests and 292 were installation requests (compared to 62 unit/duty and 258 installation requests in FY21). Of the denied requests, all seven were denied due to the report being found non-credible.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year (FY)	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Unrestricted Reports
FY22	334	327	7	1,332
FY21	327	321	6	1,215
FY20	324	319	5	1,082

Military Protective Orders (MPO)

In FY22, there were 163 MPOs issued, representing a 27.2% decrease from FY21 (224). Ten MPO violations were reported during this fiscal year.

III. Restricted Reports

In FY22, there were 861 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing an 18.3% increase from FY21 (728). Of those, 172 or 20.0% were converted to unrestricted reports (compared to 174 or 23.9% in FY21), resulting in 689 reports remaining restricted (compared to 554 in FY21). Restricted reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

IV. Victims Support Services

Unrestricted Reports

In FY22, there were 10,409 support service referrals for victims who made unrestricted reports, representing a 0.2% increase from FY21 (10,384). Of those referrals, 9,820 or 94.3% were for military resources and 589 or 5.7% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (2,406), legal (1,890), and behavioral health (1,362) referrals. These military resource referrals

accounted for 57.6% of all requests made in this category. Additionally, DoD Safe Helpline referrals increased by 27.2% (1,122 compared to 882 in FY21).

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: Rape Crisis Center (138), Victim Advocate (137), and Behavior Health (100) referrals, and they accounted for 63.7% of all requests made in this category.

Restricted Reports

In FY22, there were 4,605 support service referrals for victims who made restricted reports representing a 22.7% increase from FY21 (3,753). Of those referrals, 4,301 or 93.4% were for military resources and 304 or 6.6% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (1,116), behavioral health (700), and legal/special victims counsel (SVC) (608) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 56.4% of all requests made in this category.

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: rape crisis center (95), victim advocate (63), and behavioral health (60) referrals. They accounted for 71.7% of all requests made in this category.

V. Investigations

In FY22, 1,253 investigations were completed, representing a 12.9% increase from FY21 (1,110). Of those investigations, 1,230 or 98.2% were completed by the service MCIOs and 23 or 1.8% were completed by either U.S. civilian or foreign law enforcement agencies.

The average length of investigations conducted by the NCIS was 117 days and the median was 98 days, compared to an average of 118 days and a median of 94 days in FY21 (representing a 0.85% decrease in the average, and a 4.1% increase in the median). This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, and/or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving confessions or limited evidence (e.g., cases involving victim declinations or unknown subjects).

The average length of time between the date the investigation was closed and the date the Navy took a command action was 85 days and the median was 72 days, compared to 98 days on average and a median of 92 days in FY21 (representing a 13.2% decrease in average days and 21.7% decrease in median days).

In cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 578 days (a 29.9% increase from FY21's 445 days) and the median was 564 days in FY22 (a 15.8% increase from FY21's 487 days). In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of

time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 204 days, representing a 6.8% decrease from FY21.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

In FY22, the percentage of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process increased to 9.1% (72 of 794) compared to 8.5% (68 of 800) in FY21 and 6.1% (40 of 655) in FY20.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY22, command action was taken against 476 (59.9% of 794) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) allegations. Types of command action include court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, and other adverse administrative actions.

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY22, there were 53 (6.7% of 794) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, compared to 81 (10.1% of 800) in FY21. A total of 39 (4.9% of 794) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 28 cases were for penetrating offenses, resulting in 18 (64.3%) convictions and 10 (35.7%) acquittals. The remaining 11 cases were for contact offenses, resulting in 10 (90.9%) convictions and one (9.1%) acquittal.

8.2 Personnel Support: Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 2, para 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full Time	Part Time
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Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	3	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	71	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	0	1
Civilian SARCs	See above.	105	4
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC, and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	0	4,595
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	81	9
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	308	0
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	186	436
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	5	163

Notes:

1. Program Managers:
 - a. CNIC: 2
 - b. USNA: 1

2. Dedicated HQ Level Professionals:
 - a. N17: 5
 - b. NCIS: 2
 - c. SAPR Officers: 53
 - d. CNIC HQ SAPR: 4
 - e. Fleets: 3
 - f. INDOPACOM: 1
 - g. USNA: 3

3. Sexual Assault-Specific Legal:
 - a. Trial Counsel Assistance Program and Region Legal Service Offices: 57 personnel (includes only those SVIP-qualified Trial Counsel (34), paralegals (21), and administrative support personnel (2)).
 - b. Defense Counsel Assistance Program and Defense Service Offices: 184 personnel (99 officers, 66 enlisted, and 19 civilian personnel).
 - c. VLC Program: 58 personnel: VLC (44), VLC HQ (4), Enlisted Administrative Support (8), and Civilian Paralegals (2).
 - d. OJAG Code 20: 9 personnel.

4. Sexual Assault Specific Investigators: NCIS has trained 1,036 special agents via AASATP or through the addition to Special Agent Basic Training Program.

5. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners:
 - a. Civilian SAFE Program Managers: 5 (SAMFE certified)
 - b. SAMFEs: 163 (who stand watch at the MTF and/or are operational)

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY22. 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>		FY22 Totals
# FY22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		1332
# Service Member Victims		1248
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		82
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		1332
# Service Member on Service Member		616
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		82
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		20
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		161
# Relevant Data Not Available		453
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		1332
# On military installation		518
# Off military installation		448
# Unidentified location		366
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		1332
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY22		1275
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2022		439
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2022		836
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		37
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		20
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		8
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		3
# Victims - Other		9
# All Restricted Reports received in FY22 (one Victim per report)		861
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		172
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY22		689
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY22	FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1332	1248
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	362	343
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	135	119
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	98	93
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	258	227
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	90	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	389	384
Time of sexual assault	1332	1248
# Midnight to 6 am	271	241
# 6 am to 6 pm	183	174
# 6 pm to midnight	318	298
# Unknown	99	96
# Relevant Data Not Available	461	439
Day of sexual assault	1332	1248
# Sunday	137	128
# Monday	136	121
# Tuesday	110	105
# Wednesday	98	92
# Thursday	110	95
# Friday	162	144
# Saturday	188	177
# Relevant Data Not Available	391	386

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	FY22 Totals		
	537	117	15	28	47	135	1	452	1332		
# Service Member on Service Member	438	103	14	25	8	28	0	0	616		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	72	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	82		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	20		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	12	3	0	0	39	102	0	0	161		
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	450	453		
FY22 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 FY22	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rapes (Art 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
D1	99	0	293	0	17	431	0	0	21	471	1332
# Service Member on Service Member	41	0	185	0	9	332	0	0	12	32	616
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	15	0	34	0	0	17	0	0	1	15	82
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4	0	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	4	20
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	22	0	43	0	2	54	0	0	8	32	161
# Relevant Data Not Available	17	0	26	0	4	16	0	0	0	38	453
D2											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY22 Reports	83	0	259	0	17	413	0	0	20	456	1248
# Service Member Victims: Female	76	0	224	0	14	292	0	0	17	325	962
# Service Member Victims: Male	7	0	35	0	3	121	0	0	3	117	286
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY22	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY22	1241
# Investigations Completed as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	814
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	427
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY22	929
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	664
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	649
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	19
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	226
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
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	2
# 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	7
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	1
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY22	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY22. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY22 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1198
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	41
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	80
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	983
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	717
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	694
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	23
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# 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	23
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	231
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	1256
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	11
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	9
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1143
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1137
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	6
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	97
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	14
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	14
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	13
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	12
# 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	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY22	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY22										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY22 Totals
	Rape (Art 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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)			
F1. Gender of Victims	107	0	310	0	21	461	0	0	23	348	1270
# Male	8	0	30	0	3	126	0	0	3	88	261
# Female	99	0	280	0	18	331	0	0	20	260	1008
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	107	0	310	0	21	461	0	0	23	348	1270
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4
# 16-19	36	0	78	0	4	126	0	0	4	38	288
# 20-24	41	0	148	0	8	223	0	0	15	41	476
# 25-34	22	0	58	0	8	76	0	0	1	20	185
# 35-49	5	0	14	0	1	15	0	0	1	10	48
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	107	0	310	0	21	461	0	0	23	348	1270
# Service Member	87	0	272	0	20	436	0	0	21	333	1169
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	16	0	36	0	1	18	0	0	2	14	87
# Foreign National	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	87	0	272	0	20	436	0	0	21	333	1169
# E1-E4	63	0	204	0	13	351	0	0	18	257	904
# E5-E9	19	0	47	0	7	73	0	0	2	46	194
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	48
# O4-O10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	87	0	272	0	20	436	0	0	21	333	1169
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# Navy	86	0	271	0	20	433	0	0	20	330	1169
# Marines	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	87	0	272	0	20	436	0	0	21	333	1169
# Active Duty	83	0	255	0	19	418	0	0	20	317	1117
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	10	0	1	15	0	0	1	11	41
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY22										FY22 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art 120)	Indecent Assault (Art 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	114	0	310	0	15	451	0	0	24	81	995
# Male	88	0	238	0	11	246	0	0	15	46	744
# Female	3	0	11	0	0	27	0	0	1	1	42
# Unknown	23	0	61	0	4	78	0	0	9	33	206
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G2. Age of Subjects	114	0	310	0	15	451	0	0	24	81	995
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	10	0	18	0	1	55	0	0	1	3	90
# 20-24	39	0	120	0	5	146	0	0	9	15	338
# 25-29	25	0	79	0	1	101	0	0	3	13	223
# 30-34	8	0	23	0	2	55	0	0	2	5	95
# 35-39	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8
# 40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 45 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	30	0	68	0	0	94	0	0	9	39	246
G3. Subject Type	114	0	310	0	15	451	0	0	24	81	995
# Service Member	69	0	238	0	9	361	0	0	15	38	730
# 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	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	8
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	22
# 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	31	0	64	0	5	83	0	0	9	34	209
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	0	4	0	1	7	0	0	0	3	29
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	69	0	238	0	9	361	0	0	15	38	730
# E1-E4	43	0	140	0	6	214	0	0	8	25	436
# E5-E9	20	0	79	0	3	122	0	0	6	8	238
# WO1-WO5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# O1-O3	2	0	9	0	0	15	0	0	1	1	28
# O4-O10	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	69	0	238	0	9	361	0	0	15	38	730
# Army	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
# Navy	65	0	223	0	8	343	0	0	15	36	693
# Marines	3	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	20
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	69	0	238	0	9	361	0	0	15	38	730
# Active Duty	68	0	224	0	8	343	0	0	15	36	692
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	#REF!	# Victims in investigations completed in FY22	1270
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY22	432	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY22	811
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	123		
# Unknown Offenders	94	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	41
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	28	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	18
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	21
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	233	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	50	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	164		
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	49
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	19	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	149
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
		# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	18
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	696	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	722
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2022	203		
# FY22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	203	# FY22 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	196
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	9
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	31	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	31
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	39	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	35
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	28	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	24
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	54	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	55
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	15
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	17	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	19
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY22	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	60
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY22	4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY22	56
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	7
# Officer and Cadet/Midshipmen Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	3
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	41
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	12
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	29
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	29
# Subjects receiving confinement	25
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	26
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	15
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	13
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY22	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY22	93
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY22	14
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY22	79
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	75
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	6
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	69
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	57
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	51
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	41
# Subjects receiving extra duty	35
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	10
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	30
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	21
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY22	18
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	72
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	11
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	36
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY22	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	45

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY22	20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY22	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY22	20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	1
# 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	3
# Officer and Cadet/Midshipmen Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	15
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	14
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	14
# Subjects receiving confinement	14
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	11
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	
FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY22	99
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY22	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY22	94
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	2
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	92
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	4
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	88
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	56
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	65
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	55
# Subjects receiving extra duty	50
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	13
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	24
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	18
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	
FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY22	4
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	34
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	18
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY22	4
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	24

Restricted Reports

A. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	861
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	855
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22*	172
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	172
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	689
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	683
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	689
# Service Member on Service Member	480
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	113
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	89
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	689
# On military installation	231
# Off military installation	332
# Unidentified location	84
# Relevant Data Not Available	42
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	689
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	140
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	67
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	43
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	138
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	126
# Relevant Data Not Available	175
Time of sexual assault incident	689
# Midnight to 6 am	150
# 6 am to 6 pm	75
# 6 pm to midnight	262
# Unknown	167
# Relevant Data Not Available	35
Day of sexual assault incident	689
# Sunday	80
# Monday	46
# Tuesday	55
# Wednesday	55
# Thursday	60
# Friday	90
# Saturday	128
# Relevant Data Not Available	175
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims	683
# Army Victims	6
# Navy Victims	661
# Marines Victims	8
# Air Force Victims	8
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY22 Totals
Gender of Victims		689
# Male		149
# Female		540
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		689
# 0-15		29
# 16-19		169
# 20-24		333
# 25-34		140
# 35-49		14
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		4
Grade of Service Member Victims		683
# E1-E4		419
# E5-E9		166
# WO1-WO5		1
# O1-O3		48
# O4-O10		3
# Cadet/Midshipman		46
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		683
# Active Duty		625
# Reserve (Activated)		11
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		46
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		689
# Service Member		683
--# DoD-Civilian		
--# DoD-Contractor		
--# Other US Government-Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		6
--# Foreign-National		
--# Foreign-Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		70
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		40
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		30
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		38.4
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		53.4
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY22		FY22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22		31
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		31
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		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 FY22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made</i>		
A SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY22 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	9820	
# Medical	960	
# Behavioral Health	1362	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1890	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1165	
# Rape Crisis Center	2406	
# Victim Advocate/Informed Victim Advocate	1122	
# DoD Safe Helpline	915	
# Other	589	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	23	
# Medical	100	
# Behavioral Health	11	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	9	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	138	
# Rape Crisis Center	137	
# Victim Advocate	171	
# DoD Safe Helpline	133	
# Other	1	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	133	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	80	
B FY22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY22 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders Issued during FY22	163	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY22	6	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	6	
# 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 on Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim</i>		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	33	Total Number Denied 7
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total) 6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	292	Currently TAD, therefore request was invalid
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	7	No credible report/determination of sexual assault
		Other - Best care was provided here at the command and other command actions were pending for this victim
C SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY22 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	4301	
# Medical	473	Details unknown as a previous SARC worked the case
# Behavioral Health	700	SARC update included that the incident did not meet the elements of SA
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	608	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	599	
# Rape Crisis Center	1116	
# Victim Advocate/Informed Victim Advocate	500	
# DoD Safe Helpline	305	
# Other	304	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	16	
# Medical	60	
# Behavioral Health	5	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	63	
# Rape Crisis Center	63	
# Victim Advocate	50	
# DoD Safe Helpline	80	
# Other	0	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	80	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY22 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	74
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	9
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	56
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	74
# Male	2
# Female	66
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	74
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	56
D4. Non-Service Member Type	74
# DoD Civilian	5
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	2
# US Civilian	57
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	195
# Medical	16
# Behavioral Health	26
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	29
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	20
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	73
# DoD Safe Helpline	12
# Other	19
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	66
# Medical	6
# Behavioral Health	8
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	21
# Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	14
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	15
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS	FY22 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	6
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	6
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	6
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	6
# Male	0
# Female	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	6
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	3
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	6
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	38
# Medical	4
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	4
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY22 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY22. 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.	FY22 Totals	
# FY22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	11	
# Service Member Victims	11	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	11	
# Service Member on Service Member	1	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	11	
# On military installation	2	
# Off military installation	8	
# Unidentified location	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	11	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY22	11	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2022	2	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2022	9	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY22 (one Victim per report)	12	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	3	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY22	9	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY22	FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	11	11
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	5	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	11	11
# Midnight to 6 am	1	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	4	4
# 6 pm to midnight	6	6
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	11	11
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	3	3
# Thursday	3	3
# Friday	1	1
# Saturday	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (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	FY22 Totals		
		2	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	11	
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7		
FY22 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 FY22	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
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 (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
D1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	7
D2											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY22 Reports	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	8
# 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 FY22											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	6
# 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	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Thursday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY22 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 FY22. 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 (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Bahreini	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
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	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
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	11

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY22	13
# Investigations Completed as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	9
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	4
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY22	6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	2
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY22. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY22 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	13
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	11
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	13
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	12
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs) in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY22												
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							Offense Code Data Not Available	FY22 Totals
	Rape (Art 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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)				
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)													
F1. Gender of Victims	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# Female	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	11	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 20-24	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# 35-49	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Service Member	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# E5-E9	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	
# Active Duty	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

G DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 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 FY22											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY22 Totals
	Rape (Art 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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)			
G1. Gender of Subjects												
# Male	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 35-49	0	0	1	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	
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	
G3. Subject Type	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	
# Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	17	# Victims in investigations completed in FY22	13
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY22	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY22	9
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	2	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# 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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	6		
# Unknown Offenders	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# 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	2	# 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
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	7	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	6
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2022	0		
# FY22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY22 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences 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	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences 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
Unrestricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
A. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports		12
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports		12
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22*		3
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted		9
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted		9
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories		9
# Service Member on Service Member		9
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring		9
# On military installation		5
# Off military installation		4
# Unidentified location		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report		9
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		1
# 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		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
Time of sexual assault incident		9
# Midnight to 6 am		3
# 6 am to 6 pm		1
# 6 pm to midnight		4
# Unknown		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Day of sexual assault incident		9
# Sunday		0
# Monday		1
# Tuesday		0
# Wednesday		1
# Thursday		0
# Friday		2
# Saturday		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims		9
# Army Victims		0
# Navy Victims		6
# Marines Victims		1
# Air Force Victims		2
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
Gender of Victims	9
# Male	6
# Female	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	9
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	4
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	9
# E1-E4	3
# E5-E9	5
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	9
# Active Duty	9
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	9
# Service Member	9
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	25
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	39.85
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY22 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY22 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY22 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	9
Afghanistan	1
Bahrain	2
Djibouti	2
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	1
Lebanon	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	0
Somalia	0
Syria	0
Turkey	0
Uae	1
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.	

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY CAI FY22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	112
# Medical	10
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	17
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	37
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	9
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	11
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY22	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	63
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	12
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	8
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	15
# DoD Safe Helpline	8
# Other	11
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	6
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	2
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	2
# Male	0
# Female	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	2
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D4. Non-Service Member Type	2
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	NCS	Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Navy	E-3	Female	Military	Navy	N/A	Male	Information referred to MCIO	Allegations unfounded based on criminal investigations only, per DoDI 5505.18	Yes	N/A	V/ was interviewed by NCS and reported multiple complaints while assigned to the restricted barracks. V/ reported issues such as having her smoking privileges revoked, complaints with the warding process, and an argument with another student. Ultimately, there was no evidence that these complaints were related to her prior allegation or that anyone involved is aware that she came forward in the first place. NCS investigated and determined that the treatment of the sailor was unrelated to her victim status.
2	NCS	UCMJ - Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex-related Offense	N/A	Military	Navy	E-1	Female	Military	Navy	E-1	Female	Referred to a Sexual Assault Investigation	Referred to a Sexual Assault Investigation	Yes	N/A	Retaliation case investigated as sexual assault. Offender discharged from military. Case is resolved.
3	Navy IG	N/A	N/A	Military	Navy	E-3	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	No Retaliator Identified
4	Navy IG	Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Navy	E-3	Female	Military	Navy	E-2	Male	Briefings/trainings for alleged retaliator(s) and/or unit/installation, Informal/verbal counseling of alleged retaliator(s) , Information referred to IG, New policies implemented by command in unit/installation, Unfavorable personnel action, punishment, or administrative action against the retaliation reporter reversed through command intervention	Allegations substantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim of sexual assault was issued a MPO from the command. The command believed that the victim violated the MPO and therefore command legal brought victim into their office for questioning. Prior to questioning, command legal administered Article 11b rights. Victim then reported questioning and allegation of orders violation as retaliation. Command interviewed prior to IG finding and clarified to legal investigators that MPOs are not lawful orders binding on protected parties and if any person who will be questioned by legal is suspected of being a victim of sexual assault then they will seek further guidance from leadership or Staff Judge Advocate.
5	Navy Chain of Command	N/A	N/A	Military	Navy	E-1	Female	Military	Navy	E-1	Female	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	insufficient evidence
6	NCS	N/A	N/A	Military	Navy	E-3	Male	Military	Navy	N/A	Male	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim no longer felt retaliated against - issues rectified.
7a	Navy IG	Cruelty or Maltreatment, Ostracism, Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Navy	E-6	Male	Military	Navy	O-3	Male	Information referred to IG	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Case was opened as a SAPR IG by the sailor and referred by Navy to DoD SAPR IG. Command had conducted a Human factors board on the sailor and had referred charges to a special courts martial for UA and Disrespect towards a Superior Commissioned Officer. Sailor opened a SAPR IG by saying that the commands actions were tied to a 2016 sexual assault at a previous command. That Sexual Assault was investigated by NCS but suspects were not able to be identified. DoD IG closed it's retaliation investigation with no action taken.
7b	Navy IG	Cruelty or Maltreatment, Ostracism, Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Navy	E-6	Male	Military	Navy	O-5	Male	Information referred to IG	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Case was opened as a SAPR IG by the sailor and referred by Navy to DoD SAPR IG. Command had conducted a Human factors board on the sailor and had referred charges to a special courts martial for UA and Disrespect towards a Superior Commissioned Officer. Sailor opened a SAPR IG by saying that the commands actions were tied to a 2016 sexual assault at a previous command. That Sexual Assault was investigated by NCS but suspects were not able to be identified. DoD IG closed it's retaliation investigation with no action taken.
7c	Navy IG	Cruelty or Maltreatment, Ostracism, Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Navy	E-6	Male	Military	Navy	O-5	Male	Information referred to IG	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Case was opened as a SAPR IG by the sailor and referred by Navy to DoD SAPR IG. Command had conducted a Human factors board on the sailor and had referred charges to a special courts martial for UA and Disrespect towards a Superior Commissioned Officer. Sailor opened a SAPR IG by saying that the commands actions were tied to a 2016 sexual assault at a previous command. That Sexual Assault was investigated by NCS but suspects were not able to be identified. DoD IG closed it's retaliation investigation with no action taken.

FY 2022 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reflects the Marine Corps core values and commitment to cultivating command climates that prioritize respect, communication, and cohesion. Sexual assault threatens the Marine Corps legacy and weakens its capability as America's force-in-readiness. Marine Corps leadership is firmly committed to eliminating harmful behaviors that erode trust and undermine capability while pursuing innovative approaches to achieve success.

Our leaders understand how sexual assault destroys cohesion and reduces readiness; and seek data, tools, and education to both inform and measure our approaches to sexual assault prevention and response. From entry-level training to the Commandant's Combined Commandership Course, Marine Corps sexual assault education and training provides a research-informed understanding of risk and protective factors and how they relate to sexual assault along the continuum of harm. Updated training, Professional Military Education (PME), and guided discussions ensure Marines understand their duty to take an active role in sexual assault prevention and eliminate harmful behaviors.

We continue to emphasize and execute the recommendations from the Independent Review Commission (IRC) on Sexual Assault in the Military. The Marine Corps expanded and standardized our professional Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Workforce, improved data collection and research, and optimized trainings to better resonate with the current generation of Marines. Our dedicated staff of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) remain committed to preventing this crime and to ensuring the health, welfare, and safety of Marines and their families.

Marine Corps leaders remain steadfast in their commitment to answering the Commandant's call for a holistic understanding of sexual assault in the military and the necessity for innovative approaches to eliminate it completely. The Marine Corps SAPR program is built upon five Lines of Effort (LOE) aligned with goals found in the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan.

LOE 1 — *Prevention*. The Marine Corps is committed to sustaining a culture that promotes the Total Force Fitness of all Marines as well as the readiness and resiliency of their families and our civilian workforce. By challenging past assumptions, modernized prevention education is tailored to our diverse environments and informs the current generation of Service members on research-based strategies to reduce harmful behaviors, promote healthy interactions, and provide coping skills.

LOE 2 — *Assistance and Advocacy for Victims*. Victim advocacy ensures that every Marine feels comfortable reporting a sexual assault, trusts their leadership to support them, and is met with respect and dignity. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR expanded and standardized our workforce development to provide the highest quality

victim care and support services to all Marines and family members impacted by sexual assault.

LOE 3 — Investigation. Marine Corps commanders work with investigators to ensure victims are afforded timeliness, discretion, and dignity throughout the entire investigation process. Leaders and NCIS agents employ investigative tools and techniques to determine the facts surrounding any allegation of sexual assault. Marine Corps prosecutors and staff judge advocates make recommendations based on the investigation and convening authorities take action to address each case.

LOE 4 — Accountability. Marine Corps leaders at every level uphold the standards of integrity and moral character that promote respect, encourage reporting, and require response. Leaders learn to recognize and address the behaviors captured in command climate surveys that are statistically linked to increased sexual assault risk. Leadership engagement reinforces the call to action for every Marine to understand and articulate with precision that no sexual misconduct will be tolerated, and perpetrators will be held accountable.

LOE 5 — Program Assessment. HQMC program leaders and commanders at all echelons continuously monitor and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR program. Command inspections, focus group feedback, training evaluations, and command climate surveys help identify the SAPR program's efficacy as well as how we may glean new solutions from members of the community and Marines themselves. If negative factors or shortfalls are identified within a command, they are reported to the commander and one level higher, to ensure corrective action is taken.

1. Goal 1 Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.

1.1 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations and the Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA): Identify major actions completed or underway to address the approved recommendations of the IRC Lines of Effort listed below.

a. Line of Effort 2: Prevention – Specifically address actions undertaken during FY 2022 to address the IRC prevention recommendations, the initiatives required under the Secretary of Defense’s Immediate Actions Memorandum and follow-on guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, as well as the 2019-2023 PPoA. Address your efforts under each of the requirements listed below:

- **Immediate Action 1. Assess Compliance with Sexual Assault and Harassment Policies and Integrated Violence Prevention Efforts**
- **Immediate Action 2. Conduct Evaluation at High Risk Installations**
- **Immediate Action 3. Establish a Violence Prevention Workforce**
- **2019-2023 Prevention Plan of Action (Phase III Execution and Phase IV Evaluation)**

b. Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture

(Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))

Line of Effort 2: Prevention

Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) is currently implementing the IRC Recommendations by increasing knowledge and understanding of integrated prevention, holding leaders appropriately accountable, delivering informed prevention messages, and optimizing our prevention workforce to deliver modernized education and skill building resources to today’s generation of Service members. With tailored sexual assault-specific prevention alongside integrated prevention initiatives, the Marine Corps achieves benefits across the spectrum of harmful behaviors. Further, the Marine Corps worked closely with DoD during the initial 2022 on-site installation evaluations.

For example, in support of IRC Recommendations 2.3a and 2.4 to implement modernized prevention education that reflects the current generation at both organizational and community levels, HQMC released Prevention in Action-Stakeholders (PIA-S) training; an on-demand, self-paced, Marine Corps-focused version of the DoD SPARX Knowledge course. PIA-S provides prevention stakeholders, including SARCs and SAPR VAs, with the knowledge and skills to champion prevention activities within their sphere of influence. Strategies that promote engagement and skill-building strengthen protective factors and increase positive behaviors. PIA-S ensures stakeholders and the prevention workforce utilize and possess a shared language and thorough understanding of primary prevention. This enables new partnerships in integrated prevention.

HQMC SAPR released an additional revision to the SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training to incorporate an enhanced prevention module. This module reinforces primary prevention concepts established in PIA-S training and equips new SARCs and SAPR VAs with the knowledge and skills to transform prevention concepts into targeted sexual assault prevention efforts and initiatives. The prevention module discusses the continuum of harm, the Department of the Navy-created Watch List, sexual assault specific risk and protective factors, and the protective factors of a healthy command identified in the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). Existing Marine Corps programs reinforce protective factors and facilitate collaborative relationships between the prevention workforce and prevention stakeholders. HQMC also provided monthly webinars to SARCs and SAPR VAs. These continuing education and professional development opportunities focused on primary prevention and targeted sexual assault prevention topics. These efforts further support IRC recommendations 2.3a, 2.4, and 3.2.

In alignment with IRC Recommendation 2.3a., Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), Behavioral Programs Branch (MFC) staff visited Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton 19 July to 21 July 2022 to participate in the Suicide Prevention Western Region Wellness Symposium with I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF), Marine Forces Reserves (MARFORRES), Western Recruiting Regions, Major Subordinate Commands (MSC), supporting establishments, and stakeholders within the communities of Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, MCAS Miramar, Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, the Naval Postgraduate School and Defense Learning Institute in Monterey, and Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center and Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command Twentynine Palms. The symposium and subsequent meetings with commands aboard Camp Pendleton reinforced the importance of site visits to strengthen prevention efforts, build stronger collaborations, assess gaps between intended and perceived headquarters messaging, and ensure continued implementation and sustainment of unit-level prevention programs to better serve Marines, Sailors, and their families.

Members of the HQMC SAPR travel team gained insight on program gaps and potential barriers, and provided support and resources needed to implement SAPR program requirements. These visits were especially valuable for discussing IRC implementation, including current and future hiring actions.

HQMC SAPR updated the Take a Stand, Commandant's Combined Commandership Course (Cornerstone), and the First Sergeant's Course PME content and training objectives to emphasize a thorough understanding of prevention in accordance with IRC recommendations 2.3a, 2.4, and 3.2. Training objectives are actionable, measurable, and better ensure Marines understand their role in prevention as leaders. Updated training materials incorporate concepts from the Watch List to demonstrate how specific behaviors create unhealthy commands, while connecting strengthened communication skills to healthy relationships. Updated training language reminds Marines of their duty to immediately address behaviors across the continuum of harm to ensure alignment with Marine Corps core values.

The Marine Corps constructed a comprehensive approach to the prevention of harmful behaviors that share common risk factors. Although efforts in the secondary and tertiary prevention domains have long been a priority, recent efforts increased the emphasis on primary prevention to create a more balanced and holistic approach. Supported by resources from both the PPOA and the SAPR IRC, the Marine Corps increased targeted support for Marines by bolstering the primary prevention workforce and SAPR specific billets. The Marine Corps prevention strategy recognizes the complexity of human behavior and both individual and community factors by utilizing a public health approach to prevention. This effort supports IRC Recommendation 2.2c to establish a dedicated and capable prevention workforce for all echelons of active duty, reserve, and guard organizations.

Important growth occurred and continues across the Marine Corps with recent actions to supplement Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC). Personnel were added at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. These new billets are specifically focused on coordination across harmful behaviors and designed to work in

partnership with subject matter experts from all focus areas including SAPR. Twenty-six Primary Prevention Integrator billets are in the recruitment and hiring process. This effort supports IRC Recommendation 2.2c.

HQMC worked to expand the training and increase the professionalism of the prevention workforce and prevention stakeholders both at headquarters and Service-wide (e.g., Prevention in Action-Stakeholders and DoD SPARX training). Nearly 98% of the current prevention workforce has completed DoD SPARX training, with new hires completing training as soon as possible. This effort supports IRC Recommendations 2.3a and 2.4.

Military Equal Opportunity Office (MEO) Office personnel continue to work with SAPR and Training and Education Command (TECOM) personnel to ensure MEO training aligns with SAPR and is provided to Marines throughout the course of their career, rather than during a single training event.

Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture

MEO personnel are in the process of updating Service policy to align with DoDI 6400.06 requirements; as well as updating guidance for commanders to create action plans describing how unit leaders capitalize on strengths and remediate any issues identified in command climate surveys. Of note, MEO personnel will work with the Office of People Analytics (OPA) to develop pulse surveys, so Service members are not waiting one year to evaluate their commands. In Cornerstone, commanders specifically discuss the behaviors including sexual harassment that are statistically linked in climate surveys to increased sexual assault risk.

Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support

MEO adopted the Department of the Navy's No Wrong Door Policy to ensure victim care and leverage all appropriate resources and practices. MEO also informed all practitioners and updated relevant training materials on the expansion of SAPR services to include sexual harassment complainants and provided updated allegation intake scripts to include this clarifying language. Collaboration remains strong between MEO, SAPR, Family Advocacy Program, and other non-medical counseling and victim support services.

1.2 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.

As the Marine Corps finalizes the revision of the SAPR Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5C and Navy and Marine Corps (NAVMC) 1752.5; updates from the Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02 SAPR Program Procedures and DoDI 5505.18 Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in The Department of Defense (published 10 Nov 21), the Safe to Report memorandum, and PPOA efforts, will be incorporated. The SAPR team collaborated with the Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program to integrate prevention efforts into the training provided to the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF), to update the MEO order, and to provide consistent messaging for the prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The Marine Corps collaborates with key stakeholders to ensure standardized policy guidance across the scope of those impacted by these changes such as the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) Division,

the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), and the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED). Upon publication, the MCO and NAVMC update the Functional Area Checklist utilized for IGMC inspections.

HQMC continues to work diligently to update all SAPR annual and personnel training. In FY23, HQMC will release a complete revision of SARC Initial Training that builds upon the foundational prevention concepts established in PIA-S and the revised SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training. The prevention module includes advanced discussions on the components of an effective sexual assault prevention program. This includes how a SARC should promote awareness, how to identify sexual assault risk and protective factors, how to develop and test prevention strategies, and how to identify the role of a SARC in the primary prevention elements of skill building, healthy climates, and selected primary prevention. This effort supports IRC recommendations 2.3a and 2.4.

A focus of SAPR Annual Training efforts in FY23 is recognizing the importance of specialized training for Marine Corps leaders and junior enlisted Marines. HQMC SAPR will revise and combine SAPR Training for Officers and Staff Non-commissioned Officers and highlight the importance of Marine Corps leadership teams taking a unified approach to sexual assault prevention. This training will equip leaders with engaging, effective messaging for their Marines and tools for building and sustaining healthy commands. Step Up Annual SAPR training for junior enlisted Marines is also undergoing revision. Updates include enhanced discussions on identifying the importance of healthy sexual boundaries, sexual communication, respect for others' boundaries, and healthy relationships. These efforts support IRC recommendations 2.1c, 2.3a, 2.4 and 3.2.

HQMC continues to engage in collaborative efforts with Training and Education Command to create a building block approach for all SAPR PME and training requirements throughout a Marine's career. Recent revisions to the Training and Readiness manual provides upcoming curriculum development with a progressive skill-building approach so that Marines identify healthy behaviors, sustain those healthy behaviors, and as a leader, inspire the same behaviors in others. Efforts will also incorporate Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSAs) identified for leaders through the Junior Leader Working Group. This effort supports IRC Recommendations 2.1c, 2.3a, 2.4, and 3.2.

Application of data is evolving. HQMC worked to improve access to data as well as collect additional metrics to accurately inform prevention strategies. DoD-level challenges with data integration and requests for protected data continue. One of the frequent points of interest is whether specific locations have more reports of sexual assault, such as certain barracks. Limits of the current data system do not allow analysis of specific location data.

Although, the Marine Corps has historically leveraged the best available scientific evidence to inform prevention strategies, new requirements and increased emphasis on shared findings and integrated prevention will necessitate an even stronger emphasis on evaluation activities. It will require time for these processes to be fully realized.

Collectively, the Marine Corps made great strides with its approach to comprehensive prevention across many harmful behaviors and continues to seek and explore innovative approaches to combat sexual assault.

2. Goal 2 Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes (e.g., Safe-to-Report policy); Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) training and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certifications/continuing education/background checks; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders; victim medical and mental health services; sexual assault victim and retaliation reporter care; gender-responsive outreach and care; collaboration with civilian and military victim response organizations and academic experts (e.g., warm handoffs of Service members requiring assistance); SAPR training improvements for the force (e.g., junior officer (O1-O2), mid-level enlisted (E4-E6), and junior enlisted training on appropriate actions to report and respond to sexual assault). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.12 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631**

HQMC SAPR enhanced the SAPR workforce with improved training and educational materials on victim care. A job aid created to highlight the importance of increasing the access and visibility of civilian-based community care—in support of IRC Recommendation 4.2a—included promising practices for SARCs and SAPR VAs to implement within their area of responsibility (AOR). HQMC SAPR hosted a series of webinars and created job aids for USMC SARCs and SAPR VAs that summarized all policy updates applicable to the SAPR program and provided guidance on how to update all existing SAPR annual training, SAPR personnel training, and briefs. These efforts ensured all SARCs, SAPR VAs, and Marines throughout the FMF received the most updated education and guidance. The webinars and job aids focused on key changes such as new policies on expanded eligibility for Restricted Reports, Safe to Report, collateral misconduct, the CATCH Program, updated DD Form 2910s, the SAFE kit storage, and other policy updates. HQMC SAPR provided resources to SAPR personnel that outline the latest DoD policy updates, Frequently Asked Questions on these updates, a process map for entering FAP cases into DSAID, case-based scenarios for dating partners, and a review of eligibility for SAPR or FAP services. These efforts support IRC Recommendations 3.2, 4.2c, 4.3a, 4.3c, 4.3d, 4.4b, and CC2.

The webinar series for SARCs and SAPR VAs continued to emphasize the high priority on providing excellent victim care. The webinar series established relationships and provided new resources for our SARCs and SAPR VAs with military healthcare providers, civilian community service providers, and other relevant personnel and organizations to ensure victims' needs are met and understood. Additionally, these webinars focus on applicable trauma-informed victim care skills that SARCs and SAPR VAs can implement immediately. The webinar topics align with the IRC recommendations for an optimized support workforce and support IRC Recommendations 4.2a, 4.2c, 4.3a, 4.3c, 4.3d, 4.4b, CC2.

The SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training revision provided an updated module on sexual assault trauma. This equips new SARCs and SAPR VAs with foundational knowledge of how sexual assault affects people, the neurobiology of trauma, and the importance of assisting with a victim-centered approach to best facilitate access to resources and individualized healing. While the Marine Corps implemented the No Wrong Door policy and executed warm handoffs for years, the revised 40-hour training provides a pointed discussion on the importance of this practice and specifies how SARCs and SAPR VAs are expected to implement it. HQMC provided a series of train-the-trainer webinars to accompany the release of the new training. This effort supports IRC Recommendations 3.2, 4.2a, 4.2c, 4.3a, 4.3c, 4.3d, and 4.4b.

HQMC SAPR focused on IRC Recommendations 4.1a-c to optimize the victim care and support workforce. While the effort is still underway, HQMC SAPR determined a way forward on how to remove SAPR personnel from the command reporting structure, eliminating collateral duty SAPR personnel, and exploring the co-location of SAPR with other special victim services across the Marine Corps that will improve coordination, collaboration, and consistency within victim support.

HQMC SAPR strategically updates training for all Marines and leaders at all levels. The updated objectives within Take a Stand, Cornerstone, and the First Sergeant's Course improve and emphasize the understanding of response in alignment with IRC recommendations. These updated objectives included the leader's responsibility in responding to and supporting someone who was sexually assaulted. Training updates include improvements to the SAPR program such as expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting, affording people who have been sexually assaulted non-chargeable leave, continued emphasis on victim-centered approaches to Expedited Transfers, education on the CATCH program, and education on trauma-informed principles. Training also includes discussions on how leaders can proactively reduce barriers to reporting such as a lack of faith in leadership, stigma, and unhealthy command climates. The updated information fosters consistency in the overall philosophy of response for all sexual assaults. These efforts support IRC recommendations 3.2, 4.2a, 4.2c, 4.3a, 4.3c, and 4.3d.

Navy Medicine continues to work alongside the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to standardize the delivery of medical-forensic care across the Department of Defense. The development of the Forensic Healthcare Leadership Team unites Service Leads and the DHA for collaboration of updated policy and practice, development of new forensic

healthcare pathways serving victims of physical and sexual violence, and expands access to provider SAFE training, both initial and refresher, for both MTF and operational communities.

Here are significant FY 2022 developments and updates in which Navy Medicine played a role:

Beginning in August 2021, BUMED initiated dialogue with DHA, OPNAV, DHS, DoJ, State Department, DoD OGC, and DoD OSD for the eventual release of official guidance on what type of SAPR advocacy and SAFE services could legally be provided to Afghan evacuees receiving care at a Navy medical facility beyond emergent/urgent care; to include emergency contraception and prophylactic STI treatment during Operation Allies Refuge. The effects of this policy carried over into FY 2022 as the transition to Operation Allies Welcome sought to resettle refugees and provide evacuees with temporary housing, sustainment, and support inside of the United States.

In June 2022, SAMFE Program Managers in Navy MTFs were made aware of two Memoranda from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense describing/explaining the current federal policy on pregnancy termination, women's health services, contraceptive care, and other reproductive health services. The Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v Jackson Women's Health Organization* does not prohibit the DoD from continuing to perform covered abortions, consistent with federal law. There will be no interruption to this care. Health care providers will continue to follow existing departmental policy, and the leadership of military medical treatment facilities will implement measures to ensure continued access to care. All SAMFE Program Managers have been encouraged to consult with their respective Staff Judge Advocates and Women's Health/OBGYN departments, should a scenario requiring clarification arise. Also, OASD Health Affairs released a fact sheet entitled, "Questions from the Force on Essential Women's Health Care Services for Service Members, Dependents, Beneficiaries, and Department of Defense Civilian Employees," which provides excellent information regarding Military Health System care for women regarding their choices and abortion services.

Throughout FY 2022, BUMED collaborated with DHA, CNIC, and OPNAV N17 to implement DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3, Change 1 that assigns the MTF Forensic Healthcare Program as the responsible MTF program for ensuring proper assignment of appropriate health care providers or alternates from the installation MTF to attend the monthly Incident Determination Committee (IDC) across every installation. With DHA providing oversight and assuming responsibility of this requirement, in August 2022, it initiated the first step of fulfilling this obligation by releasing a memo entitled, "Medical Core Members on the Incident Determination Committees (IDCs)," which called for the most qualified providers to attend their local IDC as core voting members.

Each month BUMED continues to collaborate with the DHA Forensic Healthcare Advisory Council working group comprised of SMEs from the USA, USAF, NCIS, and other stakeholders to ensure the best interest of our Active Duty and other beneficiaries who report to the MTF with a disclosure of sexual assault.

In FY 2022, 348 Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations were performed at Navy MTFs, an 8 percent increase from FY21 (322).

2.2 SARC and SAPR VA Suspension, Revocation, and Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB received a suspension? A revocation? A reinstatement? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP),” (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

The Marine Corps provided SARCs, SAPR VAs, and commanders clarifying procedures for suspensions, revocations, and reinstatements to expand on DoDI 6495.03 and D-SAACP Committee reinstatement procedures. The delay between a commander requesting reinstatement and the committee approval is considerable given that the D-SAACP Committee currently convenes only once a quarter. This delay poses a potential risk to the program and unnecessary burden on the command to develop contingency plans for coverage while waiting for the D-SAACP Committee decision.

SARCs: 1 Suspended

SAPR VAs: 3 Revoked (including 1 revoked following submission of application, but prior to credentialing) and 8 Suspended (including one Navy SAPR VA supporting the Marine Corps)

2.3 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits: Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 8)

The medical care of Service members was not hindered due to lack of a SAFE kit or other resources. TriTech Forensics, the DoD contracted manufacturer of forensic evidence collection kits, experienced intermittent inventory backorders due to global supply chain issues. However, no Navy MTF or SAFE-enabled vessel within U.S. Fleet Forces Command or the U.S. Pacific Fleet reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam (SAMFE) program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA proactively implemented resource sharing processes in the event of SAFE program reported supply shortfalls. Additionally, DHA released an official DHA Office of General Counsel-validated “Facility-created Physical Evidence Recovery Kit Guide” which provided information on where to obtain the components needed for a “make-it-yourself” SAFE kit. Moreover, the Family and Sexual Violence Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain need for extra kits.

The number of “DoD Tritech Forensic” kits available across all Navy Medicine facilities that offer SAFEs is reported and tracked monthly. As of September 2022, there were 836 DoD SAFE kits and 526 toxicology kits throughout Navy MTFs.

No issues regarding laboratory testing were reported. All SAFE kits go to the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory/Defense Forensic Science Center, and all forensic toxicology kits are sent to the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System. Protocol for handling of SAFE kits and toxicology kits are in MTF protocols and also included in the MOA, if an MOA exists with a partnered facility.

2.4 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, “Military Protective Order,” as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 5, para 8)

Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued for 105 Unrestricted Reports of in-Service incidents received in FY 2022. For 26 reports of in-Service incidents, the requested MPO was disapproved. While the system of record does not currently have a mechanism for capturing the reason an MPO was not issued, it appears that no-contact orders have been issued in lieu of an MPO in some cases. Four MPOs were violated by the subject.

2.5 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2022 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units in order to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631)

The Marine Corps provided operational planning guidance to Fleet Marine Forces and SAPR personnel to include procedures for expeditious movement of a victim and assigned SAPR VA, to the nearest Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) or civilian hospital for prompt evidence collection, regardless of report type. SAPR personnel are trained to ensure protocols are in place to protect the Restricted Reporting option during MTF transport. Prior to deploying, SAPR protocols are part of all training workups and highlighted to key stakeholders, as appropriate. Pre-Deployment SAPR training provides resources and points of contact within the deployed environment. Command and SAPR personnel ensure that an established sexual assault response, reporting capabilities, and protocols, include—but are not limited to—a commander’s checklist, reporting and response protocols, and resources. Trained personnel inform all Marines that they may contact any SAPR VA, regardless of branch of service, and make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault while deployed as well as provide the DoD Safe Helpline as a resource to utilize from any location.

BUMED continues to work with our FMF medical assets to ensure their educational needs and skills sustainment requirements are fostered, as well as develop innovative methods for supporting our afloat, deployed, and overseas SAMFE providers. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at U.S. Fleet Forces

Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet to ensure that SAMFE services are uninterrupted aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. The regional SAMFE program managers at Naval Medical Forces Pacific and Naval Medical Forces Atlantic are available to conduct refresher trainer and to peer review any recent cases. Additionally, the BUMED SAPR Office interfaces with The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services, though there are currently no provider or nurse billets at the MEF level nor within medical battalions. During intermittent production backlogs of DoD SAFE kits manufactured by TriTech Forensics, steps were taken to ensure that no SAFE-enabled vessels faced a shortage of these kits. Also, of the 100 Navy-affiliated students who attended the initial two-week SAMFE course aboard Fort Sam Houston in FY 2022, 48 were deployers and/or bound for the Fleet; no Fleet/deployer students were turned away from the course at any time as they are given top priority for quotas.

2.6 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). Were High-Risk Response Teams initiated when circumstances indicated that the transfer delay appreciably increased risk of harm to the victim? (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

Of the 91 Expedited Transfers requested in FY2022, 73 were for a PCS. Ten of these took more than 30 days from the date of approval to transfer; no HRRTs were initiated due to a delayed ET. Eight were for victims OCONUS transferring to a CONUS location, with complications such as flight availability, activating travel cards, and issuing accompanying orders for active duty spouses. One delay was to allow the victim to travel with a supporting family member to the new location. The final delay was to issue orders for the victim's new spouse to co-locate. In all ten instances, the CMG chair was notified.

2.7 Expedited Transfer Victim Mandatory Intake Meeting: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying the occurrence of the mandatory "intake" meetings between the sexual assault victim and the gaining SARC upon arrival at the new installation for ALL Expedited Transfers?* Through your verification, were there any instances noted where these meetings did not occur? What actions were taken to correct these occurrences? *Please note that the revised DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement," states that victim consent is no longer needed for the automatic transfer of the case to the gaining SARC in Expedited Transfers. (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault

Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 5, para 6a(4))

For every approved Expedited Transfer, a standardized checklist is sent to the losing and gaining SARC that outlines responsibilities, including the mandatory intake meeting(s) required upon arrival to the new installation or location. The checklist includes specific instructions for how to transfer the DSAID case(s), the requirements for the losing CO to provide limited information to the incoming CO when applicable, the requirement for the SARC to provide a warm hand-off to a SAPR VA in the gaining command when applicable, and the requirements for appropriate actions at CMG(s). In addition to the written checklist, both the losing and gaining SARC are provided protocols developed by HQMC Data Surveillance to assist with the data entry component. HQMC Data Surveillance conducts quality assurance on all Expedited Transfers and works in collaboration with the SAPR Policy and Compliance section to address non-compliance with any component of the Expedited Transfer process.

Updates to Expedited Transfer Request protocols in FY 2022 enhanced compliance and oversight by providing SARCs with specific, step-by-step instructions, to include scheduling the in-take meeting with the gaining SARC. Protocols are attached to every official notification email sent to the losing SARC from HQMC SAPR when new orders are assigned. The gaining SARC is added to that correspondence to facilitate a seamless transfer and warm hand-off. These enhanced protocols have increased compliance with this requirement and facilitated improved continuity of care for victims when they complete an ET. For quality assurance, DSAID program managers regularly review all ET requests in DSAID, to include the drop-down item, “Has the SARC intake meeting been scheduled?” Per DSAID, seven ETs did not have an intake meeting scheduled prior to transfer, however referrals and safety notes for each of these cases indicate that SAPR services continued uninterrupted at the new location.

2.8 Quarterly CMG Meetings: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying the occurrence of the mandatory of Quarterly CMG Meetings (that are required in addition to the monthly CMG meetings)? Through your verification, were there any instances noted where these meetings did not occur? What actions, if any, were taken to correct these occurrences? How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that the Quarterly CMG Chair is reviewing the meeting notes and tracking the progress to correct systematic issues? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 9)

DoDI 6495.02 Vol 1 requires the CMG Chair to hold SAPR Quarterly CMG Meetings to discuss victim care, system coordination, timelines, reporting and service trends, and tenant/commander concerns. The Marine Corps has been executing this requirement via our installation Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). Per MCO 1752.5C and NAVMC

1752.5, quarterly meeting minutes are sent to HQMC SAPR for compliance verification and systematic review. HQMC SAPR reviews the minutes to identify any trends with access to services across the Marine Corps that require collaboration and communication with key stakeholders and partners. During the IGMC inspection of the SAPR program, inspectors verify that the SART meets quarterly at the installation level. If the meetings did not occur, this was identified as a "Finding" on the Functional Area Checklist and the Commander was required to submit a Corrective Action Report (CAR) in response.

2.9 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL SARCs and SAPR VAs have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your SARCs and SAPR VAs? (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

A policy update brief was provided to SARCs from January through February 2022 that outlined the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting. Training materials were updated to reflect the expanded eligibility via webinars and the 40-hour Initial Training. HQMC SAPR representatives fielded questions to ensure that the training objectives were met. Specifically, during the 24/7 phone line audits conducted by HQMC SAPR in April and May 2022, the auditor asked the SARC or SAPR VA on the phone if they understood the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting to verify that SAPR personnel in the FMF were trained and able to articulate the changes in policy. The IGMC SAPR inspection requires reviewing the standing operating procedures for each command to ensure that they have incorporated this eligibility into their local policy and can demonstrate understanding.

2.10 Eligibility to File a "Section 540K Declination Letter" and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, "Return of Victim's Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:" How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL SARCs and SAPR VAs have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a "Section 540K Declination Letter" and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your SARCs and SAPR VAs? (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

A policy update brief was provided to SARCs in January and February 2022 that outlined the eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and supplemented via webinar training. An update to 40-hour Initial Training also ensured familiarity with this eligibility. HQMC SAPR representatives fielded questions to ensure that the training objectives were met and are always available to answer specific questions on a case-by-case basis.

2.11 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Identify major actions completed or underway to address the approved recommendations of IRC Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. Focus response on IRC efforts undertaken during FY 2022. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

The Marine Corps continues to work toward full implementation of all Service-level IRC recommendations and dedicated significant effort to align all new and existing initiatives with IRC recommendations. This includes a significant expansion of the workforce in support of IRC recommendations 4.1a and 4.1b. In FY 2022, the Marine Corps developed and vetted standardized position descriptions as well as staffing models so that hiring could begin after these foundations were established. The Marine Corps continues to work diligently toward full implementation with invested programs across the Marine Corps and the Department of Defense.

Nearly all installation SAPR personnel are co-located with Family Advocacy Program, and others are a short walking distance. SAPR services are also frequently co-located with other supportive services, such as Victim’s Legal Counsel.

The IRC recognized that when a Service member is sexually assaulted in a deployed or isolated setting where no billeted Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) is available, protocol dictates that the victim be airlifted as soon as possible to the nearest port, SAFE-enabled vessel, or hospital with access to trained and certified SAMFEs, which may delay crucial evidence collection by 24 to 48 hours.

BUMED coordinated in support of IRC Recommendation 4.1d, to ensure victims receive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in all locations, including in deployed and isolated environments. BUMED is in coordination with the DHA Forensic Health Program to update policy and training and preparation of medical personnel for non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated environments. DHA is in the midst of conducting a preliminary study and literature review to determine the best course of action.

Medical personnel in deployed and isolated environments where law enforcement personnel are not immediately available will be trained in non-intrusive techniques to help victims identify and preserve evidence to avoid loss.

2.12 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.

During IG inspections, HQMC SAPR will continue to ensure that local resources are distributed to the Marines in their AOR during their in-processing or on their command website. The Marine Corps will continue to inspect to ensure that MOUs are in place between the Marine Corps and Sister Services or with local resources that support victims of sexual assault in alignment with IRC recommendation 4.2a. HQMC is collaborating with BUMED to verify that victims of sexual assault are allowed to take non-chargeable time off for services or time for recovery from sexual assault.

In support of IRC recommendation 4.1 and 4.2, HQMC SAPR continued developing a multifaceted SARC Initial Training curriculum that expounds on foundational victim care concepts taught in the 40-hour SAPR VA Initial Training course to ensure SARCs are the subject matter experts for the SAPR program in their AOR. Updated modules include advanced discussions on victimology, trauma, supervising, fostering safety, program management, and promoting the self-care of SARCs and SAPR VAs within their AOR. Additionally, HQMC is in the process of creating a SAPR Workspace platform to facilitate access to tools, educational materials, policy updates, and collaboration opportunities for all SAPR personnel.

Continued collaborative efforts between TECOM and HQMC SAPR focus on the development of progressive training in SAPR specific PME. Future updates to PME incorporate IRC Line of Effort 4 recommendations for victim care and support as well as Junior Leader Working Group KSAs. This ensures all leaders know how to appropriately respond to incidents of sexual assault and to the Marines who have been sexually assaulted. Improvements to SAPR Leadership Annual Training and junior enlisted Marine Annual Training will provide Marine leaders and those within the most at-risk population updated information about trauma, resources, and how to best support someone who has been sexually assaulted.

BUMED will host the “2022 Navy Medicine SAPR Summit” for the benefit of SAPR Victim Advocates, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners on 8 November 2022. Speakers from CNIC, OPNAV, and NCIS will provide training to augment the skill set and knowledge base of these stakeholders.

3. Goal 3 Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing, evidence accountability, and hotlines) and manpower capabilities; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., new equipment training, interview techniques, and the CATCH Program) and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated; Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination); case timeliness and quality reviews; sexual assault-related retaliation investigations; and information

sharing within DoD and other organizations (e.g., federal and/or local civilian law enforcement). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.6 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)**

In FY 2022, NCIS established the Family and Sexual Violence Special Agent career track and a new Headquarters-level F&SV Program Management Department within the NCIS Criminal Investigations and Operations Directorate. The new department is led by a GS-15 Deputy Assistant Director and includes three divisions responsible for F&SV: Policy and Engagement; Investigations Oversight and Compliance; and Analytics.

Additionally, in FY 2022, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting sexual assault investigations by 40. This increase included Special Agents, criminal investigators, investigative analysts, and digital forensic examiners. Further increases in manning are anticipated over the next five fiscal years. With the increased manning and resources, NCIS implemented a new task force approach to support adult sexual assault investigations that is comprised of investigators, digital forensic examiners, crime scene technicians, and investigative analysts. This approach allowed more thorough and timely resolution of adult sexual assault investigations. NCIS also created new Senior Field Training Agent positions in each geographic field office to serve as subject matter experts and mentors for F&SV investigations.

Finally, in FY2022, as the program manager for the DoD's CATCH Program website and database, NCIS implemented several updates to the CATCH system. Pursuant to DoD policy changes, the CATCH website was updated to expand access to victims who file an Unrestricted SAPR report but decline MCIO investigation, as well as to victims of domestic abuse who make a Restricted Report of sexual assault to FAP. The system was also updated to provide victims the capability to print their CATCH entry, pursuant to IRC recommendations. Other victim-centric system updates included increasing the length of time a victim may use their logon credentials from 24 hours to 72 hours and increasing the number of times the credentials may be used from three times to five times. The system was further updated to allow mobile browser compatibility so that victims may access the system from a mobile phone or tablet.

3.2 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the CATCH Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel? **(DSD Memo, "Update to Department of**

Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

On January 1, 2022, NCIS issued an agency-wide message announcing the DoD’s expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting, as well as the expansion of the CATCH program to victims who file an Unrestricted Report but decline to participate in an MCIO investigation. These changes were incorporated into NCIS’s annual in-service training on adult sexual assault investigations, which is mandatory for all NCIS Special Agents and investigators. Additionally, NCIS Headquarters hosted web-based informational sessions with NCIS field office senior leaders to discuss the policy changes and answer questions.

3.3 Requests for “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:” Provide the number of “Section 540K Declination Letter” requests that your Military Service/NGB received in FY 2022. If provided, include a summary of the reason(s) for the request (no more than the top three reasons are sufficient). Also, did any investigations continue (despite there being a “Section 540K Declination Letter” from the victim) and what was/were the reason(s) why? How many requests did your Military Service/NGB receive, utilizing the DD Form 2910-3, for the return of personal property? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

In FY 2022, NCIS received 81 540K Declination Letters from US Marine Corps personnel. Generally, the reasons for declining participation in the NCIS investigation were not provided. Following receipt of the declination notifications, many NCIS investigations continued despite the victim’s preference for non-participation, primarily due to the existence of viable investigative leads and/or knowledge of the subject’s identity.

In FY 2022, the NCIS Consolidated Evidence Facility received one request for return of personal property from a Restricted Reporting case via DD Form 2910-3. The case involved a Marine victim, and the supporting SARC uploaded the DD Form 2910-3 to the DSAID File Locker in accordance with internal protocol.

NCIS implemented the Section 540K Victim Declination Letter (named the NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statement) on February 1, 2022. For sexual assault investigations initiated between February 1, 2022, and September 30, 2022, NCIS received 81 NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statements from USMC-affiliated victims. Generally, the reasons for declining participation in the NCIS investigation were not provided. Following receipt of the declination notifications, 13 NCIS investigations continued, primarily due to the existence of viable investigative leads and/or knowledge of the subject’s identity. Of note, NCIS previously offered sexual assault victims a declination option, the NCIS Victim

Preference Statement, prior to the implementation of the Section 540K Victim Declination Letter. For sexual assault investigations initiated between October 1, 2021, and January 31, 2022, NCIS received 34 NCIS Victim Preference Statements from USMC-affiliated victims, with 8 investigations continuing without the victim's participation. A total of 115 victim declination forms were received during the FY.

3.4 Eligibility to File a "Section 540K Declination Letter" and Requesting the Return of Personal Property Utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, "Return of Victim's Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:"
How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL MCIO investigators and military law enforcement personnel have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a "Section 540K Declination Letter" and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your MCIO investigators and law enforcement personnel? (DSD Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

On January 1, 2022, NCIS issued an agency-wide message announcing NCIS policy changes relevant to the Section 540K Declination Letter (named the NCIS 540K Victim Preference Statement) and procedures for the return of personal property collected pursuant to Restricted Report SAFE. These changes were incorporated into NCIS annual in-service training on adult sexual assault investigations, mandatory for all NCIS Special Agents and investigators. Additionally, NCIS Headquarters hosted webinar informational sessions with NCIS field office senior leaders to discuss the policy changes and answer questions.

3.5 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. **(Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11)**

In FY 2022, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support (OFS) continued to lead NCIS efforts to track the evidence submission error rate for forensic evidence submitted to the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). NCIS developed a Power BI dashboard, where USACIL evidence error submission data is uploaded monthly, making real-time submission error data readily available to the field. The error rates for each NCIS field office are further tracked and addressed through the Systematic Planning, Accountability, and Resourcing through Collaboration quality control and resource assessment process.

Agency-wide efforts also continued in pursuit of reducing evidence submission error rates. For example, OFS partnered with USACIL to conduct the first ever training for NCIS Evidence Custodians, enabling them to visit USACIL and work hand-in-hand with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with combatting evidence

submission errors at their respective field offices. OFS also partnered with the NCIS Headquarters Major Case Response Team Desk Officer, who proactively created a new training targeting logical solutions to the submission error rate problem, including the careful packaging of items in paper bags and emphasizing attention to detail when completing evidence submission paperwork.

Despite efforts to correct these errors through awareness, training, and more robust packing material, the error submission rate remained above USACIL (and NCIS) targets.

In FY 2022, USACIL's average quarterly turnaround time for processing sexual assault evidence improved from the highest average of 97 days to completion in Q4FY21 to 62 days completion in Q4FY22.

3.6 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.

Looking forward in FY23, NCIS will increase the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 42. This will include expansion of the new F&SV Program Management Department, to include additional desk officers and analysts dedicated to the oversight of adult sexual assault investigations. These new resources will also support the F&SV Special Agent career track, to allow continued growth of the career specialty and, ultimately, more thorough, and timely adult sexual assault investigations.

Additionally, NCIS anticipates FY 23 implementation of Cornerstone, a new case and evidence management system. Cornerstone will streamline data collection for sexual assault investigations, assist with the timely documentation of crime scene processing, and streamline evidence management.

4. Goal 4 Accountability: "maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable."

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities, and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault and how the effectiveness of this training is evaluated. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

Building on the FY 21 establishment of the Marine Corps-wide Trial Services Office (TSO), led by the Chief Trial Counsel of the Marine Corps (CTC), the prosecutorial

model became more centrally managed, allowing the Marine Corps to standardize, professionalize, and streamline prosecutorial practice.

A key achievement in this effort is the standardization of prosecutorial victim support. Key to this effort was CTC Policy Memorandum 3-22 (Victim Support), which established case milestones to ensure victim rights are respected and to further facilitate victim involvement in the process; specifically, counsel provide a victim orientation, interview them before preferring charges, provide notifications and disclosures throughout the case, go through a standard testimony preparation process, and make contact at least once every 30 days.

To enhance the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability, CTC Policy Memorandum 3-21A established a board interview and selection process to ensure only litigators with the necessary combination of technical knowledge, judgment, and maturity are designated as SVIP-qualified. Because only SVIP-qualified Trial Counsel may serve as lead counsel in prosecuting special victim cases, this ensures a higher baseline of competent, professional counsel in these serious cases.

To allow prosecutors to focus on honing their skills and litigating cases, the TSO has reformed its use of Case Analysis Memoranda (CAM) and established closer working relationships with NCIS. The newer, streamlined CAM is shorter in length and reviewed by fewer people before reaching the commander, allowing prosecutors to better focus their efforts on those cases that are ultimately prosecuted. The closer working relationship with NCIS also results in a more efficient triage process, allocating investigative resources toward the cases with the best chance of successful prosecution.

Additionally, significant advancements have been made in the Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) and Defense programs. The Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) has grown significantly, adding 50% more attorneys, and the Defense Services Organization (DSO) now has its own funding resources pursuant to IRC Recommendation 1.7e, with policy promulgated by Chief Defense Counsel Policy Memorandum 1.8. Additionally, the Marine Corps established the Defense Services Organization Investigator (DSOI) Program, providing the DSO with an independent investigative litigation support capability designed to facilitate equal access to witnesses and evidence for a service member pending court-martial.

Judge Advocate Division hired a full-time civilian to serve as Director of the Victim Witness Assistance Program, along with 8 full-time civilian Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators who are located across Marine Corps installations world-wide. The new VWAP Director has been instrumental in creating SVIP training specific to VWAP personnel, has increased engagement with the FMF via technical assistance visits, and is supporting DoD efforts to revise DoDI 1030.02 and DD forms 2701-2706.

Further, the Marine Corps began building the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). In July, the Marine Corps board-selected its Lead Special Trial Counsel nominee, who has since been confirmed by the Senate. In September, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to CMC) established Special Trial Counsel certification criteria, and a board of 10 senior judge advocates screened the records of current judge advocates to identify those possessing the education and experience requirements. The SJA to CMC identified 228 judge advocates that he assessed as qualified by reason of education, experience, and temperament. Those ultimately selected to serve in Special Trial Counsel billets by the SJA to CMC will attend the Special Trial Counsel Certification Course. Future Special Trial Counsel screening boards will occur in February of each year. The OSTC will have exclusive authority to refer, withdraw, dismiss, and enter into plea agreements regarding covered offenses (Articles 118, 119, 120, 120b, 120c, 117a, 128b, 130, 132, and 125). The Marine Corps is on track for full implementation of the OSTC by December 2023.

The Present and Future Prosecutorial Model for the Marine Corps:

The TSO, established in June 2021, continues as the Marine Corps' unified prosecutorial entity and is led by the CTC, a Colonel (O-6) with significant litigation experience. The Marine Corps will soon adopt a bifurcated system with two distinct prosecutorial entities, complete with separate chains of command, in order to accommodate the establishment of the OSTC. The OSTC will make referral determinations for all covered offenses under its cognizance and will prosecute cases with the support of assistant trial counsel assigned to the TSO. The TSO will prosecute all cases not under the cognizance of the OSTC (i.e., those cases where a commander retains referral authority) and will assist the OSTC by providing assistant trial counsel to help investigate and prosecute OSTC cases. All of these changes remain forthcoming and further adjustments to courts-martial practice within the Marine Corps are expected as these designs are implemented.

Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5800.16, Legal Support and Administration Manual, Volume 16 (Military Justice) remains the Marine Corps' primary service policy governing the execution of military justice in the Marine Corps. Significant changes to MCO 5800.16, Volume 16 are forecasted as the OSTC is implemented.

Standardization in Prosecutorial Practice:

Prior to the establishment of the TSO in June 2021 as the Marine Corps' unified prosecutorial entity, prosecutorial practice within the Marine Corps was managed regionally. That is, before the creation of the TSO, there was no unified prosecutorial entity, but rather four separate regions that operated independently. As a result, prosecutorial practice within the Marine Corps varied widely region to region. In order to standardize prosecutorial practice in the Marine Corps and exploit the attendant benefits of a unified organizational model for both commanders and victims, the SJA to CMC established the TSO. The CTC's effort to standardize prosecutorial practice within the Marine Corps continued in FY 2022. The following topics are all artifacts of this endeavor.

Standardized Victim Support Model:

In August 2022, the CTC established Policy Memorandum 3-22 (Victim Support), creating a standardized victim support model for the Marine Corps' prosecutorial endeavors. This model imposes major milestones to guide the TSO's efforts to support adult victims in all cases (supporting child victims involves many unique case-by-case considerations that defy – for good reason – the utilization of a standard model). Rather than abide by varying regional practice or custom, trial counsel now have a standard paradigm for victim support that mandates key victim support activities by case phase (actions before preferral of charges; actions following preferral of charges; actions in the final weeks before trial; and actions following trial). Examples of standardized activities across the case phases include: a mandatory victim orientation meeting at the outset of the case; guidelines for pre-preferral victim interviews to better inform charging decisions; victim notifications and evidentiary disclosures throughout the lifecycle of a case; victim testimony preparation requirements in the weeks leading up to a contested trial; and provision for routine victim contact—at least every 30 days—for the duration of the case to ensure meaningful contact, pass updates, and demonstrate the TSO's consistent diligence in pursuit of justice for the victim.

While this model incorporates appropriate flexibility necessary to accommodate individual victims and the circumstances of their case, it nonetheless establishes uniform expectations upon which victims and their counsel can rely. This model eliminates significant variations in victim support based on local practices and establishes sensible, routine, and regular practices to support adult victims in all cases.

Standardized Trial Preparation Model:

In December 2021, the CTC established Policy Memorandum 5-21 (Trial Preparation Model), creating a standard template to guide the TSO's efforts to prepare each case for trial. Preparation is the decisive factor controlling the TSO's ability to produce well-trying cases that survive appellate review and advance the interests of justice. While the gravity of this imperative is obvious, the actual practice by line trial counsel, and its attendant supervision and management by senior counsel, is exceptionally challenging.

The TSO's uniform trial preparation model has addressed this challenge by giving both line trial counsel and supervisory counsel a common process, divided by phase and major milestone, to plan, execute, manage, and supervise trial preparation. The trial preparation model contemplates preparation by three major phases (pre-preferral of charges; post-arraignment; and pre-trial) with significant preparatory actions mandated within each phase. For example, the model requires trial counsel to craft a written case theory, develop a proof matrix, and personally interview all key government witnesses before briefing the case and the anticipated charging theory to supervisory counsel. Supervisory counsel then review these preparatory efforts and either approve the case for the preferral of charges or direct additional efforts to

shore up any gaps in the preparation. These tangible and common benchmarks have standardized the process of making informed and sensible charging decisions from the outset of the case, which enhanced the TSO's ability to deliver well-trying cases that survive appellate review and advance the interests of justice.

SVIP TC Qualification Boards:

MCO 5800.16, Volume 16 continues to define the qualification requirements for trial counsel to be assigned as the lead trial counsel on an SVIP case (SVIP TC Qualification). The qualification criteria remain the same as reported last year. However, approximately one year has passed since the CTC's imposition of a board requirement (in September of 2021) as a benchmark to inform his review of the final criteria for qualification (“[d]emonstrate to the satisfaction of the CTC that the trial counsel possesses the requisite expertise, experience, education, training, and disposition to competently prosecute special victim cases.”). This board requirement was mentioned in last year's report but given its recency at the time was not discussed in detail.

The board requirement is reflected in CTC Policy Memorandum 3-21A (Personnel Qualifications) and mandates that a board of three supervisory counsel review the prospective candidate for SVIP TC Qualification and provide a recommendation to the CTC on the candidate's suitability.

The board requirement has proven to be a valuable addition to the SVIP TC Qualification standards, albeit costly with regard to time and resources. The boards typically consist of the CTC and at least two other supervisory counsel—usually a Regional Trial Counsel (a Lieutenant Colonel (O-5) with significant litigation experience) and a Senior Trial Counsel (a Major (O-4) with past litigation experience as a line counsel). The candidate appears before the board and answers, without notes, Socratic questions from the board designed to test the candidate's knowledge, maturity, instincts, and judgment as a trial counsel. The boards typically run at least three and a half hours in duration; some have lasted as long as five and a half hours. The boards are not confined to any particular subjects or topics; board members are free to question the candidate on any matter of law, policy, practice, or strategy relevant to the prosecution of courts-martial. Nonetheless, certain topics are common to most boards, including: pre-preferral actions and investigations; the charging decision; discovery practice; speedy trial obligations; victim support; expert consultants and witnesses; professional responsibility; vicarious trauma; trial preparation; and trial execution.

The board requirement demonstrated significant value for the TSO. Foremost, it has ensured that the right counsel are handling SVIP cases. Put differently, the board requirement has imposed a higher professional standard for the prosecution of SVIP cases by levying meaningful review on the intangible characteristics of the individual trial counsel (their judgment, maturity, knowledge, and instincts), characteristics not directly accounted for by existing mechanical standards.

Second, the board requirement has proven to be a responsive feedback mechanism for the CTC and supervisory counsel to gauge the state of the TSO's trial counsel and to identify areas for improvement. For instance, the divergence of trial counsel perspectives on various victim support considerations identified the need for a standard victim support model for the TSO (discussed previously).

Finally, the board requirement raised the professional expectations for trial counsel who are not yet SVIP TC Qualified. This qualification is a mark of professional excellence in the culture of the TSO and trial counsel actively strive to achieve the qualification. The imposition of the board requirement elevated the pursuit of professional craft that exceeds merely mechanical requirements of the qualification. In other words, it is not enough for a trial counsel to have sufficient time in a litigation billet, have attended certain formal training evolutions, and have served as an assistant trial counsel on a contested SVIP case. While these mechanical criteria are important, more is required for the SVIP TC Qualification; the prospective candidates must truly know their craft and prove it.

The board requirement, as mentioned, is time and resource intensive. It obligates prospective candidates to undertake substantial study and preparation on their own time in order to get ready for the board, as notes or other aids are not permitted. The boards themselves take a significant amount of time for at least three supervisory counsel. Further, the requirement for at least three supervisory counsel imposes the enduring challenge of lining up the schedules of three different senior prosecutors. Nonetheless, the returns—ensuring the right counsel are handling SVIP cases, informing the CTC on the state of the TSO's trial counsel and elevating the professional standards and craft of the TSO—have justified that cost.

Case Screening Division:

As a test case in the end of FY 2022, the TSO created a novel enterprise in the Western Region called the Case Screening Division (CSD). CSD is a team of trial counsel supervised by a Major (O-4) that is co-located with NCIS at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. The aim of this test case was to assess the value, if any, in maintaining a dedicated team of trial counsel whose chief function is to assist and advise law enforcement, in real time, on the course and scope of investigations involving special victims, rather than actively prosecute courts-martial.

This is a significant deviation from the standard practice within the TSO where all trial counsel are principally handling ongoing courts-martial prosecutions. While trial counsel routinely provide advice and assistance to law enforcement regarding ongoing investigations, it occurs on an as-needed basis and is rarely proactive in nature, much less done in real time. Rather than a reactive phone call or an e-mail discussion with NCIS agents, CSD trial counsel are proactively visiting crime scenes, listening in on suspect, victim, and witness interviews (and making suggestions to NCIS agents during breaks to clarify, expand, or focus interview topics), reviewing and expediting investigative subpoenas and authorizations for search and seizure, analyzing evidence for prosecutorial merit, providing advice on additional investigative endeavors, etc. These activities are occurring side-by-side with NCIS

agents as they work on investigations in real time. Not only are there no delays in trial counsel assistance or advice, CSD trial counsel are now exposed to—and able to proactively, meaningfully, and positively influence—a far larger portion of the investigation than they otherwise would when primarily assigned to ongoing prosecution duties.

This test case has demonstrated value in two main areas. First, it has significantly increased the speed of disposition decisions for investigations that do not merit prosecution. Second, it has improved the quality of investigations that do merit prosecution. These consequences are attributed to the fact that CSD is physically located in the NCIS facility at Camp Pendleton and is not responsible for managing ongoing prosecutions. Physically embedding the CSD team with NCIS has made CSD an integral and proactive player in many ongoing NCIS investigations out of the Camp Pendleton office. Relieving the CSD team of responsibility for managing ongoing prosecutions has resulted in a singular focus on assisting investigations.

The initial outlay for this enterprise—reassigning trial counsel at Camp Pendleton from ongoing prosecutions to CSD and conferring their caseload to the remaining trial counsel actively working prosecutions—presented risk in terms of possibly overwhelming the remaining team with the loss of personnel assigned to ongoing prosecutions. However, in consequence, this prospective risk has been turned on its head. The value of CSD has compensated for the personnel shortfall in trial counsel assigned to ongoing prosecutions by triaging cases without prosecutorial merit, preventing them from taking up the time and resources of trial counsel assigned to active prosecutions, while improving those cases with prosecutorial merit, delivering a stronger case to the prosecution team and mitigating, if not obviating, the need for follow-on actions to shore-up shortfalls or gaps in the investigations. The result is: better investigations, stronger prosecutions, and faster case dispositions. Consequently, the TSO is now in the process of implementing this model in the Eastern Region (the Eastern and Western Regions are the busiest regions for the TSO) and the CTC, in coordination with OSTC leadership, is exploring ways to sustain this enterprise in the future bifurcated OSTC-TSO prosecution model.

Case Analysis Memorandum:

Since last year's report, the TSO has significantly streamlined the CAM content and process. CAMs are written recommendations provided to the staff judge advocate (SJA), the principal legal advisor to a commander, regarding the disposition of an SVIP case. They are utilized when the TSO does not believe a case has prosecutorial merit.

Prior to the current enterprise, CAMs featured lengthy narratives detailing the facts of each case and expansive legal analysis of the issues involved. In addition to voluminous content, the CAM process involved multiple levels of review. These features collectively resulted in two significant consequences: CAMs consumed a substantial amount of trial counsel time and were subject to a lengthy process that often left cases languishing in a limbo status. As a result, the TSO was making

sizeable investments of time and resources on cases that would not be prosecuted and commanders were hampered from rendering prompt disposition decisions by reason of extended wait times for the TSO to provide a CAM to their SJA, who would in turn assess the case and the CAM and render their own advice directly to the commander. Thus, the legacy system deprived precious resources from deserving cases and imposed needless delay.

To resolve these challenges, the CTC issued Policy Memorandum 1-22 (Case Analysis Memorandum) that imposed a new CAM form with reduced content along with an expedited approval process. As a result, CAMs are now, in most cases, a page or two in length, must be signed by the lead SVIP TC Qualified counsel and one additional supervisory counsel, and are ordinarily completed within 30 days of receiving a substantially complete investigation (with a maximum of 45 days, absent circumstances where additional time is necessary to solicit a victim's preferences). This has significantly decreased the time it takes to get the case to the commander for a disposition decision, while at the same time, significantly increasing the time trial counsel must devote to those cases with prosecutorial merit.

The establishment of the TSO to refine and regulate prosecutorial practice in the Marine Corps continued to demonstrate value in FY 2022. It standardized and improved the Marine Corps' support to adult victims. It enhanced the quality of prosecutions in the Marine Corps by imposing a uniform trial preparation model. It increased the quality of professional craft, knowledge, judgment, and instincts of trial counsel assigned as lead counsel on special victim cases via the board requirement for SVIP TC Qualification. It increased the speed of disposition decisions for cases lacking prosecutorial merit while enhancing the quality of cases that do by the creation of a CSD. It increased the tempo of the TSO's CAM practice while simultaneously ensuring that trial counsel spend more time preparing cases for trial than writing CAMs for cases unlikely to go to trial. Accordingly, the TSO is now, more than ever, capable of delivering well-trying cases that survive appellate review and advance the interests of justice.

4.2 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; how your Military Service/NGB provides support to victims/clients in remote/deployed locations; training/certification updates (if any); and the progress toward ensuring SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

During FY 2022 the Marine Corps VLCO improved training opportunities and certification capacity and continued to refine both policy and practice to ensure all qualifying clients receive qualified, competent legal advice, counseling, and representation.

Training/Certification updates:

The Marine Corps VLCO has historically relied on certification courses provided by the Army and Air Force to provide training necessary for initial certification as a VLC by the SJA to CMC. While certification courses offered by the other Services remain suitable and effective, they do not include specific training on regulatory matters unique to the Department of the Navy. Accordingly, in the Spring of 2022, the Navy and Marine Corps collaborated to design and implement a standards-based Navy-Marine Corps VLC Certification Course at Naval Justice School (NJS) in Newport, Rhode Island. Offered from 25 to 29 April, this course trained 40 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard students as Victims' Legal Counsel or Victims' Legal Paralegals, including 14 Marine Corps VLC selectees and one Marine Corps paralegal.

Modeled on the previously vetted curricula of courses offered by the Air Force and Army, the NJS training included instruction from professors and experts on law and regulation related to sexual assault. Students also observed a panel discussion among former clients, conducted practical application exercises, and received classes on male victimization, the neurobiology of trauma, strategic litigation practices, and counsel resilience with regard to vicarious trauma. This course will be offered annually in late April, and substantially expands the Marine Corps' ability to train, certify, and supervise qualified counsel to represent victims.

In addition to the formal training required for certification, VLCO conducted a symposium in late September 2022. That symposium included updates to law and regulation, training on appellate litigation, training on the unique legal and trauma issues related to strangulation, discussion of best practices from regional VLCO leaders, and guidance on personnel management and professional development for judge advocates seeking to leverage their VLC experience in other areas of military justice practice.

Program enhancements:

In FY 2022, VLCO implemented a voluntary survey for victims who receive VLC services. Clients receive a brief survey which can be completed in hard copy, electronically, or online. While the sample size is small thus far, the client feedback has been overwhelmingly positive, and VLCO will continue to refine the survey questions and procedures to collect information to inform VLCO policies and best practices.

The VLCO also hired a GS-15 Litigation Attorney Advisor (LAA). The LAA is a highly experienced retired senior judge advocate with a very strong legal and policy background in special victim litigation and legislation, with more than 30 years of military justice legal experience including service as a military appellate judge and the Program Manager for the U.S. Army Special Victim Counsel Program. The LAA serves as a senior advisor to the Chief VLC of the Marine Corps, as well as an experienced appellate and post-trial mentor and victims' counsel. Among the primary tasks for the new LAA is advising on establishing a more formal framework for writ and appellate practice on behalf of VLCO clients.

VLCO also supported the development of the Naval Court Martial Reporting System (NCORS) by submitting detailed requirements for a VLC-specific case management and reporting module that will facilitate VLC case tracking and collection and reporting of victim specific information. VLCO personnel also participated in weekly coordination sessions with contract software development personnel via Microsoft Teams to ensure the VLCO requirements were met.

Finally, VLCO implemented a standardized casefile based on Microsoft One Note across all VLC offices. The standardized casefile does not replace case management software, but ensures all VLC are adhering to common administrative best practices.

Clients in remote/deployed locations:

With respect to remote/deployed clients, the VLC initially detailed to represent a deployed client will normally continue to represent that client throughout the client's deployment and the military justice process. Clients who are transferring or deploying are advised on the location of other VLC, as well as the location of the accused and the likely location of the court-martial or administrative proceeding. Based on this advice, the client may elect to keep the detailed VLC or request detailing of a VLC closer to the client's current location or the location of the military justice or administrative proceeding.

In FY 2022, VLCO accommodated all client requests for a preferred VLC location based on a client's change of duty location, due in part to technological capacity. All VLC are equipped with iPhones permitting them to communicate with deployed or non-local clients via FaceTime, Skype, Zoom, or other remote communication applications. When another Service's VLC or SVC is located closer to the client and the client prefers representation by a different Service VLC/SVC, VLCO HQ requests interservice detailing through the VLC/SVC HQ of the other Service. VLCO has supported several interservice detailing requests from other services by detailing Marine Corps VLC to represent clients for our sister Services. VLCO continues to adhere to the Joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Marine Corps, Army, and Navy VLC/SVC programs which authorizes each Service to provide in-person VLC/SVC support to clients who are physically distant from their parent Service VLC/SVC, but close to a VLC/SVC from another Service.

Throughout FY 2022, given the ongoing pandemic and the limited ability to send personnel to in-person training, VLCO continued to use its National Alliance of Victims' Rights Attorneys and Advocates Group Continuing Legal Education Pass (NAVRA GCLE Pass), which allowed VLC to maintain competency through virtual and online training. The NAVRA GCLE Pass gives access to a full catalog of live and on demand trainings to enhance advocacy for crime victims. Experienced National Crime Victim Institute staff and/or outside legal experts provide all online training. The course offerings enhanced the VLC's overall knowledge and practical skills necessary to provide effective legal services to victims of crime, specifically victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

VLCO conducted extensive training on the new Department of the Navy Safe-to-Report Policy and No Wrong Door Policy. All VLC stationed in the United States received state-specific training on victim-specific state laws and victim policies.

Progress toward managing caseload:

In FY 2021, the Marine Corps increased the total number of authorized VLC billets from 14 to 23. The scope of VLC representation has expanded over the years to include representation for victims of domestic violence and other offenses, while VLC remain limited to representing no more than 25 clients absent special circumstances. As of the time of this report, 21 of the 23 VLC billets have been staffed, with one additional VLC incoming in the next 30 days, which will put total assigned VLC at 22. Additionally, the new LAA will represent post-trial and appellate clients. The overall VLC caseload has increased steadily through FY 2022, after declining significantly during FY 2021. VLC staffing continues to support an average caseload of around 27 cases per VLC. Of note, the case load average per counsel includes cases which have reached disposition stage but remain pending final documents or other action which require far less work for counsel.

4.3 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: What trends has your Military Service/NGB identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2022? Please include trends relating to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

FY 2022 saw a slight increase in reports of sexual assault compared to FY 2021. Specifically, the number of Restricted Reports slightly decreased (from 485 to 453), and the number of Unrestricted Reports slightly increased (from 717 to 791).

Many Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault from FY 2022 remained pending investigation or pending disposition at the end of the fiscal year. As a result, identifying trends in the disposition and prosecution of sexual assault cases remains tentative. Among those cases with dispositions, sexual assault prosecutions remained at approximately 27% of reportable subjects (60 cases where a sexual assault offense was charged out of 220 reportable subjects with dispositions, compared to 87 out of 316 in FY 2021).

4.4 CATCH Program: Describe any challenges faced by victims and/or SARCs with the CATCH Program (e.g., accessing the CATCH website or providing victim notification after a “match” was identified). Also, provide an update on how Service members are made aware of the CATCH program. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 1, 2019), p. 2)

One challenge identified with the CATCH Program is the requirement for SARCs to log into the CATCH website every 30 days. This is especially problematic in deployed environments due to lack of connectivity. Our recommendation to address this challenge is to extend the log-in timeline to 90 days before deactivation.

Service members are made aware of CATCH information promulgated through all standard communication methods and included in SAPR annual training. Incoming commanders are provided a brief overview of CATCH during the SAPR training provided at Cornerstone. In accordance with policy requirements, information for the CATCH program is posted through all high-traffic locations and verified as an inspectable item during the IGMC inspections.

4.5 Expanded Eligibility for Restricted Reporting and the CATCH Program: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL legal officers have been trained on and are familiar with the expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting (e.g., ability for victims to make a restricted report even if the assault is disclosed through their chain of command, but not personally to law enforcement) and the CATCH Program (i.e., ability for victims who made an Unrestricted Report to utilize the CATCH Program when the name of the subject was not disclosed or discovered during an investigation)? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your legal officers? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), Encl 4)

The Legal Officer course at Naval Justice School provides training on sexual misconduct, including training on expanded eligibility for Restricted Reporting. Although this training does not cover the CATCH program in depth, it does train legal officers about the command’s responsibilities with regard to DD Form 2910, which includes the requirement to provide information on the CATCH program to victims. SAPR personnel provide all officers updated information on CATCH during annual training. Marine Corps SAPR training is currently undergoing significant improvements and will help further disseminate this information across the Marine Corps.

4.6 Eligibility to File a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and Requesting the Return of Personal Property with a DD Form 2910-3, “Return of Victim’s Personal Property in Restricted Reporting Sexual Assault Cases Collected During a SAFE:” How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that ALL legal officers have been trained on and are familiar with the eligibility of a victim to file a “Section 540K Declination Letter” and request the return of personal property, utilizing a DD Form 2910-3, relinquished as part of the SAFE and after filing a Restricted Report? What actions, if any, were taken to correct any identified issues in training your legal officers? (DSD Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures,” (November 10, 2021), para 4ab(4) & Encl 4, para 1d)

The Legal Officer course does not address completing a Section 540K Declination Letter. Pursuant to DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, Enclosure (4), paragraphs 1.d.(1)-(2) and 1.d.(6)(g)4, the Section 540K Declination Letter is submitted to law enforcement and retained by the MCIO (in this case, NCIS). Pursuant to DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, Enclosure (4), paragraph 1.d.(6)(e)4, a VLC may assist in completing the Section 540K

Declination Letter. VLC fall under the cognizance of the Marine Corps VLC Organization and are trained on the law and regulations pertaining to Section 540K Declination Letters. SARCs and SAPR VAs are also trained on Section 540K Declination Letters and can provide information to victims. Although legal officers are not involved in the completion, routing, or retention of Section 540K Declination Letters, the Legal Officer course does stress the importance of ensuring victims receive assistance from law enforcement, victim advocates, and VLC. Similarly, according to DD Form 2910-3, box 1, it must be “discussed with [a] SARC or SAPR VA.” SARCs and SAPR VAs receive training on DD Form 2910-3 through the Marine Corps SAPR program. While legal officers are not involved in completing this form and are not trained on completing this form, they are trained to encourage victims to seek the assistance and involvement of victim advocates. Marine Corps SAPR training is currently undergoing significant improvements and will help further disseminate this information across the Marine Corps.

4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)

Four personnel were charged with violating Article 93a, UCMJ, during FY 2022. Of those, one resulted in a finding of Not Guilty, one resulted in a Separation in Lieu of Trial, and two were not resolved by the end of the Fiscal Year. Violations of Article 93a are investigated at the command level and not tracked in any centralized Military Justice database.

4.8 Efforts to Address Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations: Identify major actions completed or underway to address the recommendations of IRC Line of Effort 1: Accountability. Focus response on IRC efforts undertaken during FY 2022. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In FY 2022, the Marine Corps made significant progress implementing the IRC LOE 1 Accountability recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense. Below is a summary of Marine Corps efforts in FY 2022 with respect to the recommendations requiring service-level action:

Recommendation 1.1: Creation of the Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor. As discussed at greater length above, the Marine Corps is establishing its Office of Special Trial Counsel as required by the FY 2022 NDAA.

Recommendation 1.2: Provide independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and require mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints. During FY 2022, the Secretary of the Navy issued ALNAV 024/22, directing the appointment of independent investigators for sexual harassment investigations, and Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division issued amplifying guidance in Practice Directive 1-22. These are immediate measures to address the intent of the recommendation while the Services fund, staff, and train independent professional investigators.

Recommendation 1.4: Professionalize career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes.

Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division developed a series of litigation-focused Additional Military Occupational Specialties (AMOS), which will be used to identify those officers with demonstrated litigation experience and expertise. Upon approval, various litigation billets will be coded to a corresponding litigation AMOS, whereby an officer not possessing the appropriate AMOS would be assigned to that litigation billet only by exception. These litigation AMOSs will be awarded to those judge advocates possessing specific qualification requirements and are favorably screened by a board convened by SJA on behalf of CMC.

Further, Judge Advocate Division is updating MCO 5800.16 to add a chapter on Military Justice Career Litigation Billets. The chapter will identify each litigation billet and categorize them in five progressive tiers, culminating in Capstone Military Justice Billets. The tiers generally correspond to rank, and each requires heightened qualifications and experience. Viewed holistically, the tiers represent a guided path for those with the desire and demonstrated skill to pursue a litigation-focused career, while affording flexibility to periodically serve in non-litigation billets.

For the first time, the FY 24 Marine Corps officer promotion selection boards for colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major were instructed in the Board Precept that litigation experience contributes to the depth and breadth of experience critical in the Marine Corps. Judge Advocate Division will continue to work with Marine Corps Manpower & Reserve Affairs, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower & Reserve Affairs) to include and bolster this language to highlight the importance of litigation experience and expertise crucial to the efficient functioning of the Marine Corps.

Recommendation 1.7e: Establish funding appropriate for defense counsel control of their own resources. The Marine Corps established a line of accounting for Defense Litigation Resource Funds, the use of which is governed by Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps Policy Memorandum 1.8.

4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.

The Marine Corps remains dedicated to ensuring accountability. Currently, the Marine Corps is actively engaged in efforts to reform military justice and accountability policies in accordance with IRC recommendations. The Marine Corps is diligently preparing to implement remaining matters from the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022, including continued progress toward full operational capability of its OSTC, as well as any modifications to the military justice process included in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 20`23.

5. Goal 5 Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes

begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2022. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.4 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

The Marine Corps upholds a high standard for data quality, security, and utility to maintain effectiveness of assessments. Frequent, comprehensive, data quality audits allowed us to build more actionable analyses and reports for leaders at the Service level and across the Marine Corps.

We successfully developed and deployed an interactive dashboard for Lead SARCs, which allows them to monitor and assess sexual assault report characteristics in their AOR. These dashboards are updated monthly and provide Lead SARCs in the largest AORs with ready-to-use, customizable, data visualization for a variety of aggregated data points, including victim and subject demographics, and incident details.

This tool helps SARCs inform Marine Corps commanders on key metrics and reporting patterns and promotes more effective collaboration processes within the Prevention Workforce.

The Marine Corps conducted a pilot evaluation of Step Up (SAPR training for E1 to E3) and Take a Stand (SAPR training for E4 to E5). The purpose of the pilot was to test data collection instruments and processes and provide early insight into training effectiveness. Data analysis is in progress.

The Marine Corps is nearing completion of a comprehensive evaluation of the SAPR program. This effort aims to identify programmatic gaps and barriers, staffing challenges, best practices, policy compliance, and Marine and family needs. Findings will inform program and process improvement efforts and include recommendations to increase program performance and effectiveness.

5.2 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2022, and describe the means by which you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

Training and Education Command conducted a Marine Corps Common Skills training and readiness (T&R) review to revise and validate individual training standards for entry-level

training and annual professional military education. Revisions to individual training standards align with DoD / Service-level initiatives pertaining to Healthy behaviors, Health, Wellness, and Performance, as well as Independent Review Commission Recommendations 2.4 and 4.4. Entry-level training requirements will be implemented no later than 30 September 2023. Additionally, TECOM conducted an annual review of the Marine Corps Common Skills Military Training Order to ensure core and non-core sustainment requirements align with DoD and Service-level policies and ongoing initiatives.

and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments with regard to preventing sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)

HQMC SAPR partners with Marine Corps Installations Command and Safety Division to identify any patterns with safety and potential mitigation measures. Similarly, commands, SARCs and SAPR VAs, law enforcement, safety, and installation command partner to identify and mitigate risks locally. One example includes increasing patrolling responsibilities for Marines on duty in the barracks during peak risk periods (overnight on weekends).

5.4 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further

HQMC will continue the evaluation of SAPR across the Marine Corps as well as collecting data on SAPR trainings. Integrated dashboards will be continually refined to ensure they are useful for SARCs and their commanders to inform prevention efforts. HQMC will also evaluate integrated prevention to ensure growth in the workforce as planned and to assess effectiveness.

HQMC is developing supplemental, asynchronous DSAID training for Marine Corps SARCs, which will expedite the achievement of Assessment goals, improve DSAID data quality, and flatten the learning curve.

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2022 on the following:

6.1 COVID-19 Impact: Discuss any continuing impacts the COVID-19 pandemic is having on your Military Service's/NGB's efforts in any of the five SAPR goals (e.g., prevention efforts, in-person training, SAFE/evidence processing). If there is a continuing impact, what adjustments and communication efforts were made in FY 2022 to ensure the advancement of your SAPR efforts?

The Marine Corps is not experiencing any continued impacts from COVID-19.

In FY 2022 there were no continuing impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual assault medical forensic exam feasibility. Sexual assault medical forensic exams were performed at Navy MTFs in-person and without delay. Additionally, the two-week Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination initial training course held aboard Fort Sam Houston was conducted live and in-person during every one of the 10 two-week courses offered during this entire fiscal year. In addition, the Medical Inspector General continued on site inspections and evaluations of SAMFE programs across Navy Medicine.

6.2 Survey Results: If not addressed in previous responses, describe your leadership-approved policy changes (if any) being initiated as a result of the findings from the FY 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys of Active Duty and Reserve Component Members and the FY2022 Defense Organizational Climate Surveys.

The Marine Corps continues to utilize the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty and Reserve Component Members and the Defense Organizational Climate Surveys as a tool for command climate. All future command climate assessment policy changes are currently being driven by the Independent Review Commission requirements.

7. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Requirements and Government Accountability Office (GAO) Recommendations:

Provide your Military Service's status on the NDAA sections listed below. There are unique requirements embedded within each NDAA section's language, so referring to the entire section is necessary. Military Service's should also refer to GAO Report, GAO 22 103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022) and provide their updates based on the recommendations in that report.

After reviewing the designated NDAA and GAO section:

If action(s) has/have been implemented, provide the completion date and a short narrative (300 words or less) describing the action taken (e.g., Completed: January 15, 2022. Requirement added to AR 600 20, Army Command Policy).

If the action(s) has/have not been implemented, provide the projected completion date only without narrative (e.g., Projected Completion Date: January 15, 2023).

7.1 (Army) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1721: Tracking of compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to sexual assaults. (Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 6)

N/A

7.2 (Marine Corps & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2015, section 508: Required consideration of certain elements of command climate in performance appraisals of commanding officers. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendations 7 (Marine Corps) & 8 (Air Force))

Per MCO 5434.1F, commanders annual fitness report shall annotate the commander's compliance/non-compliance with required command climate assessments (CCA). EOAs are required to upload the CCA into the USMC tracking system for accountability and tracking purposes. If a corrective action plan (CAP) is required, the commander will develop a comprehensive CAP within 30 days of receiving the results to address the top three risk factors identified, prioritize compelling concerns, and identify a POC who will

<p>execute the CAP and tracking of the progress. The commander has 60 days for a CAP debrief to the next higher level commander and members of the command. This requirement is also included in MCO 1610.7A 2(z), page 4-47 under directed comments, "Evaluate a commanders ability to set a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, to include sexual assault, sexual harassment, hazing, discrimination, retaliation, ,and social media/internet misconduct." and "comment on whether or not a commander, if required, has conducted the appropriate command climate assessments as direct by reference (x-NDAA FY14)."</p>
<p>7.3 (Army) NDAA for FY 2012, section 582(a): Consideration of application for permanent change of station or unit transfer based on humanitarian conditions for victim of sexual assault or related offense. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 10)</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>7.4 (Navy) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1741(a)-(c): Enhanced protections for prospective members and new members of the Armed Forces during entry-level processing and training. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 11)</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>7.5 (Navy & Marine Corps) NDAA for FY 2014, section 1745(a)-(c): Inclusion and command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records of members of the Armed Forces. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendation 12)</p>
<p>August 22, 2014. The Marine Corps released MARADMIN 416/14, "Inclusion and Command Review of Sex-Related Offenses in OMPFS" outlining implementation guidance.</p>
<p>7.6 (Army, Navy, & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2018, section 535(a)-(b): Sexual assault prevention and response training for all individuals enlisted in the Armed Forces under a delayed entry program. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendations 13 (Army), 14 (Navy), & 15 (Air Force))</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>7.7 (Army, Navy, & Air Force) NDAA for FY 2019, section 545(a)-(c): Development of resource guides regarding sexual assault for the military service academies. (GAO Report, GAO-22-103973, "DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Prevention and Response Efforts," (March 2022), Recommendations 16 (Army), 17 (Navy), & 18 (Air Force))</p>

N/A

8. Analytics Discussion

8.1 Military Services/NGB*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.

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

This section must briefly address each of the following:

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)
- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)

Overview of Sexual Assault Reports in the Marine Corps

The Marine Corps received 1,244 reports of sexual assault in FY 2022. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reports of sexual assault remain rather consistent over time since FY 2018. 78 percent of reports filed in FY 2022 were for in-Service incidents, comparable to FY 2021 (75%). Enlisted women in ranks E1 to E4 are overrepresented as victims in Marine Corps reports, accounting for 61 percent of in-Service reports in FY 2022. Female Marines ranked E1 to E4 comprise approximately 6 percent of the total Marine Corps Active Component. The Marine Corps received seven official reports of retaliation related to Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY 2022.

This number may differ from the results published by DoD; as at the time of this report, final retaliation data from DoD SAPRO is unavailable. Due to the small number of retaliation reports, further details will not be provided.

Data Source. In accordance with the 2009 NDAA, the DoD maintains a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding reports of sexual assault in the military. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is a Service-wide database that relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), HQMC Judge Advocate Division, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). As the system of record for all sexual assault report data in the military, DSAID provided the information in this report. DSAID data are live and subject to change. While we made every effort to align the current results from previous annual reports, this analytic discussion represents a snapshot in time from the live database. It is possible that some data from sexual assault reports filed in prior years will differ slightly from previously published numbers. In these instances, data are current as of 10 January 2023.

ALL SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS

Reports of Sexual Assault over Time (Metric #11)

In FY 2022, the Marine Corps received 1,244 reports of sexual assault. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reported sexual assaults remain rather consistent over time since FY 2018. Unrestricted Reports are slightly higher in FY 2022 (791) than in FY 2021 (717), while Restricted Reports are slightly lower (453 in FY 2022, 485 in FY 2021). Figure 1 shows the number of sexual assaults reported to the Marine Corps from FY 2008 to FY 2022.

Victim choice largely drives the provision of services and reporting within the SAPR program. The sustained overall increase in reports suggests that Marines continue to seek supportive services to which they may not otherwise have access.

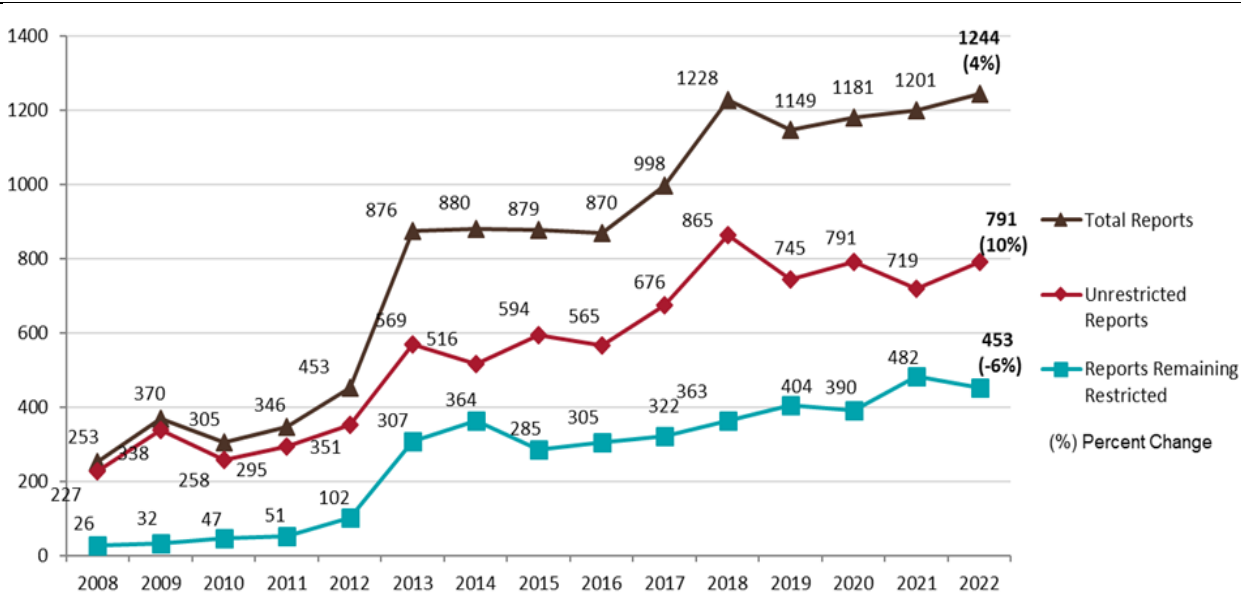


Figure 1. Metric 11: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type (FY08-FY22)

Victim Gender in All Reports

The majority of victims in FY 2022 sexual assault reports were women (75%). The percentage of male victims in reports remained nearly the same (25%) in FY 2022 compared to FY 2021 (24%). Men and women file Unrestricted Reports at similar rates overall. Since FY 2015, 66 percent of women and 65 percent of men reporting a sexual assault to the Marine Corps have done so via an Unrestricted Report. More men reported a sexual assault in FY 2022 (314) than in any prior year, and the proportion of those electing Unrestricted Reports is notably higher than in FY 2021 (67% in FY 2022, 52% in FY 2021).

Conversions from Restricted to Unrestricted Reports

In FY 2022, 123 victims elected to convert their report from Restricted to Unrestricted, comparable to FY 2021 (124). Marines may choose to convert to an Unrestricted Report at any time and for a variety of reasons, such as a desire for command support, access to additional services (e.g., expedited transfer), or the decision to pursue a criminal investigation.

Victim Military Status

The Marine Corps offers SAPR services to active duty and reserve members of the military, adult military dependents, and DoD employees and contractors OCONUS. Figure 2 depicts the proportion of all reports involving a non-Service member victim, Service member victim reporting a prior-to-Service incident, and Service member victim reporting an in-Service incident. Prior-to-Service incidents were comparable in FY 2022

(13% of all reports) to FY 2021 (16%), as were in-Service incidents (78% in FY 2022; 75% in FY 2021).

In the following graph (Figure 2), in-Service indicates incidents that occurred while the victim was in the military; non-Service member indicates that the victim was a civilian (either SAPR-eligible or non-eligible) or foreign national; and prior-to-Service are incidents occurring before the victim entered military Service.

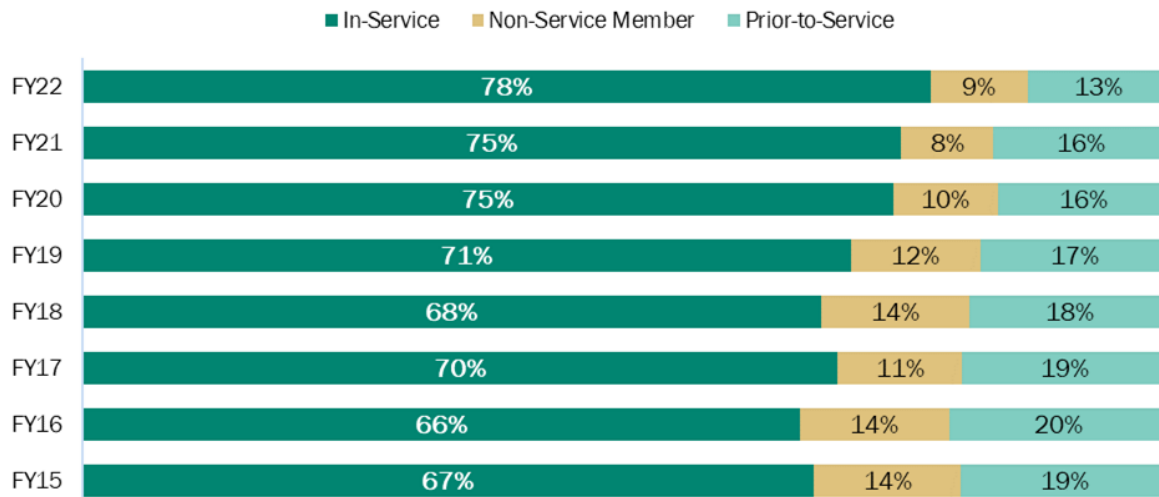


Figure 2. Most Reports are for In-Service Incidents of Sexual Assault

NON-MILITARY VICTIMS

Summary of Reports with Non-Military Victims

The Marine Corps received 112 reports of sexual assault involving non-military victims (9% of all FY 2022 reports). This is comparable to FY 2021 (8%) and slightly lower than FY 2015 (14%). HQMC SAPR collects data on these reports to capture support services offered to SAPR-eligible civilians (e.g., spouses of Service members or DoD civilians overseas) and to collect data on subjects affiliated with the Marine Corps.

MILITARY VICTIMS REPORTING PRIOR-TO-SERVICE INCIDENTS

Prior-to-Service Incidents

The Marine Corps encourages Service members to report incidents of sexual assault at any time, regardless of when the incident occurred. Of the 1,244 reports filed in FY 2022, 161 (13%) were for incidents that occurred prior to the individual entering military Service.

This is comparable to FY 2021 (16%) and slightly lower than FY 2016 (20%). The Marine Corps consistently has the highest percentage of prior-to-Service reports in the DoD. Among other factors, previous victimization is associated with an increased risk of future sexual violence victimization. The high percentage of prior-to-Service reports may suggest that the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program is building trust with Marines to acknowledge and report their previous experiences with sexual assault.

Most reports of prior-to-Service incidents were filed via the Restricted Report option (58% in FY 2022, down from 74% in FY 2021). Related, a higher proportion of prior-to-Service incidents were reported via Unrestricted Reporting in FY 2022 than in any prior year. Many Marines who reported a prior-to-Service sexual assault via the Restricted Reporting option indicated reasons such as a desire to avoid retelling their story or not wanting their command involved. In this way, Restricted Reports are likely an indicator of help-seeking behavior. For many Marines, this may be the first time they have had access to supportive services since they experienced a sexual assault. Figure 3 shows prior-to-Service incidents by report type over time.

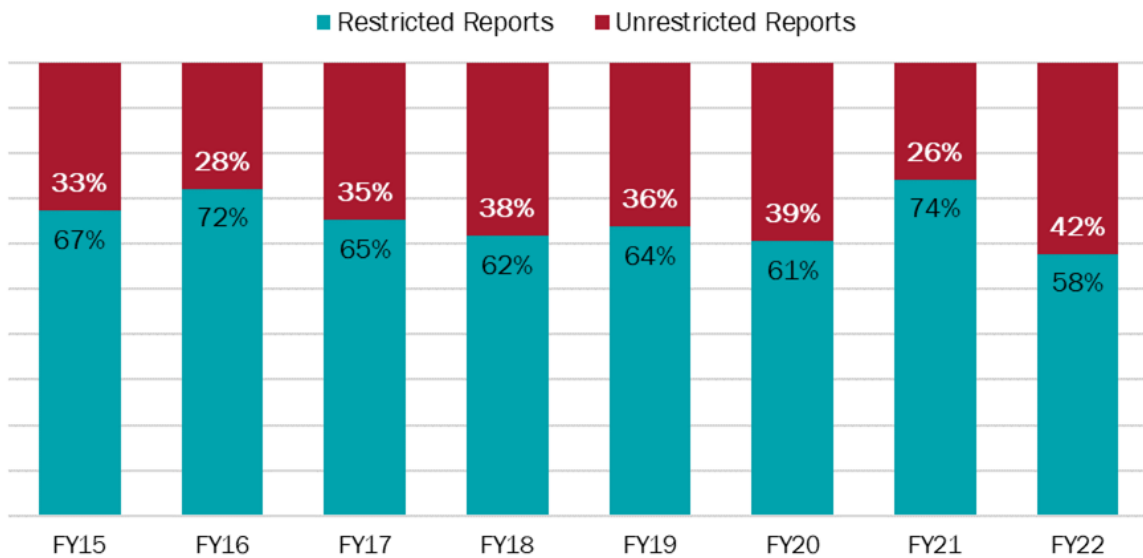


Figure 3. Prior-to-Service Incidents by Report Type (FY15-FY22)

VICTIMS WITH REPORTS OF IN-SERVICE INCIDENTS

Report Type

As in previous years, most reports received were for incidents occurring during a Service member's time in the military. The proportion of FY 2022 in-Service incidents reported via the Unrestricted Reporting option (64%) was comparable to FY 2021 (63%).

Victim Demographics for In-Service Incidents

Men comprised 27 percent of the victims in FY 2022 in-Service incidents, similar to FY 2021 (24%). The proportion of Unrestricted to Restricted Reports for male victims with in-Service incidents has been steady overall since FY 2015, allowing for some variation from year to year. The increase in Restricted Reporting in FY 2021 appears to be isolated and not indicative of a trend at this time.

Since FY 2015, women electing Restricted Reporting for in-Service incidents rose steadily. While little change is noticeable from year to year, the change overall from FY 2015 (29%) to FY 2022 (39%) and the relative decrease in Unrestricted Reports (71% in FY 2015, 61% in FY 2022) is worth noting. Additional exploration is needed to better understand this trend, and such analysis is not feasible for this report. The Marine Corps encourages all victims of sexual assault to seek support services in the way that is most beneficial for them. Figure 4 shows in-Service incidents by victim gender and report type over time.

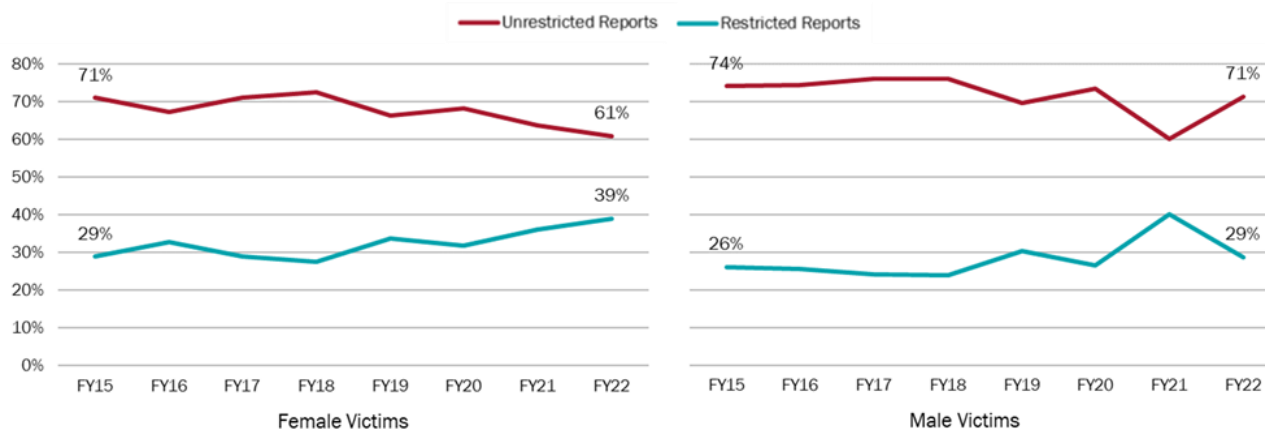


Figure 4. In-Service Incidents by Gender and Report Type (FY15-FY22)

Ranks and Relationship between Victim and Subject

Since FY 2014, 97 percent of all victims reporting in-Service sexual assaults have been enlisted; the remaining three percent of victims were commissioned officers or chief warrant officers. Lance corporals (E-3) and privates first class (E-2) continue to be the most frequent victim ranks to report a sexual assault to the Marine Corps, comprising approximately 60 percent of all victims. In FY 2022, 38 percent of all in-Service reports involved an E-3 victim, slightly lower than in FY 2021 (44%). Twenty-one percent of FY 2022 in-Service reports involved an E-2 victim, comparable to 18 percent in FY 2021.

Lance corporals comprise approximately 24 percent of active duty Marines, making it the most populous rank in the Marine Corps; privates first class account for about 10 percent of the active duty force strength. The percentage of reports with E-2 and E-3 victims is disproportionate to the composition of the Marine Corps. Sexual assault is an underreported crime; we cannot determine at this time if Marines in these ranks are more likely to be sexually assaulted or more likely to file a report.

Since FY 2015, Service Members indicated that the subject was an acquaintance (38%), friend (15%), or otherwise known (14%), and this remains the case for FY 2022. Analysis of in-Service report data over time suggests that, in general, Service member victims and subjects are often peers or near-peers (no more than one rank higher or lower). It is worth noting that subject rank data are limited to Unrestricted Reports as the Marine Corps only collects detailed subject information for individuals titled in a law enforcement investigation. The heat map in Figure 5 illustrates the relationship between victim and subject rank, aggregated from Unrestricted Reports of In-Service incidents received in FY 2015-FY 2022.

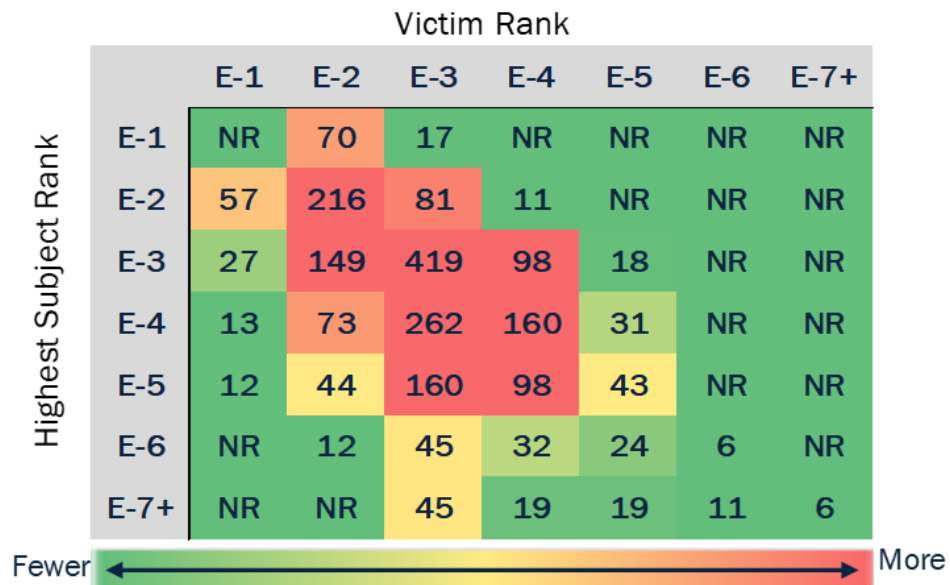


Figure 5. Service Member Victims and Subjects are Often Peers or Near-Peers (FY15-FY22 Aggregated)

Incident Details

In FY 2022, 59 percent of all in-Service reports were Service member-on-Service member incidents. While this is comparable to FY 2021 (58%), it is slightly lower than FY 2015 (66%). Figure 5 includes additional details. Subject demographic data are limited to Unrestricted Reports involving individuals subject-titled in a law enforcement investigation, or Restricted Reports in which the victim volunteered information about the subject.

Sixty-one percent of the in-Service incidents reported in FY 2022 occurred on a military installation or ship. This is consistent with prior years, despite some expected fluctuation from year to year. Figure 6 provides additional information.

Alcohol involvement is indicated by a single, self-report item in DSAID. A yes for this data point signals that alcohol was used by the subject, victim, or both . It cannot reveal who was drinking or under what circumstances, nor does it indicate intoxication or alcohol misuse on the part of the victim or subject. As Figure 6 illustrates, alcohol involvement in FY 2022 (47%) is comparable to FY 2021 (48%). This represents a slight decrease from FY 2015 (55%) and FY 2016 (57%).

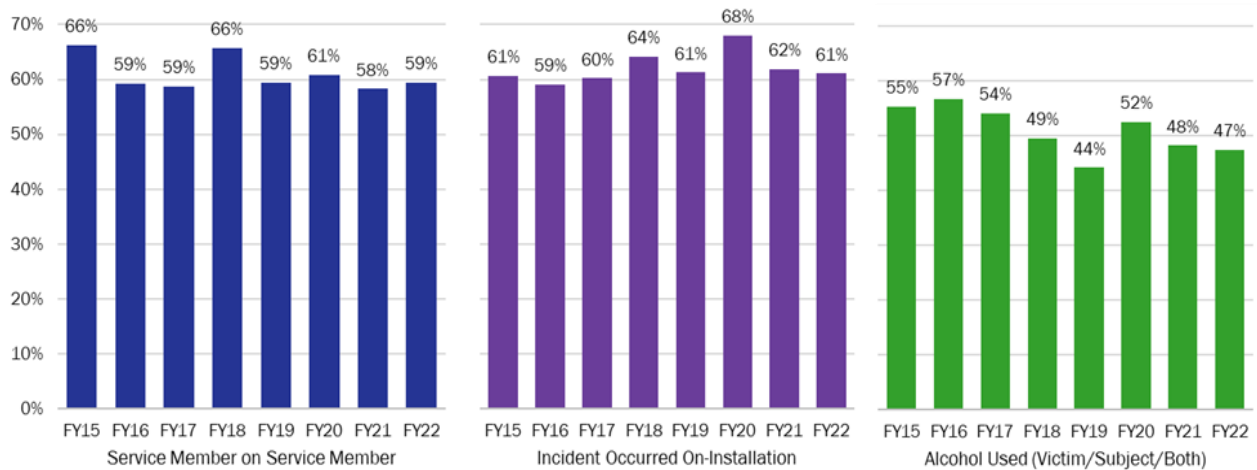


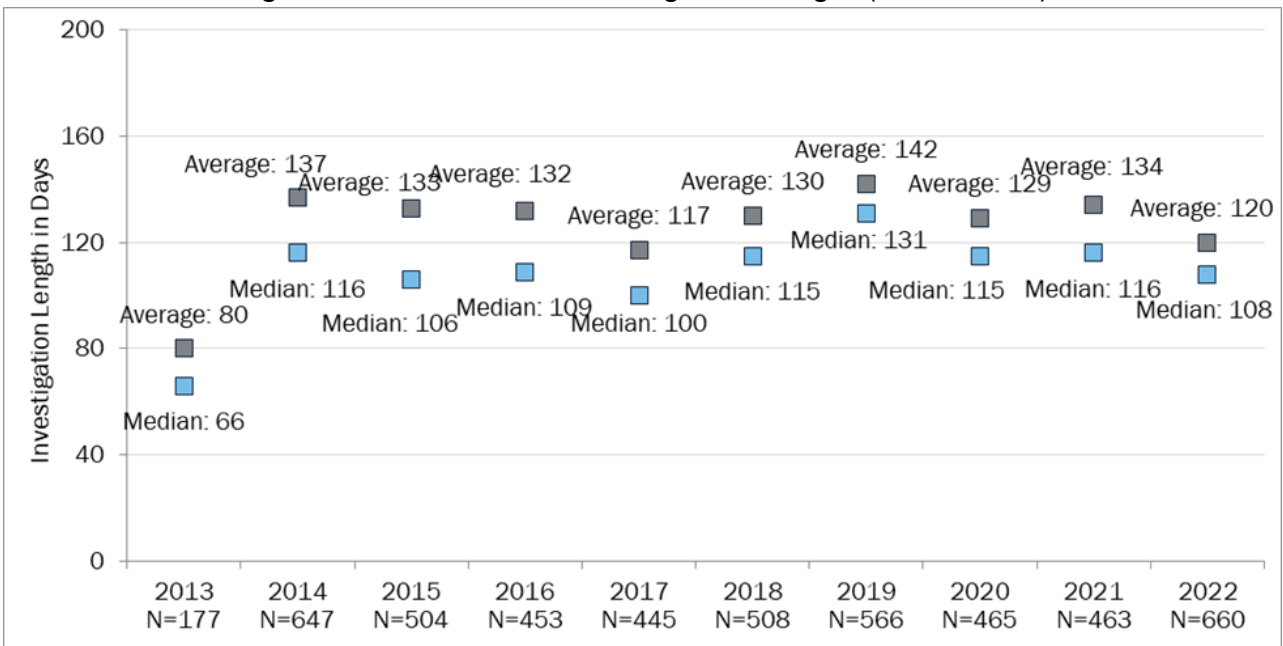
Figure 6. Service Member-on-Service Member Incidents and Those Involving Alcohol Down Slightly Overall (FY15-FY22)

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DISPOSTION

Investigations (Non-Metric #6)

NCIS completed 660 investigations of Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault in FY22. These investigations may have been initiated in FY22 or in a previous year. The median length of an NCIS investigation was 108 days, similar to FY21 (116). Figure 7 shows median and average investigation length for NCIS investigations from FY13-FY22.

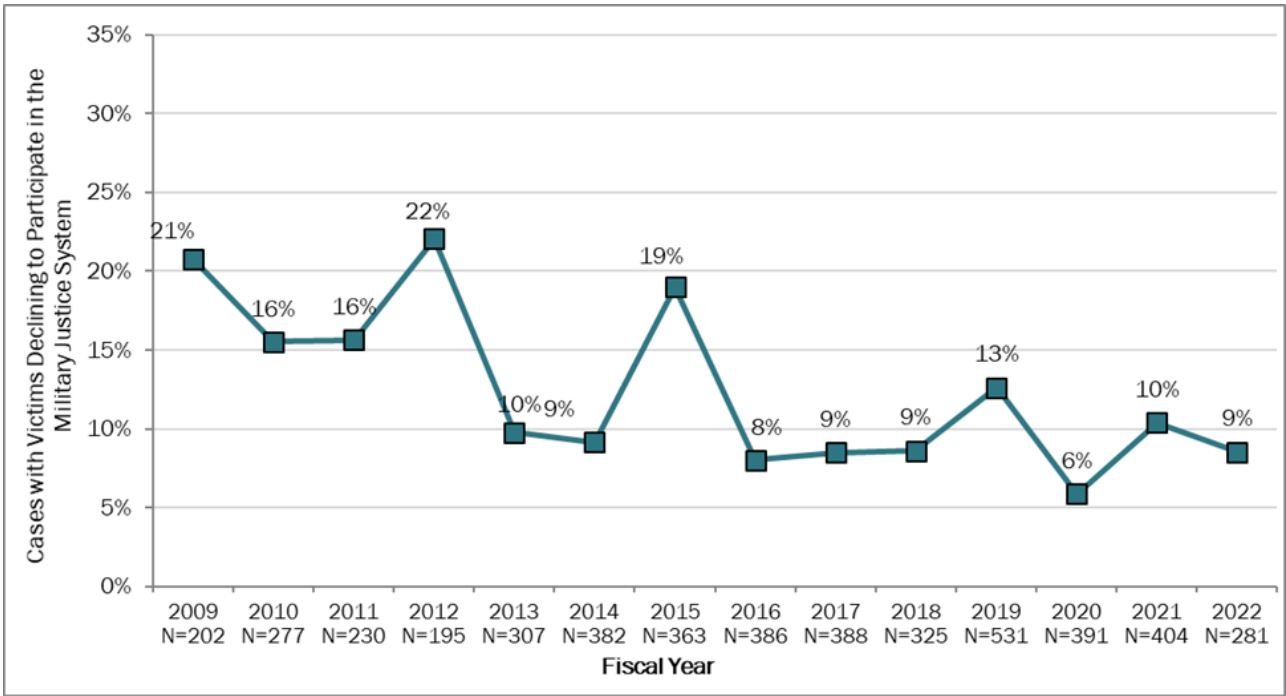
Figure 7. Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length (FY13-FY22)



Victims Declining to Participate in Military Justice Process (Metric #7)

The Marine Corps documents a victim's willingness to participate in the military justice process using the standard Victim's Preference Letter (VPL), contained in Appendix A-1-q of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN). Specifically, Appendix A-1-q informs the victim of the opportunity to express his or her willingness to participate in investigative and legal proceedings, to include providing testimony, under oath, at a court-martial. In FY21, 41 victims declined to participate in the military judicial action. Figure 8 displays the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate in the military justice process from FY09-FY21 (Metric #7).

Figure 8. Metric 7: Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process



Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1)

Law enforcement completed 575 sexual assault investigations in FY21, which includes cases reported in FY21 and previous years. Of these, there was sufficient evidence to support command action in 201 cases. Sexual assault charges were substantiated in 110 of those cases, resulting in 82 court-martial referrals, 6 non-judicial punishments (NJPs), 17 administrative discharges, and 5 other adverse administrative actions. 63 of the 82 court-martial referrals proceeded to trial. Figure 9 shows command actions taken for military subjects in FY21 (Non-Metric #1).

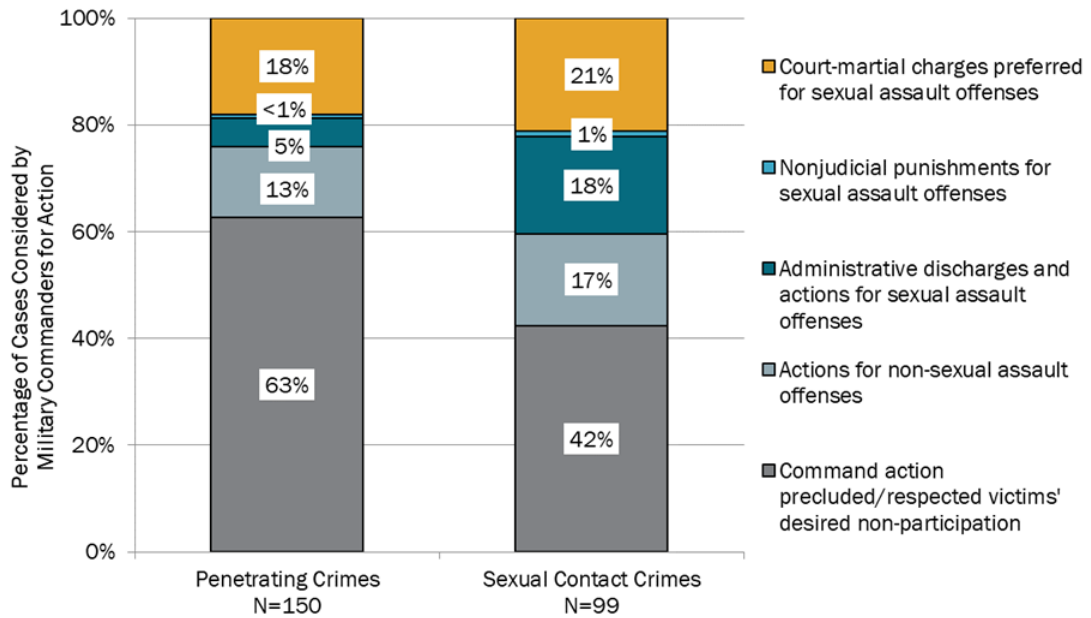


Figure 9. Non-Metric 1: FY22 Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders Under DoD Legal Authority

Courts-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY21, 63 cases proceeded to trial involving at least one charged sexual assault offense. In 52 of those cases, the subject was convicted of at least one charge (though not necessarily a sexual assault). Figure 10 depicts court-martial actions by crime charged (penetrating sexual assault or sexual contact crime; Non-Metric #2).

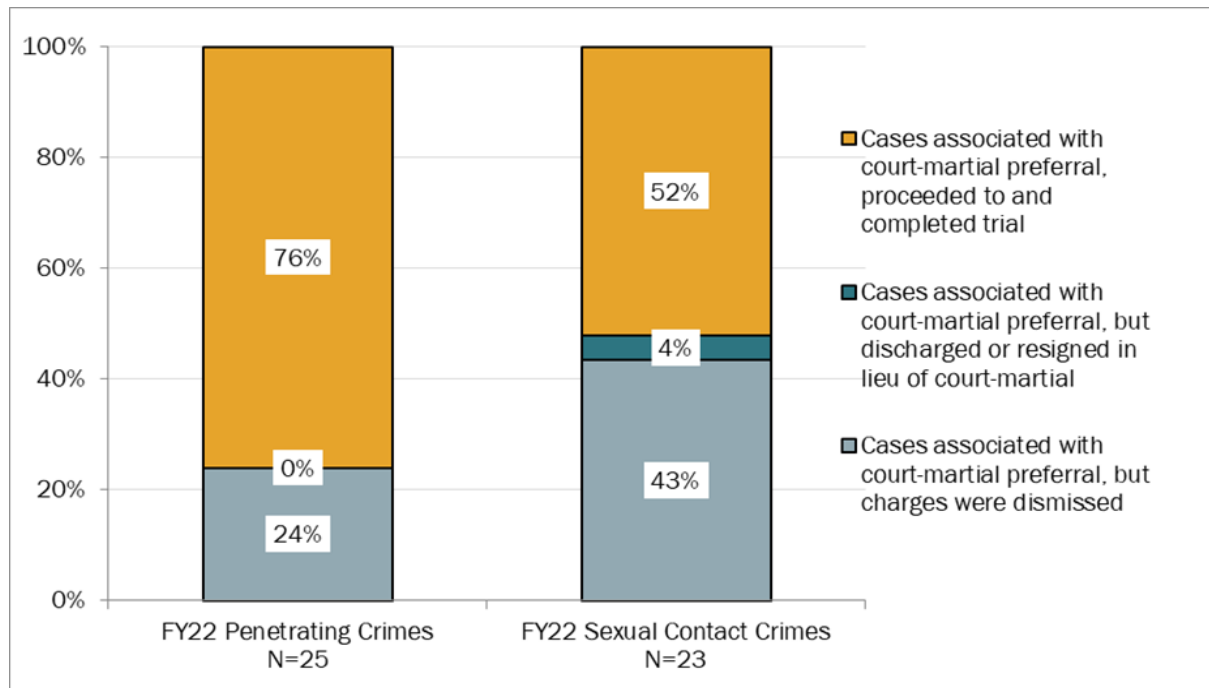


Figure 10. Non-Metric 2: FY22 Sexual Assault Courts-Martial with Actions Completed

VICTIM SERVICES

Summary of Victim Referrals

Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs offered over 11,000 referrals for eligible victims filing Restricted and Unrestricted Reports in FY22, with about 26 percent of these for SAPR VA services. Victims with in-Service reports received an average of about 10 referrals per case. Because victim choice is the driving force of SAPR services, it is likely that not all of the offered referrals were accepted. Figure 11 displays the referrals offered to eligible victims in prior-to-Service and in-Service incidents reported in FY22.

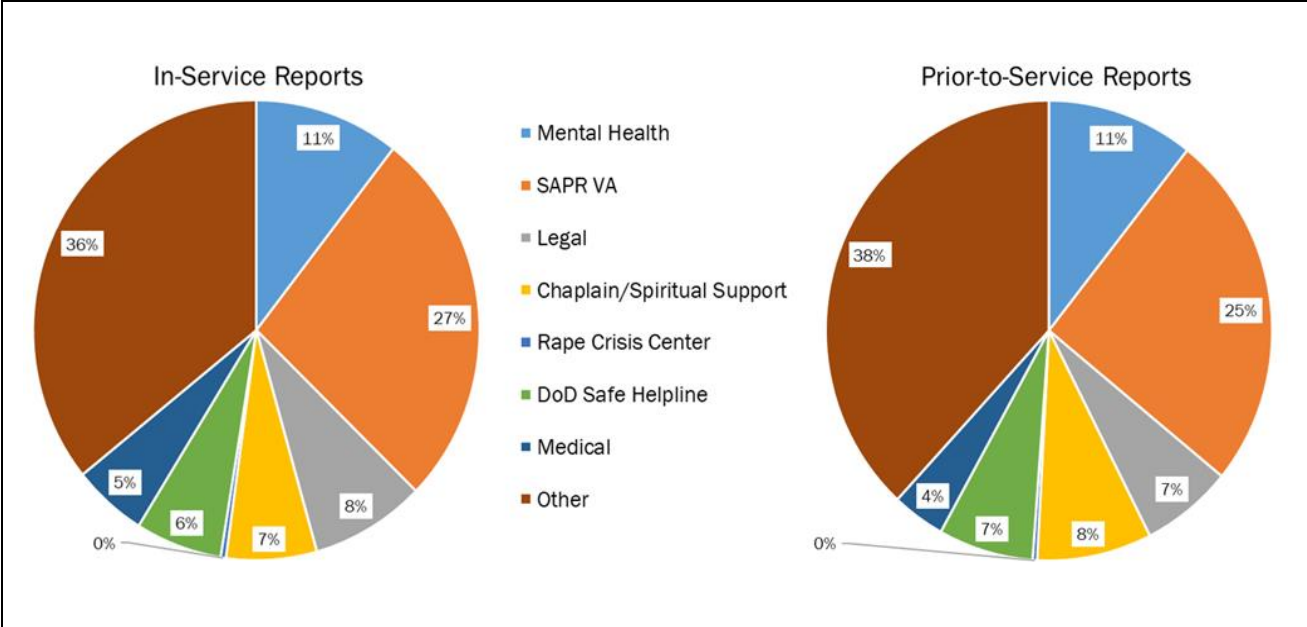


Figure 11. Referrals Offered to Military Victims in FY22 Reports

Other Services

The Marine Corps received 91 expedited transfer requests from Marines with Unrestricted Reports in FY22, about the same as FY21 (90), but still a decrease from 110 in FY18. These expedited transfer requests could be associated with reports made in FY22 or in a previous year. HQMC SAPR continued our concerted effort in FY22 to expand leadership awareness and understanding of the expedited transfer laws, policies, and orders. It is possible that Commanders are using alternate means to support victims’ individual recovery process, such as internal moves within the unit or moving the subject instead of the victim.

Of the 91 requests, 88 were ultimately approved, either by the victim’s immediate Commander or after a General Officer review, with three requests in which the final Command decision was disapproval.

8.2 Personnel Support: Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2022. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in the National Guard Bureau’s response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)

- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (November 10, 2021), Encl 2, para 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full Time	Part Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	10	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	0	48 (collateral duty)
Civilian SARCs	See above.	56	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison	0	1222 (collateral duty)

	assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; report directly to the SARC, and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	32	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	308	10
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	186	436
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	5	163

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY22. 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.	FY22 Totals	
# FY22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	767	
# Service Member Victims	663	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	104	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	767	
# Service Member on Service Member	333	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	104	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	85	
# Relevant Data Not Available	234	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	767	
# On military installation	440	
# Off military installation	247	
# Unidentified location	80	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	767	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY22	719	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2022	262	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2022	457	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	10	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	38	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	2	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	12	
# Victims - Other	24	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY22 (one Victim per report)	552	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	99	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY22	453	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY22	FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	767	663
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	270	238
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	102	83
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	58	52
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	192	163
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	138	120
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	7
Time of sexual assault	767	663
# Midnight to 6 am	195	165
# 6 am to 6 pm	150	137
# 6 pm to midnight	246	203
# Unknown	168	150
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	8
Day of sexual assault	767	663
# Sunday	106	93
# Monday	113	95
# Tuesday	84	76
# Wednesday	88	79
# Thursday	84	76
# Friday	126	107
# Saturday	156	128
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	9

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	FY22 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	330	82	8	4	28	65	0	236	767		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	239	72	7	3	0	12	0	0	333		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	98	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	104		
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	1	0	0	27	50	0	2	80		
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	234		
FY22 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 FY22	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
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 (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
D1	84	0	216	0	10	290	0	0	6	161	767
# Service Member on Service Member	21	0	98	0	2	192	0	0	2	11	333
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	21	0	37	0	8	72	0	0	2	19	104
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	19	0	21	0	1	30	0	0	2	10	85
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	30	0	66	0	4	38	0	0	0	102	234
D2											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY22 Reports	63	0	179	0	7	268	0	0	4	142	663
# Service Member Victims: Female	49	0	139	0	5	170	0	0	3	97	456
# Service Member Victims: Male	18	0	43	0	2	98	0	0	1	45	207
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY22	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY22	690
# Investigations Completed as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	435
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	255
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY22	557
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	418
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	392
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	26
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	8
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	118
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY22	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY22. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY22 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	660
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	30
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	53
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	4
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	599
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	462
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	433
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	29
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	124
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	712
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	592
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	556
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	36
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	116
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY22	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY22	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY22										FY22 Totals
	Penetrating Offense \$				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	85	0	228	0	10	295	0	0	12	86	716
# Male	14	0	36	0	1	84	0	0	3	23	161
# Female	66	0	192	0	10	211	0	0	10	63	555
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	85	0	228	0	10	295	0	0	12	86	716
# 0-15	3	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
# 16-19	20	0	77	0	0	95	0	0	3	27	225
# 20-24	40	0	115	0	5	158	0	0	9	27	354
# 25-34	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	1	3	50
# 35-49	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 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	10	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	2	19	62
F3. Victim Type	85	0	228	0	10	295	0	0	12	86	716
# Service Member	64	0	191	0	7	267	0	0	9	62	600
# DOD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# DOD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	20	0	34	0	3	25	0	0	2	27	105
# Foreign National	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	64	0	191	0	7	267	0	0	9	62	600
# E1-E4	5	0	170	0	2	247	0	0	9	57	543
# E5-E9	3	0	19	0	1	14	0	0	0	4	43
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O-10	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	10
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	64	0	191	0	7	267	0	0	9	62	600
# Army	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
# Navy	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	1	3	35
# Marines	58	0	186	0	5	247	0	0	8	58	564
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	64	0	191	0	7	267	0	0	9	62	600
# Active Duty	61	0	187	0	7	246	0	0	8	58	564
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	4	0	0	21	0	0	1	2	36
# 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)

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY22											
	Penetrating Offense §				Contact Offenses							FY22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	75	0	190	0	7	260	0	0	13	57	602	
# Male	50	0	149	0	7	213	0	0	10	45	478	
# Female	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	
# Unknown	16	0	37	0	0	35	0	0	3	12	117	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	75	0	190	0	7	260	0	0	13	57	602	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	27	0	0	45	0	0	2	4	91	
# 20-24	35	0	92	0	3	107	0	0	6	27	274	
# 25-34	5	0	26	0	1	48	0	0	1	10	91	
# 35-49	2	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	20	
# 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	24	0	40	0	1	44	0	0	4	13	126	
G3. Subject Type	75	0	190	0	7	260	0	0	13	57	602	
# Service Member	51	0	148	0	6	212	0	0	9	40	466	
# Adult (Age 18 or older)	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 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	23	0	39	0	0	42	0	0	4	13	112	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	51	0	148	0	6	212	0	0	9	40	466	
# E1-E4	40	0	115	0	2	161	0	0	8	28	356	
# E5-E9	11	0	31	0	2	47	0	0	1	9	98	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	51	0	148	0	6	212	0	0	9	40	466	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	1	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	1	3	28	
# Marines	50	0	139	0	6	196	0	0	8	36	435	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	51	0	148	0	6	212	0	0	9	40	466	
# Active Duty	48	0	142	0	6	201	0	0	8	33	441	
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	25	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS	FY22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab 1b, Cells B79, B59, B77.	602	# Victims in investigations completed in FY22	716
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY22	294	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY22	413
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	26		
# Unknown Offenders	18	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	13
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	6	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	3
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	72	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	19	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	52	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	9
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	40
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	590	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	602
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2022	40		
# FY22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	40	# FY22 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	38
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	15
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	4
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY22	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	57
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY22	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY22	48
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	16
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# 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	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Officer and Cadet/Midshipmen Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	31
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	11
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	20
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	20
# Subjects receiving confinement	16
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	17
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	10
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	14
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	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
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	5
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY22	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY22	8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY22	6
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY22	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	2
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	2
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY22	5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	22
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	13
# 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 FY22	4
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	4

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

	FY22 Totals
L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY22	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY22	3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY22	6
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Officer and Cadet/Midshipmen Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	4
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving confinement	2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	4
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	
	FY22 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY22	14
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY22	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY22	13
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	13
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	13
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	9
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	13
# Subjects receiving extra duty	12
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# 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	3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	
	FY22 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY22	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	7
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY22	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	11

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	552
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	540
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22*	99
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	95
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	453
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	445
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	453
# Service Member on Service Member	244
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	107
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	8
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	94
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	453
# On military installation	190
# Off military installation	192
# Unidentified location	66
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	453
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	71
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	49
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	26
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	86
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	98
# Relevant Data Not Available	123
Time of sexual assault incident	453
# Midnight to 6 am	87
# 6 am to 6 pm	41
# 6 pm to midnight	173
# Unknown	152
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	453
# Sunday	54
# Monday	39
# Tuesday	18
# Wednesday	39
# Thursday	35
# Friday	58
# Saturday	87
# Relevant Data Not Available	123
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims	445
# Army Victims	2
# Navy Victims	22
# Marines Victims	420
# Air Force Victims	1
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY22 Totals
Gender of Victims		453
# Male		103
# Female		350
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		453
# 0-15		41
# 16-19		152
# 20-24		206
# 25-34		39
# 35-49		1
# 50-64		1
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		13
Grade of Service Member Victims		445
# E1-E4		365
# E5-E9		56
# WO1-WO5		6
# O1-O3		13
# O4-O10		5
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		445
# Active Duty		433
# Reserve (Activated)		12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		453
# Service Member		445
# DoD-Civilian		
# DoD-Contractor		
# Other-US-Government-Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		8
# Foreign-National		
# Foreign-Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		93
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		56
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		34
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		3
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		28.63
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		44.06
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		3
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY22		FY22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22		24
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		24
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		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 FY22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		
# Medical		6761
# Behavioral Health		376
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)		698
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		641
# Rape Crisis Center		472
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate		1638
# DoD Safe Helpline		438
# Other		2519
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		
# Medical		758
# Behavioral Health		8
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)		48
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		13
# Rape Crisis Center		1
# Victim Advocate		78
# Other		47
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		68
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		1
# FY22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY22 TOTALS
B. Military Protective Orders issued during FY22		
# Reported MPO Violations in FY22		108
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		4
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		2
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0
<i>The occurrence with DoD Policy Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		18
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		78
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		
# Medical		3754
# Behavioral Health		408
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)		263
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		310
# Rape Crisis Center		958
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate		308
# DoD Safe Helpline		1249
# Other		101
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		
# Medical		1
# Behavioral Health		32
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)		1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		8
# Rape Crisis Center		18
# Victim Advocate		24
# Other		21
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		39
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0
	Total Number Denied	0
	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0
	No credible report/determination of a sexual assault	1
	Victim pending administrative separation	1
	Insufficient time in current command to fully implement care plan	1
	Victim received TAD orders in lieu of Expedited Transfer	1
	Victim is pending a medical evaluation board	1
	Victim declined to participate in a MCIC investigation	1

Support Services (continued)

D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY22 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	107
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	81
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	107
# Male	1
# Female	94
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	107
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	8
# 20-24	18
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	65
D4. Non-Service Member Type	107
# DoD Civilian	4
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	68
# Foreign National	5
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	30
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	282
# Medical	13
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	77
# DoD Safe Helpline	13
# Other	124
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	81
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	10
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	23
# Victim Advocate	16
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	25
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	11
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY22 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	2
# Male	0
# Female	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	2
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	2
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	11
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFE kits 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 FY22 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY22 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY22 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY22. 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>		FY22 Totals
# FY22 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		3
# Service Member Victims		3
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		3
# Service Member on Service Member		1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		3
# On military installation		1
# Off military installation		2
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		3
# Victims in Investigations initiated during FY22		3
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2022		1
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2022		2
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY22 (one Victim per report)		4
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY22		4
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY22		FY22 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		3
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Time of sexual assault		3
# Midnight to 6 am		1
# 6 am to 6 pm		0
# 6 pm to midnight		2
# Unknown		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Day of sexual assault		3
# Sunday		0
# Monday		0
# Tuesday		0
# Wednesday		0
# Thursday		0
# Friday		1
# Saturday		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
	FY22 Totals	FY22 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
	3	3

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (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	FY22 Totals		
	# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
FY22 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 FY22	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>					<i>Contact Offenses</i>					
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 (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
D1.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D2.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY22 Reports	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Service Member Victims- Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
# Service Member Victims- Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY22											
D3. Time of sexual assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

FY22 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 FY22. 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 (Pre-2019 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	FY22 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Alghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilboudi	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
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	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
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY22	3
# Investigations Completed as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY22 End (group by MCIO #)	1
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY22	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY22. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY22 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	2
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY22 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY22 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY22 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY22, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY22 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY22												
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							Offense Code Data Not Available	FY22 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 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)				
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)													
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY22 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 FY22										FY22 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 123)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G3. Subject Type	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DOD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DOD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Reserve (Activated)	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	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	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 FY22 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals	H.I. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY22 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY22, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY22 Note: These are Subjects from Tab 1b, Cells B79, B59, B77.	2	# Victims in investigations completed in FY22	2
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY22	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY22	2
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# 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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
		# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	2	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2022	0	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	2
# FY22 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY22 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals 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 referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	4
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	4
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	4
# Service Member on Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	4
# On military installation	2
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	4
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# 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	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	4
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	4
# Sunday	1
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	1
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims	4
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
Gender of Victims		4
# Male		3
# Female		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		4
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		1
# 20-24		1
# 25-34		2
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		4
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		2
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		1
# O4-O10		1
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		4
# Active Duty		3
# Reserve (Activated)		1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		4
# Service Member		4
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		0
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY22 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY22 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY22		0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
TOTAL # FY22 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY22 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		4
Afghanistan		1
Bahrain		2
Djibouti		0
Iraq		0
Jordan		1
Kosovo		0
Kuwait		0
Lebanon		0
Pakistan		0
Qatar		0
Saudi Arabia		0
Somalia		0
Syria		0
Turkey		0
Uae		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.		

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS CAI FY22 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY22 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	26
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	10
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY22 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY22	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY22	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	56
# Medical	6
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	20
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

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	FY22 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY22 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY22 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY22	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	USMC IG	N/A	N/A	Military	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	No Retaliator Identified
2	USMC Chain of Command	Reprisal Actions	Conspiracy Art. 80	Military	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Military	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Two reports were made by an alleged victim of a sexual assault. The new victim made an unrestricted report that was ultimately unsubstantiated as there was not enough to establish probable cause. The new victim told NCIS that another Marine involved in the investigation collaborated with other witnesses and attempted to influence them, i.e. to change the facts of the case such as there was no underage drinking. Through follow-on interviews, the Trial Counsel and RTI determined that the alleged retaliator was forthright with all information and admitted to the underage drinking and was willingly interrogated. The retaliation was unsubstantiated as the retaliator did not lie to NCIS or attempt to influence any other witness.
3	USMC Chain of Command	N/A	N/A	Military, Military	Marine Corps, Marine Corps	E-3, E-2	Female, Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	No Retaliator Identified
4	USMC IG	N/A	N/A	Military	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	No Retaliator Identified
5	MEO Advisor/Representative (Marines), USMC Chain of Command	N/A	N/A	Military, Military	Marine Corps, Marine Corps	E-4, E-2	Male, Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	No Retaliator Identified