

ENCLOSURE 2:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY





THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 4, 2013

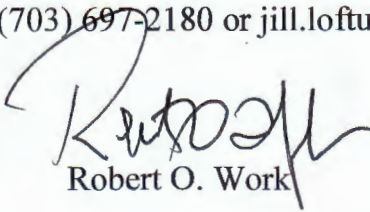
MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL
AND READINESS

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

As requested by your memo of October 12, 2012, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY11, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84 and 109-163.

The DON is committed to creating a Department-wide culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated, and where sexual assault victims receive compassionate and coordinated support. This ongoing effort is a top priority of the Department and both Military Services – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps. There are challenges yet to overcome, but we have accomplished much. Our input this year details an extensive spectrum of vigorous activity across the Department and each Service. To briefly summarize, we have engaged senior leadership in clear and consistent messages of intolerance for sexual assault; instituted innovative forms of sexual assault prevention training on a broad scale; improved the responsiveness of sexual assault victim support mechanisms; and achieved groundbreaking evidence of sustained sexual assault prevention through pilot initiatives in a high-risk setting. In this context, we interpret across-the-board increases seen in the reporting of sexual assaults by Sailors and Marines as evidence of their increased trust in our support and the improved performance of our programs. Numerous site visits confirm this impression. Many individuals are now more comfortable reporting long-prior sexual assaults, and we see gradual progress in the proportion of male victims now coming forward.

Our commitment is unwavering, and we will not be satisfied until Sailors and Marines everywhere are free of the burden imposed upon us all by the crime of sexual assault. Should you need additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, who may be reached at (703) 697-2180 or jill.loftus@navy.mil.


Robert O. Work

Attachments:
As stated



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

April 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR
PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Reference: FY 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Review: Department of the Navy

This memo provides my comments on the challenges and impact on force safety and readiness described in the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (WGRA). It also provides our strategy, initiatives, and current efforts to deal with these challenges. I request it be included as an addendum to the *DoD FY2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*. Despite the progress indicated by the *DoD Annual Report* and the WGRA in training, bystander intervention, expedited victim transfers, and prosecution of offenders, we have significant challenges to confront. Sexual assault reports increased in 2011-2012. The number of unreported assaults is unknown and estimated to be higher. Reprisals are a concern of service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact and considered reporting. The foundation of our operational effectiveness is resiliency and trust. Sexual assault violates that trust. IT is a safety issue, a morale issue, and it erodes readiness.

Our top-down, leadership-driven strategy is focused on actions to prevent sexual assaults, support for sexual assault victims, and holding offenders accountable. Beginning a year ago, we implemented the following actions to implement this strategy:

- Conducted tailored training for all Navy personnel by mobile teams of experts using workshops, role play, and stage performances; included bystander training geared to junior Sailors. Training tools were formulated by a company renowned and proven successful in this specific type of subject matter.
- Refined reporting criteria to track demographics, location, and contributing factors to find root causes. This enabled us to focus our effort toward where assaults or the environment for assaults tended to take place (enlisted barracks, certain military and civilian clubs, bases, training centers, etc.).
- Established regionally-specific programs at our Great Lakes, Illinois training centers and San Diego bases, expanding this year to Naval Base, Yokosuka, Japan and Naval Base, Naples, Italy. These programs are modeled after the proven success at Great Lakes, where reports of sexual assaults reduced 63 percent over two years. These "best practice initiatives" include:
 - Coordination with NCIS and local law enforcement to improve investigation times and identify trends and contributors. Monthly synchronization meetings with Navy and law enforcement leadership have been particularly effective.

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

- A task force with local law enforcement and partnerships with local business community. Our VCNO recently completed a series of meetings with the mayor, police leadership, local officials, and business leaders in San Diego to establish a partnership in this area.
- Improved security around barracks with nighttime patrols and cameras. Shore patrols have been re-established in San Diego, on and off base. Over the last two months, alcohol related incidents have decreased, security has tangibly increased (per residents), and sexual assault reports have decreased in the San Diego area.
- Initiated quarterly progress meetings consisting of all Navy 4-star officers to review data, evaluate root causes, and establish solutions:
 - Every sexual assault incident report is briefed by the unit commander to the first flag officer in the chain of command; relevant information and lessons learned from these reports are reviewed in quarterly 4-star meetings.
 - As described in the attached reference, our analysis shows clear trends that inform our efforts to prevent sexual assault. For example, most assaults are “blue-on-blue,” the majority of victims and offenders are junior, alcohol consumption is usually a factor, and half the reported assaults occur on base or on afloat units – within our purview and control of behavior and command environment.

We are committed to combating sexual assault and believe our greatest opportunities for future success are in three areas. The attached reference describes in detail these efforts:

- Continuum of Harm: We are getting at all the elements surrounding the problem of sexual assault, such as command climate and alcohol.
 - We fielded alcohol detection devices throughout the Fleet to improve self-awareness of alcohol use and enable command policies for designated drivers and sober “liberty buddies.” We have already seen a reduction in alcohol-related incidents in the Fleet.
- Investigation & Prosecution: We established investigation and prosecution teams who specialize in sexual assault to reduce the length of investigations, ensure victim awareness of investigation status, and more effectively hold offenders accountable.
 - Specially-trained NCIS Agent-Teams investigate all Navy sexual assault cases in our largest Fleet concentration areas (FCA); this model will expand to all FCAs by September 2013.
 - In Norfolk, for example, NCIS Agent-Teams decreased sexual assault investigation times from an average of 300 days to about 80 days.
 - We are evaluating a legislative proposal to change UCMJ Article 60 to eliminate the discretion of Court Martial Convening Authorities to change findings for all

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but minor offenses. This change would acknowledge the professionalization of the military justice system (prosecutors, defense attorneys, and the appellate system) since the Article was written following World War II.

- Support for victims: To improve victim confidence in the system and change our culture, we continue to address command climate issues. We also continue to professionalize our support for sexual assault victims. As a result, we are seeing positive results based on an increasing percentage of unrestricted reports of sexual assault.
 - Our “all-hands” training events include SARCs and detail SAPR processes, rights and expectations, emphasizing the restricted reporting option to protect privacy. This builds victim confidence in the system and addresses barriers to reporting such as fear of reprisal.
 - We increased the number of full-time civilian Sexual Assault Response Coordinators to 66 and are hiring 66 additional Victim Advocates this FY.
 - Since 2010 we certified ~ 500 health providers to administer Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations (SAFE), and by September 2013, all our military treatment facilities and operational units will be able to conduct SAFE exams.
 - We improved the confidentiality of reporting in conjunction with local law enforcement and institutionalized expedited transfer of victims.

As the results of the WGRA and *DoD Annual Report* indicate, we have significant challenges, and a cultural change is needed. We remain focused on preventing sexual assault, providing support to victims, and holding those responsible accountable. Fundamentally, sexual assault is a safety and readiness issue for our force, and we must address it with efforts at all levels of the chain of command. Combating sexual assault and ensuring compassionate support of sexual assault victims will remain high-visibility and high-priority Navy issues throughout the foreseeable future.


JONATHAN W. GREENERT



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1700
MFB

APR 29 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

Subj: FISCAL YEAR 2012 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNUAL REPORT ON SEXUAL
ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

1. The 2012 Annual Report and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGRA), provides important data needed to get at ground truth regarding the persistent crime of unwanted sexual contact (USC) within the Marine Corps; it will inform our future efforts. The data referenced in the report indicates an increase in prevalence of USC; many of the numbers are shameful and unacceptable. I would, however, like to add some context to what's included in the survey report.

2. The WGRA survey was conducted at the height of Phase I of our newly developed and launched Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan; it covers the 10-month period before we officially kicked off our full-Service effort. Our Campaign Plan drove a tremendous infusion of training, restructured our oversight organizations, and directed senior leadership involvement throughout the command process, all focused on our steadfast commitment to prevention, accountability and high-quality victim care. Our training initiatives, implemented from top-down, included our SAPR General Officers Symposium where 100% of our generals joined me at Quantico last summer for two full days of highly focused training. It also included SAPR training at the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, Command Team Training for all of our commanding officers and their senior enlisted advisors, "Take A Stand" training for 100% of our noncommissioned officers, and All Hands SAPR training for every Marine. While these events emphasized leadership engagement and bystander intervention, both evidence-based best practices for sexual assault prevention, they also focused on reducing stigma, offering victim care resources, and instilling confidence in our reporting mechanisms. Based on statistically-sound evidence, we know that we are not seeing the total picture relative to sexual assault and that, at best, we suffer from serious under-reporting. We must correct this if we are to make a difference.

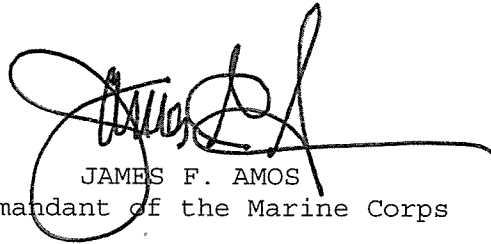
3. Additionally, as part of the SAPR Campaign Plan, I also directed a complete reorganization of our legal community throughout the Corps, providing for the first time ever Complex Trial Teams made up of seasoned and more senior prosecuting attorneys. Complimenting that effort, our investigative branch of the Department of the Navy, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), began their new initiative called the NCIS Adult Sexual Assault Program. Both of these linked initiatives are designed to strengthen the criminal investigation and prosecution efforts within our Corps. We have already seen a doubling of prosecutions and convictions in the last 12 months.

4. To continue fostering a positive climate within each of our units, last month I directed my team to develop a new Command Climate Survey to be administered within 30 days of a new commander taking command. The survey will cover a spectrum of issues, including sexual assault, and will be integrated with our ongoing efforts to stop all behavior related offenses (sexual harassment, hazing, alcohol misuse, etc.), all measured in order to

Subj: FISCAL YEAR 2012 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNUAL REPORT ON SEXUAL
ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

gain accurate knowledge of the "health of a particular command." The results of the Command Climate Survey will be shared with a commander's higher headquarters. My intent is that by giving our commanding officers this tool, and by holding them accountable for the overall health and well-being of their command, that we will eventually be successful in mitigating the high risk behaviors that tear at the fabric of our Corps.

5. I am confident that allowed time to have their intended impact, many, if not all, of these newly implemented SAPR Campaign Plan initiatives, aimed directly at confronting this intolerable crime, will aid our success. Eliminating sexual assault in our ranks by changing our culture is where your Marine Corps is headed! You have my word that I will stay personally and actively engaged in leading this campaign.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James F. Amos", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

JAMES F. AMOS
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Department of the Navy

Executive Summary (Department of the Navy)

The Department of the Navy (DON) is committed to creating a Department-wide culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated, and where sexual assault victims receive compassionate and coordinated support. Entities at the Department level and within each Naval Service – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps – work collaboratively towards these goals.

Our Department-level prevention strategy since 2009 has had three main components, each of which saw progress made during FY12. The first involves the progressive dissemination of a clear, consistent, top-down leadership message that sexual assault is never acceptable anywhere in the Department of the Navy – all Sailors and Marines have shared responsibilities for their own behavior and for protecting each other from sexual assault. The second component involves the broad application of updated Service-wide training tools across the Navy and Marine Corps respectively. Influencing the attitudes and behaviors of young Sailors and Marines requires their repeated exposure to training that is informative, relevant, and pertinent to them. Our third strategy component has involved pilot demonstration of initiatives at a specific location where their efficacy in actually preventing sexual assaults can be assessed. Experience at the Navy's Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes has been very encouraging, and we are working to distill the key insights from numerous simultaneous initiatives there, and to apply them elsewhere. Underlying all of these concepts is our commitment to candid self-assessment using insights from anonymous surveys, sexual assault case reviews, and site visits to Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Our tactical objective is to reduce the number of sexual assaults involving Sailors or Marines, whether they are reported or not, and with a special focus on preventing the most egregious or "penetrating" forms of sexual assault.

Since 2009, the Department has utilized a progressive sequence of groundbreaking forums to underscore its leadership message – beginning with a two-day summit of senior leaders and outside experts led by the Secretary of the Navy in 2009, followed by a three-day forum in 2010 for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators from across the Navy and Marine Corps, and then an expanded format in 2011 that also included most shore installation commanders and regional leaders. During FY12, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) evolved its outreach further by fielding half-day leadership programs at eight concentration sites of Navy and Marine Corps operational forces in the United States and abroad. Each session combined summaries of Departmental insights and priorities, along with presentations by an outside civilian expert with unique experience in sexual assault criminal investigations and offender profiling. Over 5,000 Navy and Marine officer and senior enlisted leaders attended these programs in FY12. A separate, live-acted, vignette-based educational program (No Zebras ... No Excuses"), which emphasized the importance of bystander intervention in preventing sexual assault, was presented

simultaneously at the same locations to packed theaters totaling roughly 15,000 Sailors and Marines.

In concert with training tool development by each Naval Service, DON-SAPRO in FY12 distributed its newly-published Commander's Guide, which provides unit-level Navy and Marine Corps commanding officers with hard copy information in a polished format on Departmental priorities, background data, and specific suggestions on the command management of local sexual assault cases. Over 15,000 have been printed to keep up with Service demand, which began with the Commandant of the Marine Corps personally requesting the first batch for distribution at a General Officers seminar. DON-SAPRO's insistence on top-down distribution via senior chains of command has reinforced the Departmental priority on preventing sexual assault and supporting sexual assault victims, and this product has been cited as a DoD "best practice." Work is also well underway on a professionally produced Department-level sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) training video suitable for Department-wide use and especially focused on educating and orienting DON civilians.

Throughout FY12, the Department continued its collaboration with Navy leadership and outside experts in exploring sexual assault prevention strategies at Training Support Center (TSC) Great Lakes, a unique concentration site of new Sailors just after recruit training. Local initiatives have included overhauled indoctrination-week training; three-segment "Bystander Intervention" sessions for all students shortly after arrival; follow-on exposure to the "Sex Signals" vignette-based program with additional small-group "afterburner" discussions; revised policies for overnight liberty; enhanced investigations of sexual assault allegations; and aggressive anti-alcohol efforts. Exciting results over a 20-month span from February 2011 through September 2012, when compared to the preceding 20 months, suggest a 63% reduction in all forms of sexual assault and a 68% reduction in the most egregious or "penetrating" forms of sexual assault. These results were not easily achieved, and we are still in the process of distilling the key factors among multiple simultaneous interventions. Our best impression for now is that effective sexual assault prevention, at least among the youngest cohorts of Sailors and Marines, requires the interplay of visibly engaged leadership, repeated doses of sexual assault prevention training, and aggressive strategies to combat alcohol abuse. We continue to partner with the Navy in assessing the ongoing experience at TSC Great Lakes and the requirements for sustaining its gains. Both services are working to apply similar basic concepts elsewhere. Additionally, DON-SAPRO worked during FY12 with the Navy Education and Training Command to develop an anonymous, electronic survey for all Navy and Marine Corps "A" School students across numerous locations. Our goal is to continuously assess the sexual assault experiences of students in post-recruit, initial military training environments.

We have also been active at the Department level in working with both Services to improve sexual assault victim support services. In addition to coordinating Service-level strategies for implementing new requirements established in NDAA 2012 for full-time victim advocates and sexual assault response coordinators, the Under Secretary of the Navy worked directly with the Naval Audit Service and DON-SAPRO to assess the

responsiveness of 24/7 telephone access to SAPR services for sexual assault victims. The result has been a dramatic improvement in performance and the establishment of formal DON standards. In another area, DON-SAPRO is partnered during FY12 with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop a DOJ grant project with a major civilian entity to explore the efficacy of tele-medicine support for Sexual Assault Forensic Exams at remote sites. The Department of the Navy is the only Military Department engaged with DOJ in this effort, and our insights have helped shape the focus of ongoing project development.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: United States Navy

Executive Summary (United States Navy)

Sexual assaults strike at the health, welfare, and dignity of our Sailors and undermine the core readiness of our Force. As leaders, we must fully understand the destructive nature of these acts, lead focused efforts to prevent them, and promote positive command climates and environments that reinforce mutual respect, trust, and professionalism. Sexual assault is a crime that we must eradicate from our force and we can do so through deliberately focused leadership and committed effort from E-1 to O-10. We must work aggressively to prevent sexual assaults, hold those who commit them accountable, and provide care for sexual assault victims – all while applying lessons learned to ensure there is continuous improvement.

The Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) and the Director of Personal Readiness and Community Support (OPNAV N135), in conjunction with the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO), the Navy Preparedness Alliance (NPA), and other Navy SAPR program stakeholders throughout the Fleet, developed guidance to synchronize efforts across the Navy. Together, they targeted multiple efforts and initiatives within Navy's SAPR programs to eliminate sexual assault crimes and other inappropriate behaviors that degrade Sailor and mission readiness. Navy's SAPR Roadmap provides sharp focus for continuous improvement in efforts to prevent the crime of sexual assault. It provides a blueprint to align, unify, measure, and hold ourselves accountable to the highest standards of Naval service. We must transform how we think and act to eradicate sexual assault from the inside out. Our success is a force that does not tolerate harm to our Shipmates and those we protect. We will ensure that all can serve with Navy pride and preserve America's trust in our military.

Sexual assault remains one of America's most under-reported crimes for many reasons. Included in these are individual perceptions of stigma, difficulty sharing details of an extremely personal nature, as well as a distrust of organizational, investigative, judicial, and supporting activity responses. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which they occur is primary to this cultural shift that must occur in order to create an environment where victims of sexual assault are unafraid and encouraged to submit either a restricted or unrestricted report. To that end, it is

imperative that every military, civilian, and contractor understand that we will move forward with immediate action.

The Navy does not tolerate sexual assault, a criminal act inconsistent with Navy's core values of honor, courage and commitment. Each and every Sailor (i.e., military personnel, family members, civilians) is entitled to be treated with dignity and respect, and allowed to work and live in environments free of unlawful behavior. Stated clearly, those who model our Core Values do not engage in behaviors such as sexual harassment and sexual assault; nor do they condone those behaviors in others. Inherent in the Navy's mantra of *Ship-Shipmate-Self*, is respect for self, each other, and the Navy as an institution.

Leaders are charged with maintaining a professional environment where behaviors that lead to sexual assault, as well as sexual assault itself, are not tolerated. To this end, Navy leadership:

- Fosters a culture of prevention, providing education and training, response capability, victim support, reporting procedures, and accountability that enhances the safety and well being of all;
- Provides an immediate, trained response capability for each report of sexual assault, ensuring victims are protected, treated with dignity and respect, and receive timely access to appropriate treatment and services;
- Provides strong leadership-driven prevention and response programs, as well as law enforcement, investigative, and criminal justice policies and procedures that address victim safety and hold assailants accountable for their actions to the fullest extent of the law;
- Encourages prompt, complete, unrestricted reporting of sexual assault allegations to activate victim services and accountability responses; and
- Provides compassionate treatment to all victims.

Navy implemented a multi-faceted approach to awareness, prevention, victim response, and offender accountability. This approach generated numerous methods to collect program and process information, including sexual assault incident reports, activity/participation data, interviews, polls, focus groups, and expert judgment. Each of these methods inform one or more of our program components (e.g., who, what, when, where, how). Use and adaptation of these data may provide the best reflection of what is "going on" within SAPR. With the addition of a research psychologist to our SAPR team, Navy is shifting its focus from 'laying the data foundation' to 'data driven decision-making'. This shift reflects our steadfast commitment to continuous improvement and culture change, aligning with the FY12 SAPR Theme of Ownership. Ownership of our initiatives and program components will drive data based decision-making at the highest levels. The Metrics Strategy for FY13-FY15 reflects these initial stages and is based on

cross-walking existing data sources with issues and end states (e.g., to correspond to available data), which may be modified to reflect best data/practices as we move forward.

Part I (Program Overview): Navy's SAPR Strategy is to enhance ease and quality of SA reporting, educate the force in prevention and response, pilot programs and institutionalize successful elements across the Force, and to hold Commanders responsible in order to reduce sexual assaults in the Navy. To implement the strategy and FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements, we :

- Developed a SAPR Roadmap that defines 5 lines of effort and associated actions to implement the roadmap.
- Changed reporting procedures. Specifically, streamlined definitions and required personal notification to first Flag in chain of Command by COs.
- Educated the Force. Specifically through the following methods: (a) baselined 100% of the force through a two hour mandatory SAPR stand-down training event during Sexual Assault Awareness Month; (b) trained 95% of Navy Khakis in SAPR-L(Leadership); (c) developed and produced SAPR-F (Fleet) for all E-6 and below for deployment in FY-13; and (d) instituted training at accessions sights to include Bystander Intervention, Sex Signals and After Burners, No Zebras/No Excuses training
- Exported the successful aspects of our pilot program in Great Lakes (which has demonstrated a reduction in Sexual Assaults) to other training sites (i.e., Pensacola, Lackland, San Diego).
- Mandated every sexual assault incident be reported to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command. Flag-level Immediate Superiors in Command (ISICs) will be required to report quarterly to Type Commanders (TYCOMS) and Echelon III Commanders the status of execution (e.g., SA case adjudication, command climate issues, program recommendations) of SAPR programs within their areas of responsibility.
- Aligned 132 military and full-time equivalent Navy Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) positions across Navy's domain.
- Implemented training and protocol in preparation of the FY13 launch of the DoD centralized, case-level sexual assault Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).
- Transitioned Navy's 24/7 SAPR response to the DoD SAFE Helpline as the primary crisis intervention tool across the Navy. The DOD SAFE Helpline

responded to 450 Navy telephone requests for information or support, with 100% follow up by their respective SARC or SAPR VA if requested.

Part II (Statistical Overview):

Highlights of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported during FY12 as well as a brief profile (Sexual Assault Synopses Report) and disposition of sexual assault cases investigated by the are as follows:

- There were 527 unrestricted reports and 248 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Navy during FY12. This reflects a 29% and 43% increase in the number of unrestricted and restricted reports made in FY11, respectively. The number of restricted reports converted to unrestricted reports more than doubled in FY12 (74) from FY11 (32).
- The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) completed 332 investigations in FY12 compared to 225 completed investigations reported in FY11 - a 47% increase from FY11 to FY12.
- Similar to previous years, the vast majority of Navy victims (86%) were in the grades E1-E5 and 24 years old or younger. The proportion of female and male victims slightly shifted to 89% and 11% from 85% and 15% since FY10.
- Nearly all (97%) offenders were male and most were in the junior rank (E1-E4) and age (under 25) categories, but with lower percentages than victims.
- The percentage of Service member on Service member sexual assault incidents rose from 65% over the past two years to 71% in FY12. Of the Service member victims who were USN members (464), 78% made allegations against other USN Service members (Blue-on-Blue).
- The vast majority (68%) of the USN investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions of Norfolk (Virginia), Northwestern United States (U.S.), Southwestern U.S., Central U.S., and the Far East, where naval forces and ships are located.
- Although two sexual assault categories remain consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations (28%) have declined compared to FY11 (41%) and rape investigations (28%) have increased compared to FY11 (20) – likely a result of amendment to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

Finally, this report is a compilation of information from all major stakeholder organizations to provide a detailed overview across the five lines of effort provided in Navy's Strategic Roadmap for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response.

1. Program Overview

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

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

Authorizing regulations and/or instructions

1. SECNAVINST 1752.4A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 1 December 2005, provides overall direction for the establishment of a sexual assault prevention and response program within the Department of the Navy (DON).

2. SECNAVINST 5430.108, "Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10 June 2010, outlines the mission and functions of the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO).

3. OPNAVINST 1752.1B, "Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program," 29 December 2006 is Navy's comprehensive policy of sexual assault prevention and response. It encompasses DoD requirements of both DODD 6495.01 and DODI 6495.02. Change 1 DoD documents, which were published in 2012 and 2008.

4. OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Change Transmittal 3, "Special Incident Reporting Procedures", 4 October 2011. Updated procedures for reporting sexual assault incidents and the definition of sexual assault with exact definition with from DOD Directive 6495.01 of 23 January 2012.

5. OPNAVINST 1752.3, "Policy for Sex Offender Tracking, Assignment, and Access restrictions Within Navy," 27 May 2009, establishes guidance and areas of responsibility to implement policy on sex offender tracking, assignment, and access restrictions within Navy.

6. SECNAVINST 1730.9, "Confidential Communications to Chaplains," 7 February 2008, provides policy on confidential communications with Navy chaplains.

7. CNICINST 1752.2, Monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Validation Procedures," 17 June 2011, outlines standard procedures validating SAPR program response protocols.

8. CNIC Policy Implementation Directives (The major content was included in the revision of OPNAVINST):

a. SAVI-001, "Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Position Guidance," 10 May 2005, Commander Navy Installations Command, Fleet and Family Support Program.

b. SAVI-003, "Navy Confidentiality Policy for Victims of Sexual Assault and Collection of Forensic Evidence," 30 November 2005, Commander Navy Installations Command, Fleet and Family Support Program.

9. BUMEDINST 6310.11, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program," 23 June 2009, provides guidance for the evaluation and care of the sexual assault victim via guidelines on Medical Department personnel training and forensic evidence examinations.

10. Navy Leadership Messages:

a. NAVADMIN 101/05 - Implementation of DOD Policy and Program Direction for Prevention of, and Response to, Sexual Assaults Involving Members of the Armed Services

b. NAVADMIN 128/05 - Changes to Navy Policy regarding Confidentiality for Victims of Sexual Assault

c. NAVADMIN 061/09 – Alcohol Abuse Prevention

d. NAVADMIN 172/09 - DEOMI Equal Opportunity Climate Survey

e. NAVADMIN 179/05 - Changes to the Navy Sexual Assault Intervention Program

f. NAVADMIN 282/09 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

g. NAVADMIN 315/09 - Personal For on Sexual Assault

h. NAVADMIN 372/09 - OPNAVINST 31006.J

i. NAVADMIN 096/10 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

j. NAVADMIN 098/10 - General Military Training

k. NAVADMIN 119/10 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month

l. NAVADMIN 377/10 - Sexual Assault

m. NAVADMIN 122/11 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month

n. NAVADMIN 154/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Interim Change 1

o. NAVADMIN 182/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Change 2

p. NAVADMIN 269/11 - Personal For – Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Survey

q. NAVADMIN 302/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Change 2

r. NAVADMIN 386/11 - General Military Training

s. ALRESFOR 019/12 - Navy Reserve SAPR SAFE Helpline Sharepoint and Responsibilities

t. NAVADMIN 106/12 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month

u. NAVADMIN 132/12 - Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports

- v. NAVADMIN 136/12 - Reporting for Sexual Assault
- w. NAVADMIN 161/12 – Joint Force Direction on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
- x. NAVADMIN 195/12 - Implementation of Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority
- y. NAVADMIN 199/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership (SAPR-L) and Fleet (SAPR-F) Training
- z. NAVADMIN 225/12 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Leadership and Fleet Training Reporting Requirements
- aa. NAVADMIN 258/12 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-Leadership Training Completion and Reporting Requirements
- bb. NAVADMIN 272/12 - OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Urgent Change 3
- cc. NAVADMIN 333/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Fleet Training
- dd. NAVADMIN 336/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Fleet Training

Organizational Structure

The Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) (N1) serves as the SAPR Executive Agent (EA), overseeing SAPR policy, program and initiatives across the Navy. OPNAV N135 (Navy Flag Officer) chairs the SAPR CFT, a body established by CNO to ensure coordination among major stakeholders on SAPR-related issues, strategies, and initiatives. Collaboration via this CFT was critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force. The following is a list of key members of the SAPR CFT:

Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV N135)
Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC)
United States Fleet Forces Command (USFFC)
Commander, Pacific Fleet (PACFLT)
Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD)
U.S. Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO)
Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG)
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED N095)
Chief of Chaplains Corps (CHC N097)
Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST)
Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NAVCRIMINSERV)
Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)
Office of the Chief of Naval Reserves (OCNR N093)
Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command (CNRFC)
Military Sealift Command (MSC)

Navy SAPR is a command program consisting of multiple key stakeholders and first responders. As the program manager for Navy SAPR execution, CNIC (N91) is

responsible for managing, implementing, and overseeing installation SAPR programs to include maintaining a coordinated approach between medical, legal, investigations, security, chaplains, Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC), operational and tenant commands, and civilian resources. The structure of Navy SAPR is hierarchical and consistent both afloat and ashore:

Regional Level:

Regional Commanders (RADM/O-8/USN) promulgate local, updated, SAPR regional or installation guidelines for installation commanders who are responsible for ensuring Service members and their family members have access to well-coordinated, highly responsive SAPR programs.

Regional Fleet and Family Readiness Program (N9)
Regional Fleet and Family Support Program Directors
Regional Counseling and Advocacy Program Managers

Installation Level:

Installation Commanders (CAPT/O-6/USN)
Installation Fleet and Family Support Center Directors/Site Managers
Installation FFSP Counseling and Advocacy Supervisors

Installation SARCs - As SAPR SMEs for the command, installation SARCs are responsible for providing consistent, standardized program support to victims and facilitating communication and transparency among responders who provide victim support services.

Echelon II and III commands establish and maintain the SAPR program, ensuring subordinate commands support and maintain effective SAPR programs. Commanders, Commanding Officers (Cos), and Officers in Charge (OICs) designate the following required SAPR program personnel who are assigned to individual commands and deploy with commands:

- SAPR Victim Advocates (supervised in duties by installation SARCs, regardless of the deployment location)
- SAPR Command Points of Contact (POCs) (responsible for Command SAPR training and prevention program)
- SAPR Command Liaisons (liaisons between victims and CO/OIC to ensure victim support; also attends monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Group facilitated by SARCs with key stakeholders also attending)
- Data Collection Coordinators (assists command in data collection for SITREPs)

Each receives required initial and annual refresher training provided by Installation SARCs.

Other key SAPR Program stakeholders and their roles

The NAVCRIMINV/SERV investigates all unrestricted reports of sexual assaults and

maintains the authoritative database of unrestricted reports of sexual assault incidents within the DON.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and Regional commands, partnering with Regional Commands, TMO, and civilian healthcare facilities. Its Office of Women's Health provides oversight and policy to Navy's healthcare providers and commands which includes Navy Medicine Regions, Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) and branch clinics. BUMED ensures comprehensive medical management for victims of sexual assault under Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). Civilian medical facilities conduct Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs) to maintain a 24/7 response capability when such services are not available at the local military medical facility/ command. Chaplains provide pastoral and spiritual counseling to sexual assault victims upon request.

Judge Advocates provide instruction and guidance regarding the legal aspects of sexual assaults and responder training as well as consultation to Commanders, installation SARCs and health care providers (HCPs).

In coordination with CNIC, NETC CPPD is responsible for the development and delivery of a communication, education and training strategy and program that is aligned with Navy's overall SAPR Program.

CHINFO is responsible for development and implementation of Navy's SAPR Program Strategic Communications Plan. This plan is coordinated with OPNAV N1 and other major stakeholders to ensure its messaging and activities promote sexual assault awareness and education and are synchronized with each major initiative.

USFF and PACFLT bring expertise and insight from the Fleet perspective to create synergy and focused effort among constituents.

Deployed Environments

The structure of Navy SAPR is consistent both afloat and ashore. Victims are supported by trained SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) and the installation SARC. SAPR VAs deploy with commands and are trained and supported by the installation SARC (reach back for support). Sailors serving as an Individual Augmentee (IA) or assigned to a non-Navy installation, are provided support by the affiliated/lead Military Service SARC and SAPR VA within that installation/environment (e.g. Iraq, Marine Base, etc.).

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to

stop the crime before it occurs. If “awareness” activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

Navy identified key elements that support stopping sexual assaults before they occur. These elements include: (a) cultural change; (b) deliberate and engaged leadership; (c) education and awareness; (d) peer to peer support and intervention; and (e) partnerships across USN organizations.

- A. Cultural Change. Navy’s strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes are aimed at education and prevention strategies that will precipitate a reduction in incidents of sexual assault and increase trust in the Navy organization and its leaders. The intent and lines of effort contained in the Strategic Roadmap must be part of our daily command routines and activities. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify and reduce environmental risks, high-risk behaviors, and personal vulnerabilities associated with sexual assaults or other abuse crimes, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm. Command leaders who promote climates and environments that incorporate SAPR principles as habitual and inherent command characteristics, ultimately safeguard our core values and Navy culture. Stated clearly, those who model our Core Values do not engage in behaviors such as sexual harassment and sexual assault; nor do they condone those behaviors in others. Leaders demonstrate zero tolerance for any unprofessional behavior along the continuum of harm.
- B. Deliberate and Engaged Leadership. CNO established “Ownership” as the Navy FY12 theme. Through deliberate leadership, senior leaders clearly established that every Commander would be personally engaged in “getting left” of this problem – prevent it before it happens and hold accountable those who commit this crime. “Ownership” by leaders initiated a movement towards cultural change in the Navy. Tangible direction included cultural change; a more robust and relevant education and awareness effort; and policy and procedure changes to ensure ownership by command leaders.
- C. Education and Awareness.
 - Bystander Intervention Training. The Navy officially launched BI training in October 2011 at its technical training sites (“A” schools) and Training Support Commands (TSCs). Building on this success, Navy has fully implemented BI training across all applicable “A” school locations, training 312 instructors Navy-wide, impacting 27,945 students, and delivering 1,746 sessions. BI training motivates and mobilizes people who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to be leaders and to act. Using an interactive and dynamic model, three 90-minute sessions baseline and reframe Service members’ social norms

to better align with Navy Core Values. BI training provides Service members with the knowledge and skills to intervene when necessary by challenging mental models and assumptions, while building a culture of respect, accountability, professionalism, and leadership. BI training empowers Service members to effectively prevent sexual assault by providing necessary skill sets to intervene as bystanders and in keeping with upholding Navy Core Values.

- Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Navy installations held more than 400 key activities, training over 192,000 personnel during the month of April in recognition of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM). Under CNO's direction, all naval commands held unprecedented SAPR focused two-hour stand-downs consisting of face-to-face discussions for all assigned members. To facilitate stand-downs, and in a turn-key fashion, the Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) and the Center for Professional and Personal Development (CPPD) provided commands complete training modules (i.e., "Hurts One", "Affects All", "Prevention is Everyone's Duty", and "We Will Not Tolerate Sexual Assault"). CPPD training modules included facilitation guides and taped interviews of USN leaders discussing the problem of sexual violence in the Navy. The 2012 SAAM Campaign was inundated with awareness activities and command sponsored events including public service announcements and popular local radio station interviews to get the word out. COMPACFLT also hosted a SAAM Breakfast to receive direct feedback on the effectiveness of SAAM training from Sailors representing various commands and to solicit best practices and Sailor perceptions on sexual assault issues.
- SAPR GMT. SAPR was established as one of the six required face to face General Military Training topics. To drive home the urgency of this crisis within the Navy, training focused on: (a) ways to stop these crimes; (b) recognizing the continuum of harm from harassment to assault; (c) preventing the crime; (d) familiarization with actions a victim should take if assaulted; and (e) the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting options.
- SAPR – Leadership or SAPR-L. SAPR-L training for Leaders was a targeted training effort that was completed in FY12 between July and September. Created, produced and executed in 6 months, this training focused on all pay grades E-7 and above with the objective to raise awareness, to enhance the ability to prevent assaults, to focus on leader responsibilities, and to promote ownership in eradicating this crime from our force. Hand-selected Master Mobile Training Teams (MMTTs) gathered at CPPD to be professionally trained. The Office of General Counsel (OGC) served as part of the master mobile training team to ensure all leaders were substantively trained in the new changes to the UCMJ and the requirements of initial disposition authority at the O6 level.

These specially trained trainers in turn trained command triads and provided a vehicle to ensure consistent product use and messaging in the face-to-face facilitated sessions across the entire Navy by the command triads (i.e., COs, Executive Officers, and Senior Enlisted Leaders). SAPR-L included a filmed theatrical production focused on the role leadership has in preventing sexual assaults from occurring, bystander intervention, creating the appropriate command climate, caring for the victims, and holding offenders accountable. Discussions included leadership's insight and an open forum discussion with training teams to further stimulate critical thinking with respect to the course objectives. Aggressively executed, 95% of all Navy khakis completed the training.

- SAPR –Fleet or SAPR-F. SAPR-F was created, developed and produced in FY12 for all E6 and below personnel. Delivery will occur in FY13 and will be executed similarly to the SAPR-L plan with a completion by 31 March 2013. SAPR-F expanded the SAPR-L storyline and brought in concepts of bystander intervention, focusing on the impacts of sexual assault and the necessity for bystander intervention and Shipmate responsibility.
- Command Leadership School/Senior Enlisted Academy. CPPD continued to target improvement in all training venues to enhance prevention efforts. This included updated materials for naval training commands such as the Command Leadership School for prospective executive and commanding officers.
- CNIC HQ SARC Efforts. Leveraging the extensive network of SARCs across the Navy, CNIC continuously updated its educational materials and utilized new opportunities and mediums to further train SARCs to better equip them in their role of subject matter experts. In addition to developing a series of webinars to enhance the knowledge and skills of SARCs and other first responders, CNIC HQ SAPR staff provided annual training for SARCs during the 2012 Institute on Violence Abuse and Trauma (IVAT) Annual Conference. SARC training included policy and guidance, execution issues, prevention efforts, and best practices from civilian subject matter experts. CNIC Regions identified continued interest and requests from leaders for additional SAPR training in order to gain further understanding of sexual assault and program requirements. FY12 efforts predominantly focused on bystander intervention training, Indoctrination briefs, SAPR General Military Training, and support to multiple prevention workshops (e.g., “Comedy Hour,” “No Zebras, No Excuses,” and “Sex Signals,” “After Burners,” “Can I Kiss You?”). Many of the workshops and educational programs focused on actions that reduce the risk of sexual assault and promote bystander intervention. The following initiatives have been identified as standards of best practice by installations SARCs:

- Bi-weekly “Sigonella Safe” workshops, focusing on prevention, to newly reporting active duty members ages 25 and below. Topics engaged the newly assigned personnel in discussion about sexual assault awareness, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.
- Two-hour Active Bystander Training utilizing DoD curriculum.
- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) enterprise-wide in collaboration with stakeholders (e.g. CSADD, Naval Safety Center, etc.) to raise sexual assault awareness and promote bystander intervention.
- SAPR Drumbeat for proactive senior leader involvement, meeting quarterly to discuss efforts on the installation to promote prevention.
- Sailors Challenging Reality and Educating Against Myths (SCREAM), a live theatrical drama and an Armed Forces Network (AFN) videotaped production for airing on local television.
- “Walk the Decks” at hangar bays and flight decks. “Walk the Decks” allows for unplanned and unscripted work center/shop prevention-focused discussions about sexual assault, reporting options, and bystander intervention.

D. CSADD - Peer to peer support and intervention. The Navy provides technical assistance to local CSADD chapters in support of peer mentoring, positive messaging, and interpersonal communications. Currently, there are approximately 200 CSADD chapters worldwide. These Service-member organized and Service-member run mentoring groups are dedicated to positively influencing behaviors through the generation of relevant resources and tools that promote good decision making. Commands are able to leverage the BI training our newest Service members received during A schools. Typically using visual media and short vignette films to convey training points, CSADD chapters connect to their peers in a powerful way. Similar support and encouragement to influence positive behavior and promote good decision making should be included within historically successful organizations such as the Chief Petty Officer Association, the First Class Petty Officer Association, other junior service member associations like CSADD.

E. Partnerships with Other USN Organizations. Other professional entities may have a substantial role in supporting both victims and leaders. Representatives serving on the Navy SAPR CFT and its various working groups work with DoN SAPRO and OSD SAPRO to develop initiatives that enhance prevention policy. Upon review of prevention policy and relevant legislation, they All Navy SAPR CFT stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, provided detailed input and recommendations to facilitate implementation of newly established program

requirements. In addition to CSADD chapters, the Navy is looking at developing peer-based prevention under the auspices of the Chaplain Corps, possibly as part of the Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) mission. Whether or not victims have specific religious beliefs, the Chaplain Corps can be a vital resource for supporting the healing and successful reintegration of victims back into their command.

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

Organizational prevention-based practices within Navy are underlined with a deliberate leadership effort to synchronize and harmonize initiatives across all Navy stakeholders through a SAPR Roadmap and the SAPR CFT. FY12 reflected a focus towards “Ownership” for the SAPR program Navy-wide, E-1 to O-10.

Efforts reflect increased use of educational programs, focusing on bystander intervention, as an opportunity to engage command leadership and Sailors in discussions of sexual assault, high-risk behaviors, and how they relate to the Navy Core values. All program stakeholder supported educational efforts through policy and partnering with training and prevention initiatives to further strengthen individual knowledge and skills. From a training perspective, CPPD focused on developing intervention skills to support individuals who see the potential for harm and empower them to stop behaviors before problems arise. The Reserve Component released a message (ALRESFOR 019/12) in May 2012, emphasizing that preventing sexual assault is everyone’s responsibility and encouraging intervention by Shipmates when potential incidents of sexual assault arise. This message challenged every command and Sailor to step forward and create a climate where everyone is treated with dignity and respect, and our work environments remain free from sexual assault. Regions have developed media campaigns directed at raising awareness and promoting bystander intervention. In support of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), numerous events were held to provide prevention outreach and training throughout the Fleet. During April 2012 SARCs provided prevention-based training (e.g., Men Can Stop Rape, SAFEtalk, “Meet Your SARC”, “Every Two Minutes”) and outreach to over 95,000 personnel Navy-wide. Additionally, SARCs routinely collaborated with command SAPR personnel in execution of program requirements.

Navy increased accountability of Flag officer involvement in sexual assault prevention. Flag officers were required to kick-off all SAPR leadership Mobile Training Team events (e.g., SAPR-L, SAPR-F). Additionally, the First Flag Officer (FFO) in the chain of command is now responsible for receiving Commanding Officer’s impact statements on every sexual assault case. Besides after-the-fact analysis, these reports are used to help inform leadership and to identify seams and gaps in prevention and education efforts. For example, liberty policies generally include requirements for a buddy system, liberty risk programs, and identification of prohibited activities and off-limits establishments. Command leadership teams are emphasizing and incorporating bystander intervention at every opportunity. Command Master Chief/Senior Enlisted

Leaders chair local boards which help identify Sailors who may be at greater risk for harmful incidents to occur while on liberty based on past behavior/ experience(s) and implement proactive measures to lessen the likelihood of harm coming to their Sailors. In many cases, Sailors are being empowered at the deck-plate level by leveraging CSADD (Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions). Additionally, Area Orientation Briefings (AOB) and Inter-Cultural Relations (ICR) courses (site specific) are required for all Status of Forces Agreement-sponsored personnel.

USFF and COMPACFLT implemented and continues to work extensively with Echelon III SAPR Program Managers (PM) within their respective staffs to provide program oversight and ensure subordinate commands comply with the SAPR program and training requirements. These designated SAPR PMs are also used to disseminate program updates, policy guidance, and to coordinate/collaborate on prevention and awareness events in their areas of responsibility (AOR).

USFF and COMPACFLT took aggressive leadership roles in the prevention and response to sexual assault within the AOR as evidenced by regular release of numerous COMPACFLT Flag level personal (P4s) and administrative (PACADMINs) messages and other correspondence regarding the importance of leadership in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors, promotion of bystander intervention, directing compliance with SAAM and SAPR-MTT/SAPR L training completion, and participation at Personal Readiness Summits, ensuring consistency across the Fleets.

Personal Readiness Summits and Fleet SAPR Workshops have been increasingly valuable with each year they are conducted. Workshop messages from previous years establish a strong prevention foundation that will ultimately shape a Navy culture that truly embraces “Sailors taking care of Sailors.” With seasoned trainers, the workshops continue to build on what Sailors already know. Participants’ critiques serve as tools for informing the effectiveness of presentations and for ensuring optimal program management.

- Personal Readiness Summits, co-sponsored by OPNAV and COMPACFLT, reached out to more than 24 naval installations and 14,741 Sailors of all ranks in the AOR. SAPR briefings were provided to leadership, program managers and deck plate supervisors. With SAPR being the predominate theme, this forum included key note speakers and experts on the sexual assault such as Ms. Anne Munch, Dr. Gail Sterns, and Professor Steve Thompson. In all training scenarios, the linkage between sexual assaults and alcohol is clearly articulated. All Hands events included “edutainment” such as “Sex Signals” and DON SAPRO sponsored “No-Zebras” presentations – one of which was videotaped for future use by DON SAPRO while being delivered aboard USS MAKIN ISLAND in San Diego in August.
- USFF conducted 12 Fleet Workshops Fleet Concentration Areas (FCAs) within the U.S. and overseas. To support commands compliance with required Annual

GMT requirements, content was focused on a multi-level approach to prevention across command leadership levels utilizing subject matter experts in program/policy compliance, substance abuse prevention as it relates to SAPR, Bystander Intervention (BI), and victim resiliency. Workshops were provided in four (4) sessions for command leadership, front line supervisors (E-4 – E-9 and O-1 – O-4), program managers, and All Hands. In FY12, an additional session was conducted by the Fleet Chaplains which focused on continuity within the Chaplain Corps when participating in or conducting SAPR training at the command level.

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

SARCs continue to successfully create alliances at the installation level in collaboration with Navy and DoD SAPR stakeholders as well as community coalitions and networks working to prevent sexual assault and/or sexual violence. These collaborative efforts also include Navy programs such as the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Work and Family Life programs, Ombudsman Assemblies, Family Readiness Groups and Clinical counseling service providers. New alliances with Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters are proving beneficial in fostering prevention-related efforts. SARCs have persisted in networking with local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other community prevention committees.

In FY12, SARCs reported attendance in over 230 local SARTs and other community prevention committee meetings. Specifically, SARCs reported numerous prevention-related collaborations Navy-wide (i.e., “Take Back the Night” events at college campuses). SARCs also reported working closely with 45 Rape Crisis Centers and local and state coalitions against sexual assault and/or sexual violence. SARCs collaborated with over 55 schools, universities, or other civilian community groups. Other civilian-military partnerships included over 260 collaborations with legal and law enforcement agencies and medical facilities or organizations that handle Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) or monitor the accuracy and availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). Many of these collaborations have official MOUs in place. Additionally, SARCs engaged in over 443 collaborations with fellow Navy SARCs and over 150 collaborations with other military Service SARCs to evaluate the effectiveness of their response, coordinate programming efforts, and ensure that victim services are streamlined, and address victims’ needs. Challenges with the collaborative process have been identified for remote OCONUS Regions given the limited community organizations with which to partner.

CNIC HQ SAPR staff presented at the annual SARC training and attended the inaugural CSADD Rally and the National Sexual Assault Conference sponsored by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center. Staff connected with civilian prevention experts through attendance at the Roots of Change Conference sponsored by the Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force, the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault Women of

Color Network Conference, and Mentors in Violence Prevention's (MVP) Bystander Intervention Conference.

Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs) (e.g., Mr. Eric Hipple (University of Michigan Depression Center), Mr. Steve Thompson ("No Zebras, No Excuses" presentations) served as guest speakers during one or more of the Fleet SAPR workshops. In 37 individual sessions, they each brought qualities and expertise critical in laying the foundation for USFF and Navy SAPR strategies which include sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention, and Sailor resiliency as integral elements

Navy continues to leverage Mr. Christian Murphy and Dr. Gail Stern's "Sex Signals" promotions and Ms. Anne Munch's consulting services and presentations (e.g., "What Every Leader Should Know", "She Asked For It") to bring relevant and unique perspectives to our junior Sailors and leaders. FY12 presentations were expanded from previous years to include a more inclusive focus on alcohol abuse (e.g., "Shot of Reality") in an effort to address alcohol-related sexual assaults.

USFF collaborated with Mr. Bernie McGrenahan of "Comedy is the Cure" and Mike Domitrz of the Date Safe Project's "Can I Kiss You" to bring a fresh, innovative approach to Sailors in the Fleet. COMPACFLT also partnered with DON SAPRO to coordinate "No Zebras, No Excuses" presentations. These sessions brought realistic and effective examples of BI, responsible use of alcohol, and sexual assault prevention to the "deck plate." Participants were provided tools they could use to influence behavior change and raise awareness. All of these resources have drawn overwhelming praise from audiences.

USFF and COMPACFLT routinely networks with Echelon III SAPR PMs to coordinate/partner on prevention and awareness events and monitor subordinate command compliance with SAPR requirements. To maximize collaborative efforts, de-conflict competing initiatives, and minimize operational impact on the Fleet, COMPACFLT also developed a common operating picture (COP) of all SAPR resources/events planned for the areas of responsibility by all entities (OPNAV, CNIC, CPPD, DON SAPRO, etc.)

The CNO's SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT), chaired by OPNAV N135, is a multi-disciplinary forum that creates synergy and focused effort amongst stakeholders. This includes actively engaging leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a renewed emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos. Organizationally cutting across multiple commands, the CFT has produced the SAPR Roadmap, forwarded a product on Signature Behaviors, and shared best practices from various AORs. The synchronization of efforts has permitted Navy's SAPR program to gain traction and efficacy in its impact.

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

When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

Many commands have developed and increased education and training to target how the effectiveness and accuracy with which Officers of the Day (OODs) and Command Duty Officers (CDOs) handle calls to report sexual assaults and their ability to preserve confidentiality and restricted reporting options. These trainings enable commands to reduce revictimization and improve response to potential victims. SARCs conducted SAPR VA refresher training for SAPR personnel on a monthly and quarterly basis to disseminate the latest information and build their knowledge and skill levels. The Annual SAPR General Military Training (GMT) was frequently delivered by the SARC, SAPR POCs, or SAPR VAs. Trainings include information on the SAPR Program, bystander intervention techniques, and response protocol. DON SAPRO sponsored prevention workshops (e.g., “Comedy Hour,” “No Zebras, No Excuses,” and “Sex Signals”) were hosted across Navy to raise awareness and show Service members how they can help prevent sexual assaults. Potential best practices identified within many of the Regions include the following:

- CNR Marianas developed trainings to target the role of alcohol and sexual assault. The “Alcohol and Sexual Assault Training” is a two-hour session which targets the military community and engages them in a discussion on how alcohol changes a person’s behavior.
- CNR Southeast (Corpus Christi/Kingsville, TX) SARC conducts a monthly “SAPR VA Roundtable” where the SARC meets with SAPR VAs to address their concerns and promote advocacy skill-development.
- CNR Mid-West (Great Lakes, IL) SARCs educate SAPR VAs on the Counseling and Advocacy in a Recruit Environment (CARE) Program. They also provide BI training three times per week for all students attending “A” school.
- CNR Hawaii SARC coordinated “The Unnamed Conspirator” presentation where 300 attendees learned about the influence society has in reducing the likelihood a victim will engage in reporting sexual assault due to victim-blaming biases.
- CNREURAFSWA (Sigonella, Italy) SARC facilitates a SAPR brief during the “Chief Petty Officer 365,” focusing on BI and command response.

In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, comprehensive investigative training included NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence training, the Advanced Adult Special Victims training and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) course on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution.” Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID Advanced Sexual Assault Investigations course. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault

Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel.

NCIS Special Agents are trained as responders to sexual assault and other types of criminal activities. While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. NCIS sexual assault briefs focus on awareness, sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention. NCIS Special Agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures and victim sensitivity. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs and other sexual assault focused events or training.

Navy MTFs provide education at command orientation. This training is augmented with annual GMT and current Navy prevention training across the Fleet.

Navy's Chaplain Corps supports the program by addressing the role of the Religious Ministry Team in SAPR programs, policies, intervention and prevention; heightening awareness and providing clear guidance on policies and prevention responses; and training chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs) in sexual assault prevention policies and procedures, as well as the unique role of the chaplain in providing absolute confidential pastoral counseling to victims.

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

CNIC HQ SAPR staff continues to focus efforts on increasing the skills of the SARCs as the local subject matter experts (SMEs) for shore based and afloat commands and to support commands' prevention initiatives. SARCs attended annual training and multiple CNIC-developed webinars that provided information and resources for outreach and prevention.

Throughout FY 2012 SARCs reinforced community prevention by providing information booths/displays in a variety of venues as well as distributing printed materials (e.g., pamphlets, posters, laminated cards, keychains, etc.) with DoD SAFE Helpline and local SAPR contact information. SARCs worked with Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) and other available media outlets to publicize SAPR Program information. Specifically, many use installation web pages and popular social media sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to advertise SAPR 24/7 contact information and promote sexual assault prevention, reporting options, and community outreach. The DOD SAFE Helpline was heavily marketed via printed material and social media sites throughout the year. Best practices for marketing approaches involved:

- CNIC managed website (G2) used to disseminate program information to all SARCs.
- FFSC “Signal” newsletters advertised and promoted prevention education programs for local SARCs.
- Installation websites used to post Plans of the Day (POD) and/or Plans of the Week (POW), providing Sailors with information on sexual assault awareness and prevention strategies to reduce sexual assault incidents.
- Base marquees used to announce available and upcoming installation training and other program resources.
- Command newsletters shared BI and risk reduction practices.
- AFN broadcasted PSAs related to bystander intervention.
- Posters were placed at living quarters (BQs) and housing units, sharing information on BI and local SAPR program initiatives.

Navy Medicine supported local SARCs and SAPR VAs in education and knowledge on the clinical implications and aftermath of a sexual assault; partnered in all Fleet and installation level educational initiatives such as Fleet Commander and Fleet Master Chief command visits, Fleet Workshops, and Personal Readiness (PR) Summits in the various Fleet Concentration Areas; and routinely engaged local command leadership, PAOs and local media venues. PAOs routinely utilizes social media to report summaries of Fleet events. Messages helped strengthen the Fleet Commander’s position on expectations of behavior as well as provided awareness to family members and the community on topics such as listed below:

- Ongoing “Right Spirit” campaign to curb alcohol related incidents, including alcohol related sexual assaults.
- Aggressive promotion of healthy liberty activities such as Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) events, sporting events, and tours.
- Navy Pride and Professionalism (NPP) training and other command training team (CTT) delivered products.
- Plan of the Day notes and other command delivered training products.
- AFN (e.g., “That Guy”) and Pentagon channel leadership clips.
- Various Flag Officer level messages, PACADMINs, PSAs, Blogs, and emails released regarding the importance of leadership and BI in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors.
- Live local radio station interview with Commanders and Fleet Master Chiefs as part of 2012 SAAM efforts to address issues, promote awareness, and encourage participation in related events.

Additionally, the Chaplain Corps implemented the following initiatives in:

- Navy 311 ChaplainCare.navy.mil website.
- Chief of Chaplains Public Service Announcements.
- CNIC and MCICOM chapel programs.
- CREDO Facebook Page.

- FY 2012 Professional Development Training Workshop.

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

In FY 12, Navy connected with civilian SAPR SMEs in an effort to develop an evidence-based BI strategy to reinforce and complement training being provided around the Fleet. The SARCs' ongoing coordination and collaboration with military stakeholders continues to be paramount in focusing on bystander intervention. Several strategies have been employed throughout FY12 (e.g., "Green Dot," "No Zebras, No Excuses," "Sex Signals," DoD Curriculum). SARCs have also engaged installation leadership in addressing sexual assault prevention through ongoing communication and training. However, standardization of BI awareness training continues to be much needed throughout the program. Best practices identified include:

- CNR Southeast (Gulfport, MS) SARC is a member of the installation Resiliency Support Team where a multidisciplinary approach is used to address prevention efforts across multiple programs, including SAPR, and implementation within the installation to increase Service members' knowledge, skills and sense of responsibility.
- CNR Japan SARCs incorporated sexual assault prevention into the educational programs, community meetings, and counseling/advocacy events where "natural touch points occur" (i.e., anger management, conflict resolution, and healthy relationships).

Navy accomplished the following FY12:

- Fully implemented BI training across all applicable "A" school locations, training 312 instructors across the US, impacting 27,945 students, and delivering 1,746 of the three 90-minute sessions.
- Developed and distributed leadership-oriented SAPR-L via command triads which were qualified by CPPD-managed and OGC supported trainers to ensure consistent product use and messaging.
- Developed SAPR-F for distribution in FY13, an additional product for E-6 and below audiences, expanding storyline used in the SAPR-L training to bring in BI concepts. Sessions are expected to be kicked off by command leadership.
- Updated the annual SAPR GMT material which is largely focused on methods to prevent sexual assault.
- Developed facilitation guides to accompany taped interviews of USN leaders discussing the problem of sexual violence in the Navy for use during SAAM and to supplement other command training geared at heightening awareness of prevention efforts and eliminating behaviors that initiate a continuum of harm to include sexual assaults.
- Provided printed copies of DOD SAPRO developed posters to CPPD training sites.

- Updated materials provided to prospective executive and commanding officers at Command Leadership School to include utilization of SAPR L/F products.

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

Navy's accession training includes the following:

Regardless of their training sites' location, staff members and instructors were required to participate in the CNO-mandated two-hour SAPR stand-down in April 2012 and complete annual SAPR and Sexual Harassment GMT. All E7 and above personnel were also required to complete the newly developed SAPR-L training.

At Navy's Recruit Training Command (RTC), new recruits received 1.5 hour training via PowerPoint presentation, open discussion, and video approximately 8 - 12 days after arrival (i.e., on 1 - 3 Day of Training) from Basic Naval Orientation instructors.

For Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) candidates, training is provided at the command level during orientation and refreshed annually and as directed.

At the Officer Training Command (OTC), incoming students receive SAPR training throughout the 9 week program as follows: (a) as part of new student orientation in the Fall; (b) 50 minutes of SAPR GMT conducted in week one of training by Command SAPR POC and the installation SARC; (c) 50 minutes of a Chaplain In Brief held within the first week that students are onboard to provide information on confidential communication; (d) fraternization, hazing and "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" training during the first week of being onboard; (e) refresher training during the 5th and 8th weeks of ODS and OCS training, respectively; and (f) SAPR-L training conducted prior to candidate officer phase for OCS (week 9) and prior to off base weekend liberty for ODS students (week 4). The Class Officer/Course Supervisor also briefs students on how to report inappropriate or illegal behavior up the chain of command and discusses BI during liberty briefs. All students receive brochures and wallet-sized cards during their initial SAPR training which contain explanations of the reporting options as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline telephone number. Posters are prominently displayed in numerous areas (e.g., restroom stall doors) throughout the command.

All instructors are expected to uphold Navy's core values at all times. Rules for instructor behavior are further delineated in the Officer Candidate School (OCS) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and in the Officer Candidate Regulations (OCR) which include training on fraternization, inappropriate touching, reinforced physical training (RPT) as follows:

- Fraternization: Staff members are prohibited from entertaining candidates at their residence, visiting candidate's quarters in other than an official capacity, and

transporting or being transported by candidates or their dependents in a privately owned vehicle except in an emergency.

- Touching: All staff members are responsible for maintaining 12 inches of separation from any part of a candidate's person during any and all occasions. Staff members are expressly prohibited from touching the person or clothing of any candidate either directly or by use of a material object with the exception of the below listed instances:
 - Correcting a candidate's position while standing only after reasonable attempts to correct via verbal instruction have been unsuccessful.
 - Correcting a candidate's movement during the conduct of drill or physical training only after reasonable attempts to correct via verbal instruction has been unsuccessful.
 - Fitting or correcting the arrangement of a candidate's clothing or equipment.
 - Conducting a lawful examination or inspection of their person, clothing, or equipment.
 - Protecting a candidate from suffering bodily injury or harm.
 - In self-defense.
 - When touching a candidate for any of the purposes enumerated above, instructors will not come in physical contact with greater force or duration than is reasonable or necessary.
- Reinforced Physical Training (RPT) is conducted in the following manner:
 - Staff members are allowed to conduct RPT for duration of up to ten minutes in any 60 minute period.
 - A single qualified Class DI or Class Chief Petty Officer may conduct an RPT session only inside Nimitz Hall or in plain view of staff in the vicinity of OTCN buildings.
 - RPT sessions are not allowed to be conducted in the head or behind closed doors at any time.
 - Training is conducted as early as possible for students to be able to recognize and report inappropriate or illegal behaviors.

Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) is a tiered approach, explicitly aligned with the four-year U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) leadership curriculum. SHAPE approaches the subject-matter as both a cultural issue, deconstructing myths and accepted behaviors, and a leadership issue, providing practical tools to intervene proactively. It focuses on broadening midshipmen awareness of sexual harassment and assault, emphasizing and fostering their expected role as an active bystander, stressing the importance of midshipmen accountability and responsibility by entrusting peer educators to execute the curriculum. Hand-picked midshipmen undergo a thorough interview and selection process to become a peer educator. All peer educators receive nine full days of train-the-trainer instruction annually, including several hours of critiqued practice. All peer educators make a voluntary one-year commitment and are

charged with ensuring that 100% of the total force is trained during the academic year. Using small-group, discussion-based format led by trained midshipmen peer educators, SHAPE incorporates guest presentations specific to each class whose topics are debriefed in later peer education sessions. It also incorporates midshipmen feedback and integrates the culture of the USNA, Fleet and Marine Corps.

2.1.8. Other.

N/A

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

Navy partners with DOD and DoN SAPRO and the Fleet to support all research, studies and programs aimed at incidence reduction.

The Defense Manpower data Center (DMDC) conducted the Workplace Gender Relations Survey for Service Academies in FY12 for the U.S. naval Academy. Results are expected to be released in FY13.

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

Navy stakeholders (BUMED, CNIC, Regional commands, chaplains, and NCIS) partnered to support victims and alleged perpetrators as appropriate. Through TRICARE, Service members are eligible to receive medical treatment and counseling services at medical and civilian treatment facilities (as needed).

The Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar (NCBM), San Diego, California is designated as Navy Corrections exclusive site for the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) and the Skills, Training, Options, and Plans (STOP) domestic violence treatment program. The General Offender's Violence Treatment Program (GO) is currently being provided at NCBM and will be provided at both Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston (NCBC) and Naval Consolidated Brig Chesapeake (NCBCH) in 2013. The STOP and GO Programs are components of the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP). NCBM provides comprehensive mental health and rehabilitation services to court-martialed offenders sentenced to confinement for five years or less. (Male prisoners sentenced to confinement over five years are assigned to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth KS.) Services include psychological and biopsychosocial assessments, a full range of substance abuse/ addiction treatment, violent offender treatment, and group therapies focused on changing criminal thinking attitudes and behavior. The clinical staff evaluates and treats a full range of psychiatric disorders and arranges hospitalization through the military regional medical center for those infrequent

occasions/circumstances beyond the capabilities of the brig. Many other specialty treatment services are available to prisoners with dual diagnoses (such as substance abuse/dependence, anger management/ violent offense treatment, emotional regulation, etc.)

All Naval Consolidated Brigs are Level II correctional facilities. Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston and Chesapeake also provide substance abuse education and treatment, sex offender education, anger and stress management, and mental health crisis intervention. The staff at consolidated brig sites includes licensed clinical psychologists and social workers, certified drug/ alcohol abuse counselors, mental health specialists, case managers and correctional counselors. A military medical officer and a psychiatrist are assigned part-time.

Directed by a licensed clinical psychologist (Ph.D.), the Miramar Sex Offender Treatment Program staff is clinically credentialed through the Naval Medical Center San Diego and meets the standards for clinical members of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. The treatment staff includes licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers and mental health specialists with training and experience in sex offender treatment. A psychiatrist consults with the program and provides assessment and treatment as needed.

All DOD female offenders are confined and treated at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, which is also designated as a Level III women's facility.

History

- 1993 - 2000: Sex offenders were assigned to two Naval Consolidated Brig locations, where they could participate in the Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) at either location: Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar (the model manager for the program) and Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston. They were assigned to the brig geographically closest to the base where convicted.
- Summer 2000: The SOTP was revised, with a sub-specialty at the NCBM and NCBC locations. Prisoners were assigned to the brig that had the program aligned with their confining offense(s). This took place in conjunction with the realignment of the DOD Women's Correctional Facility to NCBM.

1) Sex offenders convicted of sexual offenses against minors: NCBM for the Sex Offender Treatment Program.

2) Sex offenders convicted of sexual offenses against adults (and other non-sexual violent offenders): NCBC for the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP, the overarching title). (The sex offenders then went into the sub-program, Sexually Violent Offender Treatment Program (SVOTP) and the non-sexual violent offenders went into the general Violent Offender Treatment Program at NCBC.)

- 18 March 2011: NPC (PERS 00D1) published new prisoner transfer/ brig assignment criteria, based on the consolidation of these (sex/violent offender) specialty treatment programs at NCBM.
- 19 April 2011: General violence offenders transferred from NCBC to NCBM. The violent offender program was significantly revised with the move to NCBM, which included all-brig staff training on the issues and the program. That was completed and the prisoners moved from NCBC to NCBM for the general violence treatment (only - not the sexual offenders with adult victims) in April 2011.
- 29 August 2011: Sex offenders with adult victims (formerly eligible for the NCBC Sexually Violent Offender Treatment Program) transferred to NCBM. They now participate in the Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP). The VOTP is (now) only for non-sexually violent offenders.
- Once the BRAC-directed construction of the new 200-bed NCBM brig expansion was completed and the DOD Women's Correctional Facility was moved to the new location (providing increased safety and security measures in anticipation of the transfer of adult-victim sex offenders from NCBC), the adult-victim sex offenders transferred. Those sexual offenders participate in the longstanding NCBM SOTP, which is standard practice in the field to include both types of offenders in the same program (with different components to address each individual's specific offense behaviors). The Sex Offender Education Program (not treatment, but an educational program to motivate and prepare offenders with sentences too short for brig SOTP to seek treatment in the community) is available at NCBM, NCBC and NCBCH.
- 2013: NCBM remains designated as Navy Corrections' exclusive site for the Skills, Training, Options, and Plans (STOP) domestic violence treatment program. The General Offender's Violence Treatment Program (GO) is provided at NCBM. Both NCBC and NCBCH will begin the GO program in 2013.

Sex Offender Education Course

All brig prisoners convicted of a sexual offense, including possession of child pornography, are mandated to attend a Sex Offender Education Course that is ten weeks long. The goals of the classes are to provide education on the dynamics of sexual deviance and sexual perpetration, provide information regarding offense-specific treatment available during confinement, and motivate the prisoner to participate in such treatment. The prisoner is not required to make personal disclosures during the class. At the conclusion of the class or any time after, a prisoner may request entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program. It is strongly recommended that any prisoner convicted of a sexual offense attend offense-specific treatment in confinement and upon release.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is a 24-month comprehensive, specialized cognitive-behavioral treatment program that includes physiological assessment, intensive structured group therapy, educational seminars, training in cognitive-behavioral management techniques, and relapse prevention. The psycho-education modules include cognitive restructuring, victim impact training, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills, sexuality and relapse prevention. Psychiatric consultation/assessment is available. Clinical materials are available for bibliotherapy to learn more about their problem areas, with a section of sex offense literature.

Entry Criteria

Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar is designated as the site for offense-specific treatment for sexual offenders who have sufficient time to complete treatment.

Upon entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), the individual must have at least 24 months remaining in confinement (after good conduct time and earned time have been factored in), admit some responsibility for the confining offenses and be willing to discuss his/ her sexually deviant behavior in detail. If these initial criteria are met, the individual participates in a screening and evaluation process that includes psychological testing and a clinical interview. During screening, the individual is apprised of the program components and informed of the expectations and behavioral guidelines of the program. Prior to acceptance in the program, the individual must provide voluntary and informed consent to participate and agree to follow program guidelines specified in a Program Agreement.

Sentence Length*	Requirements to complete SOTP
45 months or more	Sufficient time for SOTP
30-45 months	Current and projected abatement (earned time and/or good conduct time) must be held in abeyance until successful completion of SOTP. Accomplished by pre-trial agreement or prisoner volunteers on arrival.
29 months or less	Ineligible.

*Generally, sentence length takes into consideration the combined pre-trial confinement time, transfer time, good time abatement credit, earned time abatement credit, general orientation, up to three months wait for sex offender program entry, completion of the Sexual Offender Education Program, assessments, and the Treatment Program. However, excessive pre-trial time and/or transfer time could make one ineligible. For example, a prisoner with a 36 month sentence who spent seven months in pre-trial confinement would generally not have enough time to complete the program and would be ineligible.

Prisoners who do not have enough confinement time remaining to complete the entire 24 month SOTP are provided guidance to arrange a community-based treatment plan

before release. These prisoners voluntarily may address other problem areas while in brig confinement, through substance abuse, anger management, and other related programs. Addressing these problems help them to be ready, immediately upon release, to enter sexual offender treatment in the community.

SOTP Progress and Program Completion

The prisoner's progress in the program is assessed through quarterly case conferences with the treatment team and the prisoner. During the case conference, progress and participation in all program activities are reviewed and individualized goals identified. Upon satisfactory completion of the treatment program, the prisoner participates in a "maintenance" group to review and modify relapse prevention strategies and solidify aftercare plans. Participation may continue until either paroled or released due to sentence completion.

Prisoners are eligible for parole at one third of the sentence and may be released under strict parole supervision restrictions in the community if there is sufficient time remaining on the sentence after completion of the SOTP. Sex offender community follow-up treatment and other specific restrictions are conditions of parole or Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). A substantial period of supervised release in the community is crucial to successful long-term success in preventing recidivism.

The offender typically participates in post-release planning and contact between his/ her therapist and the family/ community resources. Satisfactory completion of the treatment program does not constitute a "cure" of the sexual deviance. Following completion of the structured treatment program, the individual should participate in a structured aftercare program continuously to ensure appropriate behavioral management and reduce the risk of recidivism. This is typically a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release.

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

Representatives from all of the major stakeholder organizations continued to serve on the Navy SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT) and its various working groups that review prevention policy and relevant legislation. CNIC completed a comprehensive review of evidence-based civilian BI programs and is tailoring a train-the-trainer program on BI for Navy SARCs. CNIC also collaborated with civilian experts in engaging men in the prevention of sexual assault and coordinated a 90-minute session on this topic for SARCs at the 17th International Conference on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma in September 2012. At this conference, SARCs also attended multiple prevention-focused conference sessions to increase their subject matter expertise. USFF continued to focus on prevention by increasing the value and importance of BI in prevention, reducing substance abuse as a contributor, and increasing Sailor resilience. The key difference in FY12 was providing more focus in each of these areas to Sailors in addition to command level leaders and program managers. Finally, Fleet SAPR

Program Managers continued to ensure 100% compliance with SAPR General Military Requirements Training (GMT) to help reinforce other training initiatives.

Navy significantly increased SAPR training and outreach efforts during FY12 by orders of magnitude as compared to previous FYs. Throughout the year, Personal Readiness Summits reached out to more than 24 Navy installations and 14,741 Sailors (all ranks), compared to 4,900 Sailors in FY11. With SAPR as the predominate theme during the Summits, briefs emphasized bystander intervention and were provided to leaders, program managers and deck plate supervisors as part of the overall agenda. Awareness efforts reached 99% of all COMPACFLT leaders (e.g., E7 and above personnel). COMPACFLT funded \$100,000 in Personal Readiness and Behavior training in FY12 (compared to approximately \$8k in FY11 and supplemented with an additional \$224k from the CNO specifically in support of SAPR-related training events and materials).

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

Navy is launching several major prevention-focused initiatives in FY13. In accordance with the SAPR Roadmap, prevention efforts will be focused around the theme of “Courage”. This includes three levels of courage: (a) the courage of victims to make a report, either restricted or unrestricted; (b) the courage of bystanders to intervene to prevent a potential sexual assault; and (c) the courage of leaders to own the effort to eliminate sexual assault from our ranks and to institute a professional, respectful and trustworthy command culture at all times.

Navy-wide, from accession programs to USNA to all Navy commands, every E-6 and below will receive and complete SAPR-F prior to 31 Mar 2013. SAPR-F focuses on bystander intervention, misplaced loyalties, impact of sexual assault on victims, alleged offenders and commands. Upon completion of the dedicated training, Navy will conduct a Quick Poll that has targeted SAPR training questions to assess efficacy of both SAPR-L and SAPR-F training.

USFF goals will again focus on quality Fleet workshops in FY13. The agenda will continue to focus on prevention with a fresh message on expectations of personal behavior, Navy Core values, and our Navy ethos while aligned with Navy’s overall theme of courage. This year we will also work more diligently on developing metrics for measures of effectiveness to ensure our training and communications are having a long term desired effect in changing our culture.

As SARCs continue to receive frequent requests from commands to provide BI training, CNIC HQ SAPR will engage with civilian Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to develop an evidence-based bystander intervention training curriculum, with train-the-trainer component for SARCs and other SAPR positions providing training to the field. It will also have a social marketing component (posters, other visuals) to boost the positive effects of the training. This curriculum will reinforce and complement BI training being provided at Training Support Commands (TSCs) and “A” schools.

In FY13, Navy will increase collaboration between the SAPR program and Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters by coordinating at the headquarters level, providing cross-program training, and providing information to SARCs on how to effectively foster cross-program understanding and collaboration at the installation level. For Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), CNIC HQ SAPR staff is developing a toolkit to assist SARCs with planning activities at the installation level. This toolkit will include prevention-focused materials to ensure that prevention is a central focus.

As part of CNIC HQ's FY13 SAPR webinar series, several prevention-focused webinars will provide SARCs information on both foundational concepts and advanced topics in sexual assault prevention, such as bystander intervention, engaging men in violence prevention, and incorporating healthy sexuality, healthy masculinity, and other positive messages into prevention efforts. There will also be continued delivery of training for mid-grade officers (Division or Department Heads) and Leading Chief Petty Officers (E-7/8) focused on effects of sexual assault at an individual and unit level and discussions about how BI prevents negative outcomes altogether. Additional products developed for FY13's Sexual Assault Awareness Month include a video portraying a peer-assault and the impact it has on multiple Sailors' careers.

Training delivery at Pre-Command and Command Master Chief/Chief of the Boat courses will continue to evolve based on input from the DOD SAPRO evaluation and the development of standardized competencies and learning objectives. Parts of the USN SAPR-L and/or SAPR-F products will be repurposed to support this initiative. Additionally, two leadership training products for Division Officers and Department Heads will be under review/revision in FY13. Leadership responsibilities such as command climate and the prevention of sexual assault will be inserted to support new requirements. Over the next two years, training products for Petty Officers (e.g., Third Class, Second Class and First Class) will be evaluated for inclusion of command climate information and BI tactics. Training for "A" schools, master instructors, and train-the-trainers will also be revised to support a more "Navy-ized" delivery of Bystander Intervention which is currently based on the Mentors in Violence curricula.

Prevention efforts previously in place at Navy's RTC will continue to be enforced to prevent sexual assault. Measures include the following:

- NAVCRUITRACOM Instruction 1600.3S, Standards of Conduct, defines policy for proper military behavior and standards of conduct by RTC staff members when interacting with or instructing trainees to include:
 - The Isolation policy which prohibits Recruit Division Commanders (RDCs) from being alone with individual recruits, unless they are conducting counseling within the RDC office (a wall-to-wall glass enclosed area) within eyesight of other recruits;

- Inappropriate conduct in the areas of Sexual Contact, Sexual Harassment, Fraternization, Hazing, Maltreatment, Assault, Address of Trainees, Isolation, Drugs, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products, Missing Meals, Cheating, Larceny, Wrongful Appropriation, Extortion, and Financial Transactions; and
- Written acknowledgement (Page 13) for RDCs of pertinent RTC instructions and policies.
- NAVCRUITRACOM Instruction 1000.2D, Basic Guidance for Administrative Actions for the Disposition of Offenses, which defines policies and procedures for administrative actions for recruits to include:
 - Responsibilities at the various levels of the chain of command in the adjudication of recruit offenses;
 - Offenses that require chain of command notification up to the Commanding Officer; and
 - A matrix that delineates what actions can be adjudicated at various levels.
- Military Training Director Guidance for Ship's Officers and LCPOs to conduct tours of every division on a daily basis.
- Leadership oversight
 - Officer Manning. One Ship's Officer, one Ship's LCPO, one Chaplain assigned to each ship which is assigned between 5 - 12 divisions of 88 recruits each.
 - Fleet Quality Assurance (FQA) - One FQA is assigned per ship to conduct continuous oversight of RDC practices with the ability to assign RDC Profession Discrepancies (PD) and RDC Infractions (RDCI), accumulation of which may lead to an RDC Review Board.
 - Ship's training team provides standardized and tailored training to RDCs in accordance with Commanding Officer's guidance.
 - Anonymous Surveys completed by Recruits at the 2/4/6-week points are individually reviewed for RDC issues by TTD and reports submitted to MTD.
 - Indoctrination and RDC "C" School Leadership Briefs given separately by CO, CMC, MTD, MTD LCPO.
 - RDC "C" School Leadership Scenarios place RDCs in direct scenarios to test and practice various responses to recruit and fellow RDC behavior.

- RDC “C” School/Refresher Curriculum. Leadership sessions tailored directly to current instructions and policies. Refresher training is a mandatory 2 day course for all returning RDCs upon completion of a hold job. They will review changes in the Red Book (policies/instructions) and meet with MTD leadership (Department Head, Master Chief, and LCPO).

Navy will continue to audit and train on SAPR response and provide proper oversight and direction of the program to all Echelon IV and V commands, maintaining a regular, daily SAPR awareness drumbeat at leadership and deck plate levels. SAPR will be included in the curricula of all Navy Reserve leadership courses, to include Navy Reserve Unit Management School, Navy Recruiting Advanced Management (NRAMS) course, Senior Navy Reserve Officer Orientation Course, and Command Leadership School. Personal Readiness Summits continue with emphasis on Fleet concentrated sites and incorporating the FY13 SAPR theme of “Courage” and focus on bystander intervention. FY13 Summits are additionally expanding to include joint partnership and planning collaboration with OPNAV N135, USFF, DON SAPRO and CNIC to ensure consistency in message and for Total Force outreach. All COMPACFLT commands will additionally complete a mandatory All Hands two-hour “Stamp Out Sexual Assault” standdown designed to solicit non-attribution input on Sailors’ expectations and issues regarding sexual assault, Navy policy, personal behavior, and best practices. Commanding Officers/Officers In Charge will also have the opportunity to share their leadership perceptions and expectations.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

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

The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR Program information to victims, bystanders/allies, and commands. The page provides victims with an understanding of the program’s crisis response services, including an explanation of the different reporting options; bystanders with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and commanders with required actions on what their responsibilities are to create a climate of prevention and information on an appropriate response. Command level (e.g., Fleet Commanders, Fleet Master Chiefs) focus on key messages to Sailors that ‘should this type of behavior happen to you, report it’ to increase awareness and confidence of victims. Additionally, there have been heavy marketing via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program including restricted and unrestricted reporting and information on the DOD SAFE Helpline. Installation websites provide victims with information regarding crisis response services and an explanation of reporting options, tools to prevent a sexual

assault, and information on available services to victims. Best practices identified by include:

- Southwest Region (San Diego, CA) Commanders issued a SAPR Mission Statement to be displayed throughout their commands, which has been met with positive feedback from enlisted members.
- At installations throughout CNIC, SARCs provide sexual assault prevention tips, statistics, and sexual assault facts via Installation Facebook and Twitter sites.
- All SAPR-related briefs incorporate information on reporting options.

Throughout FY12 the Navy Audit Service reviewed the accuracy of the publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers at every naval installation. Due to these review efforts and the follow-up efforts of CNIC HQ SAPR, 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers have been verified and updated on all Navy FFSC websites, the CNIC HQ SAPR website, and local print publications. During the last quarter of FY12, commands reported a 98% compliance rate for the 24/7 SAPR response audit. This Navy-wide consistency underlines Navy's commitment to program permanence and importance. In addition, the use of the DoD SAFE Helpline – Navy's primary crisis intervention tool - has resulted in greater victim confidence in the SAPR Program by increasing consistency of response through trained advocates who are able to connect the victim to SARCs or SAPR VAs at the appropriate installation, no matter where they are in the world.

Remotely located and sparsely manned Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSCs) experienced challenges during the year with respect to performing satisfactorily on Navy Audit Service SAPR inspections. The root cause of their challenges stem from: the small size of the staff (in many cases fewer than 10 personnel) and remote locations not conducive to good cellular phone reception. Due to their remote location, many of the smaller NOSCs lack access to the SAPR infrastructure- specifically, the absence of a nearby Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). As a measure to increase the responsiveness to sexual assaults by remotely located commands, each Echelon III command designated an O-4 to act as the lead SAPR action officer (AO). In addition to becoming the subject matter expert in this field, the AO provided oversight to the headquarters' implementation of an extensive weekly audit. This test measured the ability to maintain Restricted report criteria and to establish communications between the victim and victim advocate within one hour. In addition, RC Commands (Echelon IV) conducted audits of their subordinate commands on a bi-weekly basis to ensure proficiency. Concurrently, oversight audits of the SAPR program were provided by Reserve Force Inspector General of Echelon IV (Reserve Component Command) and Echelon V (Navy Operational Support Center) commands.

With the increasing use of person-to-person instant messaging, it was essential to develop the ability to facilitate, capture and utilize information generated by these means of communications. NCIS initiated the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line., an

anonymous tip collection system proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of our criminal investigative mission. The NCIS Text & Web Tip Line gives Service members a discreet, secure, and anonymous reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command. This encrypted system has equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster. The system facilitates the ability to communicate with service members via, text, Smartphone, or web applications.

At training commands, normal, informal and anonymous lines of communication are available for students to provide feedback and report inappropriate or illegal behaviors. Suggestion boxes are located on the quarterdeck and berthing areas of each training site to facilitate anonymous reporting. Specifically, there are two dedicated DoD SAFE Helpline telephones at the Officer Training Command, allowing students 24/7 access to restricted reporting. Student TRANET computer access allows online restricted reporting via the www.SafeHelpline.org website. In many cases, leadership personally address issues and concerns identified in anonymous surveys to rectify problems and improve student services. Feedback regarding SAPR Program led to improvements in the following areas: 1) unhindered and confidential access to medical personnel and chaplain; 2) access to SAPR hotline phones and computer access to the [SafeHelpline.org](http://www.SafeHelpline.org) website, and 3) increased availability of information regarding sexual assault reporting options.

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

3.2.1. Joint environments.

The absence of policy guidance continues to be a major challenge to establishing protocols that consistently meet the needs for victim response at Joint Commands, Joint Bases and in Joint Regions. CNIC HQ SAPR is developing interim guidance to provide Navy SARCs with a framework in which to handle these situations until a DoD-wide policy is developed. For example, CNIC HQ SAPR is currently finalizing an MOU with USMC HQ SAPR to outline responsibilities related to providing advocacy and support for victims of sexual assault, and to establish relationships and reporting requirements when either a Navy or Marine Corps Command is located on the other Service's Installation. Standardized training is being established to ensure physicians, nurses, licensed independent and corpsman will receive consistent training, in addition we are working with manpower to identify billets that will need training in SAFE, identified individuals will be allotted for training prior to deploying.

With the "Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response" of 7 May 2012, PACOM established a SAPR counterpart to the Service Components as a means to gain awareness, provide some oversight, and also look for seams in SAPR, particularly in the Joint Environment. While each Service Component

was able to demonstrate to PACOM active and evolving SAPR programs, PACOM and Service Components did identify potential seams that will require further investigation. In Joint base cases, the lead Service's programs were available while other Services simultaneously continued to operate their own programs. In these cases, some redundancies and confusion may exist. In areas where there are smaller elements attached to other Services, SAPR resources may not be clearly understood and would require a formal MOA to identified joint SAPR support. Additionally, SAPR resources are not currently called out in contingency Joint Manning Documents (JMD) requirements (e.g., forced and projected reductions).

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest.

Some SARCs report that Service members are waiting to report sexual assaults upon returning to homeport after deployment or Individual Augmentee (IA) status because they were either unfamiliar with the SAPR Program and reporting options or they had difficulty locating SAPR resources (e.g., SARC, SAPR VA). This delay in victim reporting results in delayed receipt of support services and sometimes until the Service member returns to homeport/stateside. Once a SARC becomes involved, the case management process is challenging due to delays in gathering information and contacting initial responders for information on cases. Reporting victims indicate that they lose contact with initial responders in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) and that they stop receiving information or updates on their cases once they return to homeport. An ideal solution requires all Services to develop solid relationships with combat partners prior to deployment to ensure open communication, coordination and handling of cases in accordance with policy while forward deployed. Sailors are also provided pre-deployment SAPR training and advised to identify SAPR resources (i.e., SARC, SAPR VA, Medical, Chaplain) upon arrival in theater.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services.

SARCs collaborative efforts with local military and civilian stakeholders have resulted in streamlined protocols in managing cases and increased compliances with Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) participation. One identified barrier to accurately tracking victim services is that often initial responders do not fully understand their roles in sexual assault response or fail to regularly attend/participate in SACMG meetings. In addition to working with installation and community responders to increase policy compliance and ensure victim privacy for restricted reporting and SAFE kit documentation, chain of custody, and storage, SARCs routinely collaborate with local military and civilian stakeholders regarding meetings and responder-specific trainings to ensure proper protocols are in place and all roles are clearly understood and being performed.

Effective 1 October 2013, case management for Navy and other Services will transition to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) to improve tracking and reporting capabilities. A dashboard is being designed that will have key statistics. It will be sent via Regional Commands quarterly for completion. Another method of tracking

services is through participation in the OPNAV N1 Cross Functional Team (CFT) which provides a platform to discuss system barriers that may impact victim services. Recommendations to identified barriers are discussed and solutions implemented.

CHC four core capabilities (i.e., provide, facilitate, care, advise) ensure that all Service members who are victims of sexual assault receive comprehensive chaplain support. The Navy Chaplaincy Ministry Support Tool (NCMST) (within DOD personnel privacy act policy and CHC confidentiality guidelines) is used for tracking victim services provided by Chaplains.

3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason).

In FY 12, SARCs report ongoing issues with inadvertent disclosure to individuals who did not have privileged communication, resulting in loss of restricted reporting option. For example, a local command contacted the local SARC to assist with arranging transportation for a victim who had elected the restricted reporting option for a forensic exam. The SAPR VA, Chief Petty Officer (E-7) who was not a healthcare provider, acted in her role as a supervisor and notified the chain of command of the need for a forensic exam. Although the SAPR VA had only spoken to the SARC and medical personnel, she also contacted the ship's CO regarding the forensic exam. Subsequently, the case became unrestricted. It is unknown whether the victim eventually chose the unrestricted option or whether the case became unrestricted due to the breach of confidentiality. During training evolutions, CNIC HQ SAPR staff re-emphasizes SARCs' need to continue educational and training efforts installation-wide and particularly with SAPR VAs to ensure clear understanding of reporting options and criteria for need-to-know disclosures.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve Service or Component member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.

In FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continued to publicly address criminal activity that impacts our military community. Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. NCIS continues to evaluate and revise in-service training for NCIS personnel, focusing on victim dynamics. In-service training includes Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) training to ensure NCIS personnel delivers respectful, compassionate service to victims/witnesses. NCIS staff continues to participate in SAPR working groups/subgroups and the Navy SAPR

Cross Functional Team (CFT). Working groups are involved in development and implementation of sexual assault prevention strategies focused on Service member confidence and victim participation.

OJAG has continued to be instrumental in assisting and developing programs to further the military justice mission and enhance the advocacy skills of litigators involved in sexual assault cases. Specifically, Navy JAG

- Continues to effectively train both prosecutors and defense counsel in military justice and trial advocacy with a special emphasis on the litigation of sexual assault cases. Enhancing the ability of JAGs to effectively litigate sexual assault cases in turn improves Service member confidence and victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes. A specific focus of training this year was on the new Article 120 sexual assault statutes that became effective in June.
- Issued and implemented a new instruction creating a Litigation Training Coordination Council to provide centralized oversight of military justice courses. Course requirements are established by a board of advisors from the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who have extensive experience in litigation and training.
- Critically evaluated how we provide training to judge advocates, the quality of that training and, in response, determined to change not only our training program, but how we were organized to better provide legal services to the Fleet
- Hosted the second Conference on Providing Legal Assistance to victims of crime. This second course was held in San Diego, CA this past and was attended by over 59 judge advocates, legalmen, and civilian attorneys.
- Revised and updated the sexual assault reporting mechanisms so that leadership will be better informed regarding the incidents of sexual assault within their areas of responsibility.
- Navy JAG was instrumental in providing legal advice on sexual assault policy matters pertaining to the complete revision of the Department of the Navy Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures and OPNAVINST 1752.1C, the Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy.
- Created a multi-disciplinary training module to train commanders on all aspects of the military justice system. This training was given to all newly reporting Region Commanders, who comprise the majority of the General Court-Martial Convening Authorities and are responsible for referring the majority of sexual assault cases to trial.
- OJAG Code 20 provided training to NCIS agents at the Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Course. The topics addressed included the consent defense, alcohol facilitated sexual assaults, multiple accuseds, intimate partner sexual assaults, tips for testifying and role of the prosecutor. The course was presented twice this period.

Navy JAG spearheaded a USN/USMC case review project which critically analyzed over 20 records of trial (both convictions and acquittals) from sexual assault cases to determine future focus areas in advocacy, training, etc. The results of that project will be used to drive and focus training during the next few years.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

Navy continues to underscore the importance of fostering a safe command climate and environment that provides immediate, compassionate and effective response to all victims of sexual assault with the belief that victims who feel fully confident in command and leadership support are more likely to follow through with investigations and participate in the military justice process. Navy also recognizes a victim's lack of confidence and trust in the military justice process as a significant contributor to the number of victim declinations. Victim's resilience and ability to endure the lengthy investigation and adjudication process continues to complicate cases.

SARCs fostered strong relationships with stakeholders (e.g., NCIS, JAG, etc.) that have increased the confidence in how victims are treated throughout the investigative and judicial processes. SARCs continuously provided victims with information on the SAPR reporting options, process, and resources. This support allows victims to make informed decisions while they continue to receive support from the SARC and/or SAPR VA and other services. During the first quarter of FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Campaign identified "Sexual Assault" as the highlighted campaign. NCIS continued a vibrant briefing strategy and crime reduction campaign to expose greater numbers of Service members and DON civilians to the presence and capabilities of NCIS, anticipating that victim apprehension to reporting incidents of sexual assault will diminish as result of the 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN and USMC Service members and civilian attendees. NCIS also continues advanced investigator training in order to raise the confidence of victims who participate in the military justice process. During FY12, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators and support personnel, received advanced sexual assault investigation training that included victim interviewing and interaction techniques.

Trial counsel, including senior trial counsel and TCAP personnel engage victims to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of cases of sexual assault and fully inform victims of all of their rights and the realities of testifying. In cases where the evidence is strong, victims are strongly encouraged to participate voluntarily in the investigation and prosecution of the case. Early engagement of the trial counsel is essential to ensure victims fully understand their rights and the importance of their cooperation to ensure justice is done.

Additionally, chaplains have the unique role of absolute confidentiality when counseling service members. Inherent in that counseling is the role chaplains play in advising victims of their courses of action (e.g., reporting options, medical and mental health referrals, command victim's advocate referral and information, etc.).

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

Navy's overall efforts in deliberate and engaged leadership, education and awareness and improved support to our victims are manifested in tangible actions such as SAAM efforts, 95% SAPR-L completion rates, and implementation of NDAA 12 and OSD initiatives, to underscore a few. These are tangible examples of Navy's commitment to reducing barriers to reporting and to increasing organizational support and openness for victim reporting. Navy's efforts to establish internal controls to identify and prevent inappropriate behavior consist of instructions that clearly define rules for appropriate behavior, inappropriate or illegal, and formal and informal lines of communication available to report wrongdoings are also ongoing.

SARCs report that CO Toolkit briefs are having a positive impact on command climate. First, COs demonstrate a more thorough understanding of their roles and responsibilities regarding the SAPR Program. Secondly, persistent command education and awareness training at all levels helps reduce the stigma associated with reporting. Particularly, the significant number of SAAM events increased awareness across Navy and served to reduce the stigma associated with reporting. Best practices identified by the field include the following:

- Facilitation of victim panel during SAPR prevention education programs;
- Reiteration by command leadership regarding support of SAPR Program to include SARCs' involvement during All Hands events;
- Facilitation of training related to victim sensitivity, myths and facts of sexual assault, and victim blaming biases;
- Implementation of Bystander Intervention training to provide Sailors with tools to intervene – common understandings about assault and Sailor's responsibilities to each other is a step towards reducing stigma; and
- Reinforcement of the workforce's understanding of the SAPR Program, processes, rights, and expectations, emphasizing the restricted reporting option to protect privacy.

COMPACFLT's goal to sustain a daily drumbeat of sexual assault awareness, including sensitivity to victim needs and issues, is directly aligned with the overall goal of increasing victim confidence in how their chain of command and peers will respond in the event of a sexual assault disclosure. COMPACFLT leaders of all ranks are

consistently urged to include sexual assault discussions in their meetings, mess, and leadership and mess forums.

Each of the Fleet training events addresses reporting from both the accountability perspective and more importantly, providing support for the victim. Training efforts also focus on making sure that all levels of leadership clearly understand reporting requirements, the trust placed in them when there is a sexual assault and the responsibility they have to identify and mitigate barriers within their command that may prevent a Service member from reporting.

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

Navy continues to work with PAOs and SAPR personnel in the field to ensure sexual assault reporting avenues are widely advertised on websites and at installations. Additionally, CNIC maintains its monthly SAPR response validation process to ensure that all advertised 24/7 response numbers are accurate and SAPR response protocols are being followed. Widely publicizing accurate response numbers helps ensure that victims are able to quickly access SAPR services.

As previously discussed policy revisions and enhanced focus on education at the command level are demonstrating to the force that commands own the problem and are focused and determined to take action to eliminate the crime from our ranks.

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

Navy will continue to build on existing collaboration with stakeholders, as well as other Service branches, to increase climate of confidence with reporting sexual assaults. SARCs have identified continued marketing of SAPR program and facilitating ongoing education to raise service members' awareness about both reporting options. Additionally, SARCs will continue to coordinate and support leadership training to ensure increased understanding of confidentiality policy and victims' rights under the SAPR Program.

First Flag Officers in the chain of command are accountable to their superiors to take Commanding Officer reports and look for trends, root causes that may be contributing to sexual assaults. USFF's goal is to continue Fleet SAPR Workshops in FY13 in the same FCAs with agendas focused on prevention while working to develop a better understanding Sailor Resiliency, Courage related Sailor behavior and reduction of irresponsible use of alcohol for a more holistic approach to shaping expectations of behavior.

The Chaplain Corps will leverage Command Chaplain's trust factor, continue to provide CREDO SAPR support, and update SECNAVINST 1730.10 "Chaplain Advisement and

Liaison” to better support commanders in meeting SAPR, Suicide Prevention, and risk-reduction programs.

Efforts will continue to use SMEs to strengthen Sailor character by utilizing BI techniques and work to improve command climate. USFF SAPR PMs will continue to ensure 100% compliance with SAPR GMT requirements and SAPR program implementation at the command level. COMPACFLT will continue ongoing drumbeat of sexual assault awareness at the deck plate level with training and discussion topics that a review of command crisis response plans, victim advocacy training and certification, and sensitivity to victim needs and issues. Heightened sexual assault awareness will also continue to build confidence and reduce the stigma in reporting sexual assault. Key areas for increased education:

- Increased training and education for CDOs and OODs to ensure understanding of confidentiality policy and victims’ rights under the SAPR program and
- Increased marketing and education for all personnel on DOD SAFE Helpline.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

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

FY12 hallmarked by resounding changes in the legal domain, record retention, treatment of victims to include the following:

- Initial Disposition Authority (IDA). Commanders must be O-6 and above to exercise disposition authority. Commanders who are not SA-IDAs by rank and office may not make an initial disposition determination in cases involving the specified sexual offenses, but instead must forward the matter to the appropriate SA-IDA, with a recommendation. When a case is forwarded to an SA-IDA, the SA-IDA must make an initial disposition decision or the SA-IDA may also return the matter to the subordinate commander for action deemed appropriate by the subordinate commander. This withholding policy applies to the offenses of: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses, but does not apply to sexual contact offenses. The withholding policy also applies to collateral misconduct, which includes all other offenses arising from or relating to the same incident(s), whether committed by the alleged perpetrator or the alleged victim.
- Record proceedings. In the case of general and special court-martial involving a sexual assault or other offense covered by the UCMJ Article 120, provide a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings of the court-martial

to the victim if he/she testified during the proceedings. The records shall be provided without charge and as soon as the records are authenticated.

- Amendment of UCMJ Article 120 Section 541. UCMJ Article 120 offenses relating to rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct were re-defined.
- Victim legal assistance. Prescribe regulations on the provisions of legal assistance to victims of sexual assault.
- Expedited transfer policy. Prescribed procedures for permanent change of station or unit transfer for members on active duty who are the victim of a sexual assault or related offense.
- Preservation of records. Current policies are being revised to include guidance and procedures to ensure preservation of records and evidence for periods of time that ensure that Service members and military veterans who were the victims of sexual assault during military service are able to substantiate claims for veterans benefits, to support criminal or civil prosecutions by military or civil authorities, etc.

FY12 NDAA requires that at least one full-time military or civilian employee Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and at least one full-time military or civilian employee (FTE) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) be assigned to each brigade or equivalent unit level of the Armed Forces. SARCs and SAPR VAs are also required to complete the professional and uniform training and certification program established by DoD prior to providing assistance victims. To this end, a total of 132 DoD civilian SARC and SAPR VA positions for are being slated across the Navy Enterprise effective FY13. SARCs and SAPR VAs will also complete newly revised DoD-approved training and certification/credentialing requirements. Of the 66 FTE SARCs, nine will be established as Regional SARC (RSARC) positions to streamline communication and ensure better coordination and consistency of services between CNIC, regional leadership, and the SARCs in the field. The RSARC will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing regional implementation and execution of the SAPR Program. Commands will continue to be required to have an appropriate number of SAPR Unit Victim Advocates per OPNAVINST 1752.1B.

SAPR program leaders and CPPD developed and distributed leadership-oriented product (SAPR-L) for delivery by command triads across USN; triads were trained by CPPD-trained facilitators to ensure consistent product use and messaging. OGC also served as part of the master mobile training team.

Command Leadership School training was augmented with additional information about command leadership's roles and responsibilities with respect to supporting victims and protecting rights of those accused.

The accession environment is restricted in nature of providing unlimited confidential access in a training environment. In order to foster an environment of restricted and unrestricted reporting, Recruit Training Command (RTC Great Lakes) implemented a handout reference sheet that is placed in each recruit's training guide that includes SAPR VA hotline information, personnel to report confidential reports, and the distinction between restricted and unrestricted reporting options.

At Officer Training Command (OTC), the following initiatives and policies have been implemented to foster an environment of restricted and unrestricted reporting:

- Students may access SAPR services and make a restricted report via the SAPR helpline at www.SafeHelpline.org. All students with the exception of OCS are given access to TRANET within the first week of reporting. OCS students are given access in Week Two of training.
- ODS, DCO, LDO/CWO students are authorized to maintain possession of their cellular telephones during training and are able to make a restricted report utilizing the SAFE Helpline or local hotline telephone numbers. OCS candidate's do not have access to their cell phones until Week Nine of training. However, they do have access to pay phones and the local dedicated SAPR telephone lines.
- Students may access services or make a report via both chaplain or Medical without staff inquiry or the requirement to disclose the reason.
- Students may make a Restricted Report utilizing local SAPR telephone lines that are installed. Two telephones that dial directly to the DoD Safe Helpline have been installed to allow students 24/7 access to crisis intervention. One has been placed in King Hall prayer/mediation room and one in OCS berthing area.
- Students may access services or make a Restricted Report by using the CDO cell telephone to contact the On-Call Healthcare provider. Students are allowed to dialog with after-hours medical providers in confidence without command interference.
- Students can make a Restricted Report to the community hospital staff. The community hospital emergency room staff and civilian helpline advocates receive yearly training from the installation SARC on Service member reporting options to ensure sexual assault reporting remains restricted if reported outside of the Navy realm.
- Students can make a restricted report or obtain services from local SAPR VAs who have been provided additional guidelines for responding to OTC victim's Restricted Report to ensure confidentiality.

- Command instructions have been reviewed by the installation SARC to ensure students have access to the appropriate services in the event of a sexual assault.
- Students receive brochures and information cards explaining reporting options and SAPR resources during the first week of training.
- Posters advertising SAPR resources and reporting options are displayed on restroom stall doors and throughout common areas within the command to ensure students are aware of the available SAPR services.

Process flow charts for responding and reporting to sexual assaults are provided to Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Units to streamline the reporting process for Unrestricted Reports and to ensure that Restricted Reports are handled properly.

Medical personnel receive first responder training at command orientation with annual updates to meet requirements. BUMED's SAFE training program was successfully transitioned to the Navy Medicine Professional Development Center.

Navy Medicine Prospective COs and XOs received briefings on the program and their role in response to reported sexual assaults to ensure appropriate and timely medical support for victims. Discussions included the importance of medical care and support, forensic evidence collection, reporting options, and MTF requirement for a 24/7 response capability.

Per the Navy Audit Service and as described in Section 5. Below, Reserve commands were credited with an increase in the percentages of correctly handled tests of the responsiveness to potential victims seeking assistance. In total, there were 675 individual audits conducted on what are considered stand-alone Reserve commands. The overall percentage of these audits that passed was 92%. However, when results are viewed on a monthly basis, steady improvement is evident with up to a 96% passing rate in most recent tests. Further, CNRFC developed and subsequently provided scripts to be used by CDOs in response to calls from potential victims. These scripts focus on determining the status of the physical safety of the victim, establishing contact between the victim and Unit's SAPR VA, as well as protecting the identity of the victim to maintain the requirements of a Restricted Report's anonymity, if desired. Scripts assist NOSC first responders in preserving victim restricted report options, if desired.

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

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable).

In FY12, Navy's 73 SARCs were composed of 8 active duty members, 24 DOD civilian employees (e.g., Government Service (GS)), and 41 part-time and full-time contracted personnel.

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

At the end of FY12, there were 73 Navy SARCs.

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

In FY12, there were 22 newly hired/assigned Navy SARCs that had completed their initial SARC training for the first time as result of personnel turnover of personnel.

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

N/A – Navy SARCs do not deploy.

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

Hiring in FY13 will result in a net increase of 10 full time equivalent positions for a total of 74 Navy SARC positions: 66 full-time civilian SARC positions slated (nine of which will be designated as Regional SARCs (RSARCs) and 57 civilian positions) in addition to the existing eight active duty SARC positions to meet the FY12 NDAA requirements. All SARCs and FTE SAPR VAs will be either military personnel or civilian employees.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable).

At the end of FY12, there were a total of 4,657 active SAPR VAs within Navy.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

During FY12, 3,844 SAPR VAs received initial training and 3,020 (65%) SAPR VAs received the required 10 hours of refresher training.

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

At the end of FY12, there were a total of 4,657 active duty SAPR VAs for Navy who were qualified to operate in a deployable environment.

All NCIS Special Agents are trained and capable of operating in deployable environments.

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

To meet the NDAA FY12 requirements, 66 full-time equivalent (FTE) civilian SAPR VAs will be hired during FY13. Commands will continue to be required to have an appropriate number of Unit SAPR Victim Advocates, per OPNAVINST 1752.1B.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

Approved POM-14 resourcing submission provides for 66 FTE civilian SARC and 66 FTE civilian SAPR VAs to meet FY12 NDAA SARC/SAPR VA alignment requirements (1 SARC/5000 Sailor ratio). Hiring for the FTE SARC and SAPR VA positions commenced in FY13.

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

Designed specifically for fleet manpower, personnel and training managers, FLTGPS is a flexible, Web-based system that allows approved Internet users the ability to quickly access many of the training, manpower and personnel reports. Command personnel are responsible for documenting training completion in FLTGPS. SAPR-related training is conducted in a number of different venues. The total number of personnel course participants who attended/completed training that included SAPR-related material in FY12 courses are provided below:

Course	Totals Trained
Bystander Intervention (BI) Train the Trainer (TTT)	312
BI Basic	27,945
Navy Military training (NMT)	3,002
SAPR General Military Training (GMT)	366,402
SAPR-L (khaki only)	100,729
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Management (ADAMS) for Leaders	5,405
ADAMS for Supervisors	88,634
Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor (DAPA)	1,841
Command Managed equal Opportunity (CMEQ)	1,364
Navy Pride and Professionalism (NPPD)	275
Officer candidate School (OCS)	822
Seaman-to-Admiral (S TA-21)	75
Limited Duty Officer (LDO)/ Chief Warrant Officer (CWO)	374
Direct Commissioned Officer Course (DCOIC)	473
Officer Development School (ODS)	990
<u>Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps</u> (NROTC)	7,631

Flag Officers provided opening remarks for each USFF Fleet SAPR Workshop leadership session in FY12. Local installation commanders participated by either providing opening or closing remarks. Command Leaders also opened each of the All

Hands sessions in their respective geographic location. Topics of discussion included policy requirements, Sailor Resiliency, BI, substance abuse prevention, and local SAPR resources along with presentations by Mr. Bernie McGrenahan of Comedy is the Cure (“Happy Hour”) and Mr. Mike Domitriz of The Date Safe Project (“Can I Kiss You”). During USFF’s 12 workshops in CONUS and OCONUS FCAs, 8,308 attendees participated in 44 sessions as follows:

Attendees	Total
CO/XO/OIC/CMC/COB	912
Program Managers	1,115
Front Line Supervisors (E5-E9 and O-1 – O-4, and Chaplains)	1,919
All Hands Sessions	4,362

COMPACFLT Sailors (all ranks) attended the SAAM two-hour standdown as well as additional SAPR training. Personal Readiness Summit attendees totaled 14,741.

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

SARCs trained a total of 2,058 Commanders on their roles and responsibilities within the Navy SAPR Program. The following leaders also received SAPR training prior to assuming command or senior leadership positions:

Attendees	Total
Prospective Executive Officer, Commanding Officer	296
Command Master Chief / Chief of the Boat	180
Flag and General Officers	205

Twice during FY12, Navy Medicine provided informational briefs to 11PCO and 10 PXOs, offering them education and understanding of the sexual assault program as it relates to managing patients and setting leadership responsibilities and policy updates.

All Navy Flag Officers (active duty and Reservists) and SES personnel attended Executive level SAPR training during SAAM and SAPR-L sessions. Also, the 2012 Navy Flag Officer & Senior Executive Symposium (NFOSES) and Reserve Flag Officer Training (RFPTS) agendas included discussions on sexual assault and First Flag Officer reporting requirements.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators.

In FY12, SARCs trained a total of 264 Criminal Investigators on their role in the Navy SAPR Program. All NCIS Special Agents are trained as “first responders” to sexual assaults and other types of criminal activity.

NCIS employs a three-phased approach to sexual assault training: basic, refresher and advanced training. In FY12, 67 newly hired Special Agents completed basic training

which meets DoD standards for sexual assault investigations. Further, NCIS employees are required to complete annual refresher training via an online presentation. NCIS' annual refresher training meets DoD standards. Additionally, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators and support personnel, received advanced training on sexual assault investigations, thus expanding their ability to respond and investigate reports of sexual assault.

The Navy is also conducting a pilot program with the NCIS Sexual Assault Task Force. The Task Force consists of a small group of special agents assigned to all sexual assault allegation investigations. The Task Force meets weekly to review specific case progress and monthly with the senior regional prosecutor and installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators. This multi-disciplinary approach allows investigators, prosecutors, and sexual assault prevention and response personnel to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecution, and victim care issues as they arise. It also promotes early cooperation between stakeholders to improve quality of practice. On the East Coast, the Task Force began meeting in November 2012. The team has already identified several means of improving coordination between investigators, prosecutors, and victim advocates. On the West Coast, the Task Force will begin to meet this month. As the pilot program develops, leadership will continue to assess best practices for exportation to other regions, and will incorporate those best practices as the 66 full-time civilian Victim Advocates are hired.

4.3.3. Law enforcement.

In FY12, SARCs trained a total of 1,708 local law enforcement personnel on their role in Navy's SAPR Program.

4.3.4. Medical personnel.

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	12,736	51
National Capital Area	1,775	0
Navy Medicine East	13,002	81
Total	27,513	132

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each category).

The Naval Justice School (NJS) provides the majority of Navy judge advocate training and prepares each judge advocate for courtroom litigation. In FY12, the total number of Navy judge advocates that were trained on sexual assault was 178.

- Basic Lawyer Class – All judge advocates must complete this 10 week course in order to receive Article 27(b), UCMJ certification. This course provides the initial training required by DODI 6495.02.

- Trial Counsel Orientation and Defense Counsel Orientation Courses - Two newly created courses offered twice each that began with the basics of trial litigation for the new or returning trial practitioner and moved towards the complexities of litigating complex cases such as sexual assaults, child homicide and child pornography cases.
- Basic Trial Advocacy Course – Newly created course offered twice that include substantive lectures and practical segments regarding how to successfully litigate a case. This course included instruction from the academic community, practitioners in both military and civilian courts, and experts. Lectures were presented on discovery, voir dire, opening statements, use of expert consultants and witnesses, direct and cross-examinations, impeachment, closing arguments and sentencing. Direct feedback on the trial advocacy exercises was provided by teams of experienced civilian and military practitioners in small group breakout sessions.
- Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course - Provides an overview of the key legal issues typically encountered by experienced military justice practitioners, to include complex evidentiary issues and the use of expert witnesses. Topics covered included trial strategy and tactics, complex hearsay issues, effective use of real and demonstrative evidence, evidentiary issues, expert witnesses, witness examinations, opening statements, closing arguments and sentencing advocacy.
- Litigating Complex Cases Course - This course provided experienced trial and defense counsel instruction regarding the unique aspects of complex trials. Topics included sexual assault examination, mental disorders and defenses, use and handling of expert witnesses, forensic toxicology, computer forensics, and emerging technologies. Additionally, instructors discussed lessons learned from recent, high-visibility courts-martial.
- Senior Trial Counsel / Senior Defense Counsel Course - Building off of the PCO/PXO framework, this week-long course helps prepare the senior litigator in developing office management, leadership, mentoring and litigation skills and knowledge in all areas of military justice, including sexual assault. Topics included judiciary viewpoints on leadership and litigation, case and office management, understanding leadership styles, working with commanders, professional responsibility, handling complex case issues, development of case strategy, delivering effective training, and mentoring junior counsel. Each session was designed to provide substantive and practical training for a joint trial and defense audience. Various civilian and military justice experts were present to provide instruction and valuable performance feedback.
- Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Cases Course (PAFSA) - Advanced military justice and trial advocacy course that includes trial skills seminars and substantive lectures on various aspects of prosecuting alcohol facilitated sexual assault taught by nationally known speakers and prosecutors,

including attorney advisors from AEquitas, the Prosecutors Resource on Violence Against Women.

- **Defending Sexual Assault Cases Course** – An advanced trial advocacy course held at and administered by the Center for American and International Law (CAIL) that includes substantive lectures and practical segments regarding how to provide an effective defense in sexual offense cases. The course includes instruction from the academic community, practitioners in both the military and civilian courts, and experts and direct feedback on the trial advocacy exercises was provided by teams of experienced civilian and military practitioners.
- **Sexual Assault Investigation & Prosecution Courses** – Two separate multi-disciplinary, multi-service courses to assist sexual assault investigators and prosecutors. Courses were held in San Diego and Camp Lejeune. Topics include working with the victim from the initial interview through direct and cross-examination, case corroboration, the undetected rapist and un-indicted co-conspirators. The course is presented by Mobile Training Teams comprised of Navy TCAP, USMC TCAP and NCIS instructors, including Army CID and other external instructors.
- **TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Teams** – Nine separate week-long military justice and litigation training, case consultation and case assistance site visits to the headquarters offices of all nine Region Legal Service Offices (RLSOs) worldwide. Two TCAP attorneys provided substantive and trial advocacy training to all prosecutors, commanding officers, executive officers and paralegals. Training was tailored to each individual RLSO and included the use of actual cases pending investigation and prosecution. Some of the training sessions also included Reserve expert prosecutors, including DoJ Trial and Assistant U.S. Attorneys. Additionally, NCIS special agents and victim advocates were trained in some locations.
- **Providing Legal Assistance to Crime Victims Conference** - Two day conference that discussed the evolution of a sexual assault case through the military justice system as well as the Department of the Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Trained Legal Assistance Attorneys assisting crime victims with victims' rights and other victim assistance programs.
- **External courses** – Navy judge advocates also attended various outside courses, including those taught by the Army, Air Force, DoJ, National District Attorney's Association, National Center on Missing and Exploited Children, etc.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel.

A total of 311 Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel received SAPR training in FY12.

4.3.7. Chaplains.

Chaplains and RPs trained in SAPR training incorporated into FY 2012 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Course (PDTC) totaled 664, resulting in over 70% readiness factor.

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

Leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment will increase the availability of information, streamline our data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to SARCs and first responder communities. Findings may suggest how to achieve short-term and long-term outcomes. As time progresses, we envision multiple pathways to evaluating impact and outcome of efforts, as well as ROI and quantification of time, cost, and quality. Our end state includes implementation of econometric modeling to inform strategy and align program management, manpower, and funding.

The Navy SAPR Program initiated a contract with Navy Personnel Research Studies and Technology (NPRST) to conduct bi-annual training effectiveness studies, called Quick Polls. The purpose of this training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with the self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The study targets existing, formal, in-place training for accession programs, and field evaluation of the newly created Bystander Intervention training modules. Service members, stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender, were randomly selected to ensure adequate representation of officer/enlisted men and women. The most recent Quick Poll study was completed in FY10, with results confirming that knowledge and awareness of sexual assault, as well as its prevalence in the Navy, improved since the FY08 Quick Poll. The next Quick Poll is scheduled to occur in 2013.

The FY09 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) mandated the implementation of a centralized, case-level DoD sexual assault database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving a member of the Armed Forces by January 2010. The Navy has participated in working groups comprised of representatives from each of the Services, National Guard Bureau, Reserve Affairs, Joint Staff, OSD Health Affairs, and DON SAPRO to develop the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). The preliminary design of DSAID encompasses Victim Case Management; incident data; subject demographics; subject disposition; and SAPR program administration. In FY13, DSAID reporting capability will greatly enhance retrieval of information necessary for report generation, trend analysis, and tracking the status of victim care and investigations.

The Navy is developing increased access to information and reporting opportunities by leveraging availabilities of confidential, anonymous telephone, text, and chat lines. In FY11, DoD contracted with the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization and provider of the National Sexual Assault Hotline, to provide independent hotline services for the DoD community. In addition to the hotline services, RAINN's website connects Service members and their dependants with information and support regarding sexual assault – recognizing it, reducing risk, supporting shipmates, and providing links to the internal support mechanisms.

NCIS hosts a text web tip hotline through which victims, bystanders, or other persons with knowledge may anonymously notify NCIS of criminal activity, to include incidents of sexual assault. Utilization of the NCIS text web tip hotline will initiate a criminal investigation and may eliminate the restricted reporting option for victims that have not yet filed an unrestricted report. The reporting party may remain anonymous or refrain from participating in an investigation. Additionally, the victim cannot be forced to participate in the investigation if they do not desire.

CNIC is developing a feedback collection tool aimed at collecting input from victims. The goal is to determine the level of satisfaction Service members experienced with services provided by the SARC, SAPR VA, and other dedicated support personnel, as well as their experience using SAPR specific tools and websites. Feedback will be used to improve the experience for future victims of sexual assault and limit any potential revictimization.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR obtains evaluations from all SARC and SAPR VA training in order to measure the effectiveness of the sessions and provide focus for future training or adjustments to training content. SARCs in the field also obtain feedback following training evolutions which allows them to tailor training programs to meet the needs of the specific group (i.e., first responders, law enforcement personnel, investigators, SAPR VAs, Commanders). Surveys administered before and after each course are personally reviewed by the facilitators. Opportunities to provide unsolicited input are also made available via Navy Knowledge Online and via the SAPR Task Force at the SAPR.navy.mil website. Students in all of the CPPD managed courses have access to anonymous, on demand, periodic, and end of course critiques that are routed via the instructors, course supervisors, senior enlisted advisor (as applicable) and COs.

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

SARCs provide ongoing education to SAPR personnel and pre-deployment training to commands as a part of ensuring timely response to sexual assaults in deployed environments. SARCs track and managed refresher training for designated command SAPR personnel to avoid lapse in their certifications. Even while deployed, responsible installation SARCs maintain contact with SAPR personnel away from their homeport

locations to keep them abreast of program updates and command requirements. For Navy's Individual Augmentees, wallet sized cards are provided with contact numbers reachable in the combat area of operations.

NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, a response capability exists.

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

Deploying commands are faced with strenuous schedules as they prepare and train for deployments. In general, SARCs are diligent and dedicated in their efforts to provide pre-deployment trainings for the crew and refresher training for designated SAPR personnel. Additionally, SARCs conduct consultations with COs regarding prevention, training, response, and resources that should be implemented in the event incidents of sexual assaults are reported while away from their permanent duty station locations. Ensuring chaplains are embedded in tactical and operational units and provided with logistical support for critically emergent service member support is also of utmost importance.

Currently, chaplain manning is such that permits assignment of chaplains at 56 of the 72 naval installations or 77% of installations have chaplains assigned. Twenty eight of the installations have only one chaplain assigned. Projected reductions in accessions may impact CHC's ability to respond proactively to increased demand signal for SAPR prevention, program support and victim intervention.

There were no reported gaps in supply inventory, trained personnel, or transportation resources for deployed naval units in FY12. However, transportation of victims and/or suspects from units at sea (e.g., underway) and those who are able to conduct SAFEs may affect preservation of evidence and victim's willingness to participate in investigations or prosecution.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

SAFE examinations are conducted by physicians, licensed independent providers and RNS and IDCs who have completed competencies to complete the examination. Each medical treatment facility that conduct SAFE services maintain SAFE kits in their Emergency Department, appropriate clinic or central supply system. For Navy, the following four SAFE-related events resulted in delay of services provided to sexual assault victims in FY12:

Within Mid-Atlantic Region, the care of three victims was hindered due to circuitous travel (via multiple destinations) prior to arriving where medical personnel administered the SAFE Kit. The command has since addressed the issue which stemmed from the assigned Independent Duty Corpsman's (IDC's) inability to conduct SAFEs.

In Southeast Region, a local civilian hospital declined to administer the forensic examination for a sexual assault victim due to the lack of an established MOU. Upon return to the military medical treatment facility, the victim underwent a SAFE by a healthcare provider who was not trained nor certified in the evidence collection procedures. In coordination with both hospitals, the SARC is assisting with development of an MOU to address the deficiency.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.

Timely access is available for all medical laboratory testing. In addition, patients are treated empirically for potential sexually transmitted infections prior to reported lab results. During FY12, Navy did not receive information indicating a victim's care was hindered due to unavailability of appropriate laboratory testing resources.

4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:

4.6.1. Describe any mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service or Component to decrease the short- or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

Fleet and Family Support Center's Counselors and Navy Medicine's Mental Health Providers (military and civilian) offer non-clinical and clinical counseling services, respectively, for victims and suspects in individual and support group setting. SAPR VAs and SARCs refer sexual assault victims to programs in the local communities, as do the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Psychological Health Outreach Teams for victims who are Reservists. Resources include local rape crisis centers, local civilian programs and facilities managed by the Veterans Administration (VA) where programs are available for Service members who may have been previously deployed and other veterans.

4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.

SARCs and SAPR VAs ensure sexual assault victims receive support that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery oriented. Although SARCs are not a part of treatment protocols, they do provide referrals for victim's based on their needs.

One of the largest projects this year will be establishing formal MOUs with civilian medical facilities to perform SAFEs for the military communities where healthcare providers who are trained and certified to conduct the evidence collection are not assigned.

Within Navy Medicine, it is especially important to inform medical providers of the hidden medical issues with respect to sexual assault. Strangulation has been found to be present in a significantly high number of persons who reported sexual assault. In coordination with the Family Advocacy Program, Naval Support Activity Bethesda will to host an event focused on the appropriate response to strangulation which will be facilitated by a cross-disciplinary panel of experts including the President of the International Association of Forensic Nurses, a therapist at Montgomery County's Domestic Abuse/Sexual Assault Program, and an NCIS Special Agent.

NCIS will continue to refine its special victim's unit capability implemented via its Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) where select investigators are designated to only address sexual assault cases involving victims who are over the age of 18. This initiative will yield greater efficiencies in Navy's investigative procedures which dramatically impact the ability to hold suspects accountable based on available evidence and facts surrounding the case.

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

As a part of support and advocacy, SARCs and SAPR VAs provide victims with information and referrals for available resources (e.g., FFSC, local community agencies, DOD SAFE Helpline, etc) based on the victims' requests and desires. Navy 311 Chaplain Care website: www.Chaplaincare.navy.mil is an additional resource.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB).

The Navy is working with DoD SAPRO to develop a coordinated Departmental policy on the creation and implementation of special victim capabilities (SVCs) that includes selection, training and qualification of the individual judge advocates.

Additionally, Navy has offered a variety of different courses specifically in the area of sexual assault and has a Military Justice Litigation Career Track that JAG Corps officers apply for designation as military justice specialists or experts based on their litigation experience. Military Justice Litigation Qualified officers are detailed to lead trial and defense departments at Region Legal Service Offices and Defense Service Offices, providing proven experience in the courtroom, mentoring, and oversight for litigators in sexual assault and other cases. Many also serve as commanding officers, executive officers, military judges and appellate judges. The program increases the experience

levels of trial and defense counsel and leverages that experience to enhance the effectiveness of criminal litigation practice.

Historically, NCIS identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp LeJeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. At the initial sites in Virginia and North Carolina, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and function as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

Chaplains are embedded at the unit level, providing the victim access to a professional resource who offers absolute confidentiality. This availability allows the victim opportunity to discuss courses of action in a completely safe environment. Area wide duty chaplains watchstanding make chaplains available to victims for confidential counseling on a 24 hours, 7-day a week basis.

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

Navy is working closely with DoD SAPRO to determine Line of Duty (LOD) procedures which will facilitate allowing Reserve personnel who have been sexually assaulted while on active duty to remain in their active duty status in order to obtain treatment and support afforded active duty members. Currently, the following is applicable to Naval Reservists:

- Reserve Component members can elect either the Restricted or Unrestricted Reporting option and have access to the SAPR services of a SARC and a SAPR VA, regardless of their duty status at the time that the sexual assault incident occurred or at the time that they are seeking SAPR services.
- Members of the Reserve Components, whether they file a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, shall have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault inflicted upon a Service member when performing active duty service and inactive duty training.
- Medical entitlements remain dependent on a LOD determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active duty or inactive duty training status.

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

Although there were no response-related efforts addressed in Navy's FY11 report, use of DOD SAFE Helpline as a 24/7 crisis response number was implemented within Navy in an effort to ensure effective, compassionate and timely victim response and support. Victim's who call, chat online or text the DOD SAFE Helpline receive crisis support from highly trained personnel 100% of the time and are provided with a warm hand-off to Navy SARC or SAPR VA if it is requested. In FY12, DOD SAFE Helpline provided telephone assistance to 450 Navy callers, 40 referrals to Installation Navy SARCs, 10 successful connections between callers and Navy SARCs, and online assistance to nine Navy users.

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

Navy will continue to build on FY12 efforts in FY13 to reinforce established program objectives and initiatives. For example, COs have been directed by CNO to provide personal assessment of the impact of a reported sexual assault to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command within 30 days after the initial sexual assault report. First Flag Officers are responsible for tracking all sexual assault offenses under their cognizance in an effort to further develop/improve command responses to reported incidents of sexual assaults. Another activity includes raising the awareness level of leaders in all positions regarding resources available and supported by Navy. In FY12, this was accomplished by leveraging existing local resources within the Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) and other entities. Also, USFF will continue to provide up-to-date resources through the SAPR PMs via Fleet SAPR Workshops which effectively provide tools for commands to create a climate supportive of Navy Ethos and Core Values.

CNIC HQ has several initiatives planned for the upcoming year. First, revisions and expansions are being made to the SARC training course and SAPR VA training to meet the 40-hour requirement FY12 NDAA for credentialing along with the ongoing need to enhance the knowledge and skills of these first responders. A Bystander Intervention model will also be developed for SARCs to integrate into local training and prevention programming. CNIC will continue to work with other Service SAPR Program personnel and other major stakeholders to address Joint Service SAPR Program issues and continuity of the SAPR Program support and services across Navy. CNIC will provide prevention-focused webinars to provide SARCs information on both foundational concepts and advanced topics in sexual assault prevention, such as BI, engaging men in violence prevention, and incorporating healthy sexuality, healthy masculinity, and other positive messages into prevention efforts. Additionally, SARCs will continue outreach efforts to improve sexual assault response within their installations through increased education and training for commands, PSAs, and refresher training for command SAPR program personnel. Lastly, SARCs will continue collaborating with other civilian and military stakeholders to ensure timely and multidisciplinary response for sexual assault cases within their areas of responsibility.

Navy JAG initiatives include the following:

- 1) Hiring of Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs) – Navy sought approval to hire four HQEs in the area of sexual assault to assist with training, policy, prosecution and defense. The Navy hired the first HQE to assist with training and policy and will continue to actively advertise, interview candidates and hire HQEs for the other positions.
- 2) Case Review II Project - Navy JAG partnered with the USMC Judge Advocate Division, Military Justice, on the Case Review II Project. A case review tool created by a team of prosecution and defense experts was used to analyze both convictions and acquittals in sexual assault cases. The results will be used to evaluate current training criteria and assist in enhancing Navy judge advocate training and better equipping them to litigate sexual assault cases in FY13 and beyond.
- 3) Development of Performance Measures (Metrics) for Prosecutors and Defense Counsel - This project will provide research and develop criminal justice litigation performance measures with the long term goal of critical self-evaluation and of increasing the advocacy skills of those involved in the military justice process.
- 4) Interview of Victim – Navy JAG is contracted to produce a video of interviews with Sailors and Marines who were victims of sexual assault as a training aid for response personnel. The video will document their experiences with law enforcement, medical personnel, trial and defense counsel, and the trial itself. Probing discussions conducted by trained professionals will enhance understanding of how this crime impacts victims and their experiences with the judicial system. The video project is expected to be completed in FY13.

In addition to overseeing the establishment of MOUs between military civilian medical treatment facilities for the performance of SAFEs, Navy Medicine is working to disseminate updates to BUMEDINST 6310.11A, guidance for the evaluation and care of the sexual assault victim including personnel training and forensic evidence examinations.

The Chaplain Corps will expand chapel community participation to include operational CRPs and the CREDO core plus program support of victims of domestic assault, childhood sexual abuse or sexual abuse prior to joining military. It will also increase efforts to raise awareness of Service members at increased risk for revictimization and emotional, psychological and spiritual issues.

Navy's Reserve Component (RC) continues to work across program stakeholder organizations to ensure that unique Reserve issues are identified and addressed in policy revisions. Additionally, the RC will provide designated government-funded

cellular telephones to increase the ability for victims to contact a SARC-trained SAPR VA whilst preserving the sanctity of restricted reporting option for those who desire to exercise that option. Further, Echelon III and IV commands within the RC will continue to conduct extensive audits ensuring the responsiveness of their subordinate commands remain at the highest level of proficiency. CNRFC N7 works closely with the CFT to maintaining SAPR Program compliance, addressing unique concerns and challenges within the RC as necessary.

4.12. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5. Improve System Accountability

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

As the SAPR Program's Executive Agent (EA), The Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) (N1)/Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) is responsible for overseeing SAPR policy, program and initiatives across the Navy. The Director of Personal Readiness and Community Support (OPNAV N135), a Navy Flag Officer, chairs the CNO-established SAPR CFT to ensure coordination among major stakeholders on SAPR-related issues, strategies, and initiatives. Collaboration via this CFT bring program challenges to the forefront as well as recommend multi-dimensional resolution through the Navy Preparedness Alliance (NPA), comprised of 3-star Naval Flag Officers who effect guidance and synchronized efforts across the Navy. Principles include CNP, USFF, Chief of Chaplains, Chief of Navy Reserve, Judge Advocate General, Commander Navy Installations Command and Master Chief of the Navy.

OPNAV 135 hired additional personnel to its SAPR team to include a new research psychologist and program analyst. In order to exercise more oversight, the OPNAV SAPR team has augmented the NAVY IG in visiting and assessing designated commands and their SAPR programs. The assigned Flag officer visits identified accession programs to observe their execution of training. Additionally, the OPNAV SAPR team provided oversight in the creation, development and execution of SAAM, SAPR-L and SAPR-F through direct product development.

CNIC executes oversight of the SAPR Program through developing program guidance standards, trainings, and resources for victim care and support. Implementation and quality assurance are under the purview of CNIC regional and installation Commanders. Compliance with guidance and policy are reviewed regularly through a robust FFSC Accreditation process. Monthly webinar trainings with the SARCs, an annual SARC training conference, and regular SAPR Program updates and communications provide

opportunities for oversight and reviews of local SAPR Programs locally. All of these efforts ensure standardization of SARC roles and responsibilities.

In FY 12, the processes for SAPR Program oversight were provided by regular FFSP Regional Counseling, Advocacy, Prevention (RCAP) Managers meetings, FFSP Regional Advisory Boards (RAB), and data collected in the SAPR Case Management System (CMS) and Fleet and Family Support Management Information System (FFSMIS) synthesized into quarterly reports. At the installation level, SARCs facilitate Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings to review open Unrestricted Cases which provides oversight for all responders on individual cases.

BUMED provides oversight to the SAPR Program through policy and partnering with all agencies. NMPDC (Navy Medicine Professional Development Center) provides SAFE training through a standardized curriculum and training plan across the Navy Enterprise. The policy document (BUMEDINST 6310.11) establishes a 12-hour standardized training requirement for healthcare personnel, providers, and evaluators and includes procedures regarding medical examination, forensic evidence collection, chain of custody, and the legal process.

USFF and COMPACFLT works extensively with all its Echelon III SAPR PMs within their respective staffs to provide program oversight and ensure subordinate commands comply with the SAPR program and training requirements. These designated SAPR PMs also disseminate program updates, policy guidance, and to coordinate/collaborate on prevention and awareness events in the AoR.

Fleet Level Command Master Chiefs (FLTCMs) have also been actively engaged with senior enlisted leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a sustained emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos.

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

5.2.1. Program management reviews.

In FY 12, CNIC's FFSC accreditation site visits resulted in positive findings for SAPR-related areas.

NCIS improved policies, procedures, and accountability associated with sexual assault investigations. The Director and Deputy established and continue to communicate the expectation of Operational Excellence — a reminder of the standards all personnel are expected to strive for in carrying out “mission attack, mission oversight, and mission performance management.” Although annual inspections were required at Field Offices, the scheduling, format, and composition of visit teams were at the discretion of the Executive Assistant Directors (EADs) for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations. To increase the rigor and value of these quality assurance visits, the three EADs were

instructed to implement a formal inspection schedule and ensure teams were led by GS-15 level Special Agents from a separate Field Office. Also, these Inspection teams now follow a standard format and protocols to ensure Headquarters seniors receive complete and relevant final reports. Staff Assistance Visit(s), separate from a Quality Assurance Visit, are now conducted as needed by Headquarters-based executives who assess and provide corrective plans for operational, investigative, and compliance issues. Additionally, an NCIS-specific curriculum on investigative and operational oversight was added to the Management Training Program for first-line Supervisory Special Agents. NCIS executive leadership conducted an agency-wide qualitative assessment of case review and investigative effectiveness. Altogether, 1,878 criminal investigations from more than a dozen Field Offices were evaluated based upon 16 areas of consideration including compliance, thoroughness, and timeliness.

On a three-year cycle, a performance requirements review is conducted on all content developed and delivered by CPPD. At that time all job, duty, task analysis data and learning objectives are reconsidered. Stakeholders are invited to provide validation of requirements and indicate any changes required for upcoming curriculum cycle. Reviews can be scheduled at more frequent intervals in the event of a new requirement.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program.

The Navy's IG (NAVINSGEN) inspects, investigates, assesses or inquires into matters of importance to DON, with particular emphasis on readiness, including but not limited to effectiveness, efficiency, discipline, morale, economy, ethics and integrity, environmental protection, safety and occupational health, medical and dental matters, intelligence oversight, sensitive activities, physical readiness, command security, anti-terrorism and force protection, physical security, information systems management, command relationships, and organizational structures personnel support services and other issues and programs affecting quality of life such as: CMEQ, SAPR and DAPA. Historically, SMEs from OPNAV N135 and CNIC HQs augment the team on command inspections and area visits to specifically ascertain SAPR Program compliance by naval units. "Inspection" are efforts to evaluate an organization or function by any means or method, including special visits, technical inspections, special one-time inspections, command assessments, inspections required by law or for the exercise of command responsibilities, and inspections conducted by "technical commanders" (e.g., Surgeon General, the Chief, Civil Engineer Corps, the Judge Advocate General, etc.). Whereas, an "Area Visit" is an inspection within a specific geographic location that focuses on evaluating specific functions within the Department of the Navy (DON), cutting across claimancy, Fleet, and command lines to identify DON-wide strengths and weaknesses.

BUMED IG (MEDIG) inspections of commands within Navy Medicine (MTFs and non-MTFs) include a review of the SAPR Programs. One to three commands are inspected each month. Areas of opportunity for improvement or areas for clarification are shared with the command and with BUMED. There were no noteworthy SAPR Program issues cited during the MEDIG inspections during FY12.

USFF and COMPACFLT work with the appropriate TYCOMs and SAPR PMs to address and monitor individual command/unit deficiencies in the command SAPR program that may be noted through IG inspections. Also, the USFF's SAPR PM served as a member of the Headquarters level IG Assessment Team and assisted with evaluating the effectiveness of Type Commander (TYCOM) Commanders and Direct Report programs.

The RC Inspector General inspects Echelon IV commands every three years and allows 60 days for necessary corrective action to remediate discrepancies. Inspections focus on compliance with instructions, the CO's implementation of the SAPR program, the SAPR Point of Contact's management of the program, SAPR personnel structure within the command, facilitation of victim's ability to establish contact with SAPR VA or SARC, OPREP-3 reporting requirements, and oversight of subordinate commands. During the Echelon IV inspection, a random Echelon V command is also inspected to evaluate the process that the Echelon IV uses when conducting their inspection of the Echelon V command. Additionally, inspections of Echelon IV RC commands and oversight assessments of Echelon V RC commands are also conducted by the CNRFC Inspector General (IG), thus providing direct oversight of SAPR programs by conducting face-to-face interviews and program reviews.

In order to improve stakeholder knowledge, NSTC's IG annually inspects its HQ SAPR Program effectiveness throughout the domain.

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

During FY12, NCIS HQ received seven congressional inquiries regarding sexual assault investigations. NCIS resolved each of the inquiries.

For the past two years, the Naval Audit Service conducted an audit of Navy's responsiveness to telephonic reports. Unscheduled testing of telephone numbers and verbal responses were conducted bi-annually since May 2010. Extensive testing of all numbers published on naval websites, social media sites, bulletins, posters was conducted to confirm their accuracy and validate the knowledge and skills of SARCs and SAPR VAs who were in possession of the telephones. These drills primarily focused on the ability of the command to respond to a victim, maintain the criteria of a restricted report, and establish contact between the victim and SAPR VAs within an hour. They also included reviews of the Navy's publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers and DOD SAFE Helpline staff's ability to make direct referrals/contact between victims and local SARCs/SAPR VAs. Senior leaders were briefed periodically on testing results. As a result of their findings CNIC continues provide guidance on standard procedures for validating SAPR Program 24/7 response protocols. This information is reported on a monthly basis to CNIC, and quarterly reports are forwarded by CNIC to DON SAPRO. At the conclusion of this audit, Navy has developed internal procedures to address repeated failures and improvement strategies which include ongoing evaluation to ensure the accuracy of information being provided

to potential victims. CNIC also reviewed the local 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers on a quarterly basis to ensure standard procedures were being followed.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain).

SARCs report ongoing contact with SAPR VAs and unit SAPR VAs to ensure SAPR program requirements are met and to provide consultation regarding areas of concern. SARCs utilize the SAPR CO Toolkit brief as an avenue to review the command's program and facilitate corrective action.

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your SAPR program. If you have begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

Current metrics within are designed to assess progress on reducing sexual assaults include both Measures of Performance (MOPs) and Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs). MOPs include measuring wide outreach of Fleet personnel in a variety of training/awareness events. Where MOPs are easily determined, their long- term effectiveness continues to be elusive. MOE or measure of whether behavior was influenced as a result of outreach training consist primarily of training exit surveys and rely on individual subjective feedback. At the completion of SAPR-F, a Behavioral Quick Poll will be released to assess the efficacy of both SAPR-L and SAPR-F. OPNAV SAPR team has identified specific questions that should reflect change if the developed training is efficacious or not. Determining behavior change will require measurement tools not currently available at this time. In the interim, USFF and COMPACFLT collects total numbers of target audience attendees at the Personal Readiness Summits, Fleet Workshops, and SAPR briefs/training events such as All Hands training utilizing outside SMEs, Sex Signals and No Zebras, as well as geographical outreach (i.e., total number of geographical sites trained each FY). Also, electronic surveys with continued follow-up will assist with determining returns on investment (ROIs), but may require additional resources. As directed in the Chairman's Strategic Direction for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Navy successfully pursued the accomplishment of the below metrics:

- Monitor integration of sexual assault prevention and response into training and readiness forums at O-3(LT) – O-6(CAPT) level commands.
- Incorporate sexual assault prevention and response into Navy's PME at all levels based on Service assessment and determination of training/contact time.
- Incorporate sexual assault prevention and response into Navy's pre-command courses and monitor/document commander attendance within established guidelines.
- Track command climate surveys within 120 days of assuming command and annually as appropriate.

Standardized training documentation for other recent Navy-wide training (e.g., Sexual Assault Awareness Month Briefs, SAPR-Leadership) is recorded in FLT MPS by individual commands, with high level oversight. Throughout the Navy 95% of E-7 and above completed SAPR-L training to include USNA midshipmen and assigned personnel (E-7 and above). The FLT MPS database is utilized to monitor command compliance with major SAPR training Navywide. Echelon II and II SAPR PMs maintains ongoing communications to ensure uninterrupted provision of new prevention/awareness material, policy updates, program guidance, and training requirements throughout the AoR. The Echelon III SAPR PM network is also utilized to assist in monitoring all command/unit training compliance and training documentation into FLT MPS. SAPR POCs and PMs works closely to ensure timely and accurate FLT MPS documentation of SAPR training for all units and regularly provides training completion rates for the AoR for leadership review. Overall compliance with reporting training completion improved from 44% in FY11 to 84% - 96% in FY12.

Additionally, Navy collects and analyzes sexual assault incident data provided through OPREP-3s and the NAVVPERS 1752/1 (Sexual Assault Incident Data) form to determine the effectiveness of intensive ongoing campaign/awareness, initiatives, and training efforts and as a positive step towards addressing barriers to reporting sexual assaults - fostering safe command climates to increase victim confidence in self-reporting. Data analysis is provided to the CNO during weekly Update Briefs and other senior leaders through Quarterly Tone of The Force Reports (ToTF) and includes demographics, incident rates/trends across a span of 4 - 5 years, significant issues, and geographical/type command breakdown. Naval commands also use metrics (e.g., Outlook calendar, centralized scheduling, FFSMIS) to assess and manage direct service utilization of SARCs. CNIC is continuously working with the Region-level leaders to assess the SAPR program to identify gaps in service and areas of improvement.

Pre- and post- training surveys are reviewed after each convening of all courses. Opportunities to provide unsolicited input are made available via Navy Knowledge Online and via the SAPR task force at the SAPR.navy.mil website. SAPR POCs are responsible for ensuring that SAPR training is conducted by assigned personnel of all ranks.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office.

There was no GAO report in FY12. In 2011, the GAO recommended the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations leverage each others' resources and expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents by consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. In response to the GAO recommendations, NCIS

has partnered with the US Army CID and AFOSI to develop joint training courses wherein highly qualified experts (HQE) and subject matter experts (SME) are leveraged to create course curriculum and instruct courses. Specifically, NCIS and the USA CID collaborated on an advanced training course which trained 62 NCIS employees in August and September 2012. The 2 two-week course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, utilized USA CID HQE and SME instructors, primarily, and is scheduled to continue in FY13 with the first session in February 2013. Further, the USA CID invited NCIS to participate in a curriculum review conference in January 2013 in furtherance of training development and collaboration. Additionally, NCIS received an invitation from AFOSI to attend their two week advanced course in January 2013.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG.

During FY12, the DoD IG conducted a project related to the quality of training NCIS provides its personnel regarding adult sexual assault investigations. The training project revealed NCIS satisfactorily trains its personnel in accordance with DoD standards. The DoD IG also conducted a case review of sexual assault investigations completed in 2010. Deficiencies reported by the DoD IG were addressed by NCIS.

Several commands have also reported area visits from DON SAPRO staff who meet with leadership, local SARCs, and other program stakeholders.

In FY12, three Echelon II command inspections and four area visits were conducted across the Navy Enterprise. However, no programmatic or systemic issues were presented for Service-level action to date.

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

DTFsAMS recommended that installation commanders, with their SARCs, collaborate with supporting community organizations. In FY12 SARCs reported attendance to over 230 local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other community prevention committee meetings. Additionally, SARCs reported working closely with 45 Rape Crisis Centers and local and state coalitions against sexual assault and/or sexual violence. Lastly, SARCs collaborated with over 55 schools, universities, or other civilian community groups.

SAPR training continues at all levels of Navy commands from initial entry to specialized leadership training (i.e. recruit training command, officer development schools, service school commands, and perspective medical CO/XO/CMC). Annual refresher training is conducted in multiple venues.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

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

FY07 NDAA requires an annual report during each Academic Program Year (APY) on the effectiveness of the policies, training and procedures of each Military Service Academy with respect to sexual harassment and violence involving Academy personnel. In addition to USNA's assessment of the program in APY 2011-2012, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted the 2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey with results not released until FY13. In APYs beginning in odd-numbered years—such as this year—the report consists of the MSAs' self-assessments statistical data on sexual assault and harassment, and the results from an anonymous survey of cadets and midshipmen conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center. This bi-annual *2012 Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) Survey* covers topics such as incidents of unwanted sexual contact and harassment, reporting and training, and characteristics of unwanted sexual and gender-related behaviors. As part of its oversight role, DoD SAPRO will also conduct an on-site assessment at the USNA in six months which will also be a part of next year's Report that will be delivered to Congress in December 2013.

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

Per OPNAVINST 5354.1F, CH-1, all subordinate commanders are expected to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 90 days of assuming command, and annually thereafter. ISICs are charged with ensuring this happens and that reports are forwarded accordingly. Navy's Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOA) is responsible for this program. Starting 2 Mar 2012, Commanders requesting the online DEOCS received the SAPR climate questions on their DEOCS. Between 2 Mar and 17 Sept 2012, there have been a total of 473,345 completed online DEOCS and UCA surveys. Of these 473,345 respondents, 73,366 have been Navy. Effective 2 Mar 2012, DoD SAPRO standardized and implemented six SAPR-related questions into all DEOCS. Between 2 Mar and 17 Sept 2012, there were 73,366 DEOCS completed by Navy personnel. (Results are provided in a later question.)

Recruits have three separate opportunities to provide feedback on SAPR Program. RTC administers anonymous surveys that are facilitated after weeks 2, 4 and 6. The surveys are anonymous and afford each Recruit a chance to address any issues they may have encountered during their time at RTC. SAPR questions that are utilized as feedback are:

- 1) Was your relationship with your Recruit Division Commanders professional? If No, explain.

- 2) Based on your personal experience, did you feel the environment at Recruit Training Command was free from sexual harassment? If No, explain.
- 3) Do you think actions are being taken at this command to prevent sexual harassment? If No, explain.
- 4) Did you experience or witness sexual misconduct by RTC staff or recruits, directed at you or other recruits? If Yes, explain.
- 5) Would you feel free to report unfair treatment at this command without fear of bad things happening to you? If No, explain.
- 6) Have you experienced or witnessed any sexual misconduct or racial discrimination, or been the target of seriously degrading or sexually explicit language by RTC staff member or fellow recruits? If Yes, explain.
- 7) Have you witnessed, heard of, or been involved in any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or any verbal/physical conduct of a sexual nature between recruits/RTC staff or between RTC staff? If Yes, explain.
- 8) Have you witnessed, heard of, or been involved in any inappropriate relationships or fraternization between recruits/RTC staff or between RTC staff? If Yes, explain.

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

N/A.

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

The DEOCS is a commander's management tool that allows them to proactively assess critical organizational climate dimensions that can impact the organization's effectiveness. It is a confidential, command requested organizational development survey that is used to assess the shared perceptions of an organization's members as related to equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness. The survey is ever-evolving and now includes SAPR specific questions.

OPNAV SAPR team is provided an aggregate summary of Navy's responses. In general, across all reported barriers there is a difference in response rates between the genders. Females perceive more barriers than males. This underlines the importance of targeted messaging, training and supporting for diverse populations.

The following summarizes key points of the DEOCS SAPR climate survey results between 23 May and 17 September 2012 within the Navy:

Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

- Within the Navy, perceptions of leadership support for SAPR efforts were more positive for Males, Officers, Senior Enlisted, Senior Officers, and Majority members, compared to Females, Enlisted, Junior Enlisted, Junior Officers, and Minority members, respectively. Further, perceptions of leadership support for SAPR efforts were slightly more positive for Navy compared to All DoD.

Perceived Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

- Within the Navy, Females (79%) perceived one or more barrier(s) to reporting sexual assault more frequently than Males (62%). Across the DoD, 74% of Females perceived one or more barrier(s) to reporting sexual assault compared to 60% of Males.
- Within the Navy, the most frequently perceived barrier to reporting sexual assault(s) is *stigma, shame, and/or fear* (61% of Females and 47% of Males).

SAPR Bystander Intervention Climate

- Within the Navy, Females, Officers, Senior Officers, Senior Enlisted, and Majority members had a stronger likelihood of engaging in bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault compared to their sub-group counterparts.
- The overall Navy score on bystander intervention of sexual assault implies a moderate to rather strong likelihood of bystanders intervening to prevent sexual assault.
- The Navy scored higher on the SAPR Bystander Intervention Climate than the DoD.
- 91% of Navy respondents indicated they would take an intervening action (All DoD = 88%).
- 56% of Navy respondents indicated they would intervene if they witnessed a colleague being pressured to drink alcohol (All DoD = 53%).

Knowledge of Sexual Assault Reporting Options

- Approximately 87% of Navy respondents answered the knowledge of sexual assault reporting options question correctly.
- Within the Navy, Females (90%) correctly answered the knowledge of sexual assault reporting options question more frequently than Males (87%).
- Within the Navy, a greater percentage of Officers answered the knowledge to sexual assault reporting options question correctly compared to Enlisted (92% vs. 87%).
- A greater percentage of the Navy answered the knowledge to sexual assault reporting options question correctly compared to All DoD (87% vs. 83%).

5.5.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

In NAVADMIN 161/12 (Joint Force Direction on Sexual Assault Prevention and response), CNO reiterated the direction from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Service Chiefs via a personal message to Commanders, Commanding Officers and Officers in Charge to exercise the full measure of their authorities, options and resources to develop a responsible, professional, and safe environment for Sailors as outlined below:

- Incorporate specific sexual assault prevention and response monitoring, measures and education into normal command training, readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).
- Provide SAPR training and education programs during Professional Military Education (PME) for all Service members.
- Ensure commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.
- Establish transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration and immediate assignment into a chain of command.
- Establish clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy).
- Conduct a command climate survey within the first 120 days of assuming command and annually as appropriate.
- Services partner with OSD *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office* to review and update the 2008 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.
- Implement DoD's requirement to explain sexual assault policies to all Service members within 14 days of their entrance on active duty.

Navy's SAPR Roadmap clearly identifies Navy's efforts to reduce sexual assaults across 5 primary lines of efforts. The Roadmap is consistent with the Chairman's direction and further outlines tangible efforts for the Navy.

CNIC also directed full implementation of the DSAID, aligning Navy's SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Assessment Line of Effort recommendation to "enhance awareness and maximize utilization of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) across the Services."

Additionally, the CJCS Strategic Direction recommends leveraging the most experienced investigators in the conduct of sexual assault investigations to establish “special Victims Unit” capabilities within Navy by ensuring the availability of specially trained investigators and prosecutors to advise commanders and prosecute sexual assault cases as well as Victim Witness Assistance Personnel to assist sexual assault victims. NCIS, through the creation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program, aligns with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by forming teams of investigators focused exclusively on SAPR and who have completed a training continuum of advanced DoD courses. Further, NCIS aligns with the JCS by pursuing expanded interoperability with partner MCIOs through combined training courses and sharing of SME and HQE. Additionally, NCIS participated in Executive Level council meetings consisting of the NCIS Executive Assistant Director for Criminal Investigations, the AFOSI Executive Director and the USACIDC Deputy Commanding Officer on a quarterly basis. The Executive Level council discusses issues of mutual concern, to include; joint investigative technology, best practices and resource efficiencies. Sexual assault investigative practices and trends are discussed at each meeting.

On 21 April 2012, the Uniform Code of Military Justice was amended to reorganize, revise and simplify the Article 120 into four distinct offenses: *Rape*, *Sexual Assault*, *Aggravated Sexual Contact* and *Abusive Sexual Contact*. These four distinct offenses, when coupled with *Forcible Sodomy* (Article 125, UCMJ) and *Attempts* to commit these offenses (Article 80, UCMJ), constitutes the category of sexual assault crimes within DoD’s SAPR Program. Commanders should immediately coordinate with their Judge Advocates to ensure that they fully understand pending changes to Article 120 of the UCMJ. Similarly, they must ensure that all leaders and Service members thoroughly understand DoD’s more encompassing scope regarding sexual assault. Commanders must train Service members to ensure they understand, for example, the consumption of alcohol can impair the judgment of both parties and the consequences of an alcohol-related sex crime can have a significant and long-lasting impact on the victim, offender; unit cohesion; and, ultimately, the readiness of the Joint Force.

On 28 June 2012, CNO directed initial disposition for the most serious sex crime offenses (rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy as they are defined in the new Article 120 of the UCMJ and attempts to commit those offenses) for O-6 level Special Court-Martial Authority, at a minimum.

Navy is working closely with DoD SAPRO to determine Line of Duty (LOD) procedures which will facilitate allowing Reserve personnel who have been sexually assaulted while on active duty to remain in their active duty status in order to obtain treatment and support afforded active duty members.

5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component’s implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service’s efforts to ensure

Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).

Navy promulgated policy and guidance regarding Expedited Transfers in NAVADMIN 132/12 (20 April 2012) and the MILPERSMAN Article 1300-1200, Safety and Expedited Transfers, (8 June 2012). This includes, but is not limited to temporary or permanent movement to a unit within the same command, a unit on the same installation, or a unit with a different geographic location. For Reservists, a transfer or reassignment includes provisions to perform inactive duty training on different weekends or times than the alleged offender, or with a different unit in the home drilling location to ensure undue burden is not placed on the Service member and their family by a transfer. Specific approval and disapproval procedures for Navy are as follows:

- Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the CO must make a decision to approve or refer to higher authority. When the CO makes the decision to approve the transfer, the request, along with the CO's recommendation regarding the member's transfer, should be forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) for processing. The paperwork is retained on file for a period of three years.
- The CO must immediately forward any recommendation for disapproval of an expedited transfer request and the reason(s) for the recommendation, in writing, to the first Flag Officer in the requesting Service member's chain of command, or Senior Executive Service (SES) equivalent, as applicable.
 - The Flag Officer or SES must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receipt of the command-level disapproval recommendation. If approved, the request shall be immediately forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) where it will be processed and retained on file for a period of three years.
 - Flag Officer or SES level disapproved expedited transfer requests shall be forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) where they will be kept on file for a period of three years.

SARCs discuss DTM 11-063 requirements during briefings with new commanders and also emphasize this information with SAPR Program personnel (SAPR VA, SAPR POC, and SAPR Command Liaison) during training. All training material have been updated with newly implemented guidance regarding expedited transfers for Service members victims involved in Unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The RC provides amplifying information on expedited transfers in the Navy Reserve Personnel Manual M-1001.5 which focuses on the unique circumstances of members in the Reserve.

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

For FY12, 43 expedited transfer requests have been favorably processed for Navy sexual assault victims. No request has been denied.

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

First, a Navy-wide message was issued that providing information and guidance on the expedited transfer initiative. Additionally, during the Naval Justice School Staff Judge Advocate courses, Advanced Staff Judge Advocate course and Prospective Command Officer/Executive Officer courses and the SAPR-L MMTT sessions, Navy JAG presenters informed the commanders as well as senior attorneys in attendance of the new policy favoring the member's request to transfer from the command (i.e. expedited transfer).

Regional Commanders and SARCs report ongoing SAPR training and education for all levels of leadership, military stakeholders, and SAPR personnel, emphasizing members' options for a military protective order and/or expedited transfer from the command of assignment. SARCs and SAPR VAs also discuss these options while reviewing and completing the DD2910 during the initial meeting with sexual assault victims. SARCs will also have information regarding the status of MPOs available to them via DSAID starting in FY13.

Navy commands are also required to report the status of MPOs (e.g., issued, terminated, violated) in situational reports, updates, and the NAVPERS 1752/1 pertaining to sexual assault cases as well as during monthly SACMGs, as outlined in the latest version of OPNAVINST 3100.6J.

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

In FY12, DSAID replaced Navy's Case Management System (CMS) for collection of all SAPR case information and SAPR training. Sixty-five SARCs received eight hours of DSAID training in preparation of the transition from SAPR CMS. Six training sessions were conducted by DOD SAPRO staff on between July and August 2012. DSAID use was piloted for the Naval District Washington (NDW) region to ensure seamless transition and compliance with DoD and Congressional requirements for full implementation of the new system 21 August. Policy revisions are being developed to incorporate new procedures.

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

The Navy implemented SecDef's policy on 28 June 2012 in conjunction with the changes to UCMJ Article 120. A Navy-wide message was issued providing information and guidance on the new withholding requirements. Also, training on the new policy was effectuated through SAPR-L training where the new procedures pertaining to the Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) were explained to all commanding officers and command leadership triads. Additionally, Navy JAG sent out guidance to all staff judge advocates (those that advise the commanding officers) on how the policy was to be implemented and has issued several articles on the policy through a monthly Newsletter that is distributed to all judge advocates.

Historically, NCIS identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp LeJeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. At the initial sites in Virginia and North Carolina, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and function as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

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

On 28 June 2012, (NAVADMIN 195/12) announced that the authority to dispose of certain sexual assault cases were to be withheld at the O-6 (CAPT/USN) Special Court-martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) level. This individual would be referred to as the Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) for cases involving allegations of rape and sexual assault under UCMJ Article 120, forcible sodomy under UCMJ Article 125, and attempts to commit those offenses under UCMJ Article 80 as well as other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident(s) whether committed by the alleged perpetrator or the victim of the reported sexual assault. Collateral misconduct committed by the victim(s) will also be disposed of by the O-6 level SA-IDA within the victim's chain of command. Responsibilities of the SA-IDA are non-delegable. Prior to making initial disposition decisions, the SA-IDA must consult with an SJA, and when practicable, NCIS. Once the initial disposition decision is made and documented, the IDA may take action as set forth in the Rule for Court-Martial 306(C).

All Commanders are responsible for becoming familiar with changes to UCMJ Article 120 and the SA-IDA withholding guidance and its impact on their handling of sexual assault allegations in their respective commands. In coordination with OPNAV N135, OJAG provided training during SAPR-L and other related training to help accomplish this vat various commands throughout the Fleet. Other policy revisions will support and incorporate this requirement as appropriate.

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

In FY12, CNIC HQ SAPR implemented the FY09 NDAA requirement for use of a DoD centralized, case-level sexual assault - the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). As a result, 65 SARCs received the eight hour required training in preparation prior to the 1 October 2012 launch across DoD. This newly implemented system will permit increased fidelity of circumstances surrounding reported cases of sexual assault in the military and facilitate trend analysis of these factors.

NCIS and OJAG are bound by the provisions of existing Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), which determines the role of law enforcement agencies investigating allegations of sexual assault and other crimes and holding assailants responsible for related actions. In locations where a SOFA requires Host Nation law enforcement agencies serve as the primary investigating authority, NCIS procedures require NCIS offer investigative assistance to the primary investigating authority while serving as a liaison between the effected command and the investigating authority. In the absence of a SOFA, the Host Nation retains authority over investigations of their nationals, in the event of a criminal allegation. In locations where the Host Nation lacks an established judicial system or the ability to investigate, NCIS may assume primary jurisdiction of a sexual assault investigation, after coordinating with the local U.S. military commander. In all cases, NCIS will monitor the investigation and brief the command utilizing available documentation from the Host Nation and NCIS investigative efforts.

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

Although Navy has not issued amplifying guidance regarding changes to retention and access to records involving sexual assaults, Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062 was disseminated throughout naval commands for awareness/implementation. Stakeholder organizations are formulating protocols and procedures for maintaining the DD 2910 (Victim's Preference Statement), SAFE kit documents, and transcripts of court-martial proceedings which include victims' testimony. Prior to implementation of DTM 11-062, NCIS participated in a working group with representatives from the MCIO's and the DoD IG to discuss potential impacts and share strategies for successful implementation. The working group's discussions included the possibility of a combined storage facility for

evidence issues associated with extended retention requirements. NCIS HQ tasked the Norfolk field office management team to assess the potential impact to storage as well as the possibility of NCIS' long term storage facility being the joint storage facility for the MCIOs.

SARC responsibilities and first responder training have been updated to include victim notification of five and 50-year retention schedules for SAFE kit documents and right to receive a copy of court-martial proceedings transcripts in which they participated. Other policy revisions will support and incorporate this requirement as appropriate.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

OPNAVINST 3100.6J CH3, OPREP 3/Situational Report Guidance (22 December 2009) and NAVADMIN 096/1, SAPR Quarterly Update (16 March 2011), require convening authorities consultation with a judge advocate before final disposition of adult sexual assault investigations. Resulting dispositions and a record of the consultation are captured in the OJAG's Sexual Assault Disposition Report at the conclusion of administrative and/or judicial proceedings. Also, case agents are required by NCIS to attach the Sexual Assault Disposition Report to the investigation file in order to maintain the outcome of the case. Since the creation of the original Sexual Assault Disposition Report, Congressional data requirements have evolved, forcing NCIS to revise the Sexual Assault Disposition Report. NCIS is considering a generic disposition report applicable to US Navy and USMC investigations. This is being addressed at the DONSAPRO level and BUMED will support.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) is responsible for processing, tracking, and providing periodic updates regarding expedited transfer requests for victims of sexual assault who file an unrestricted report for procedures and approval authority. NAVPERSCOM also reviews administrative separation actions involving Service members to ensure they receive full and fair consideration for their military service and determinations are consistent and appropriate.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The Navy is dedicated to improving its response to victims of sexual assault through policy and program enhancements that increase confidence in the military investigative and criminal justice process. In FY12, Navy JAG was instrumental in assisting Navy leadership with refining the reporting requirements and definitions that are used to report sexual assaults contained in OPNAVINST F3100.6J "Special Incident Reporting

(OPREP-3 PINNACLE, OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE, and OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP) Procedures.” This more detailed process will better inform leadership in a timely manner of the current state of sexual assaults within the Navy thus allowing them to further refine prevention and response efforts.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

For Navy, this priority focuses on improving the accountability, reliability, and sustainment of Navy SAPR services. The Navy will accomplish this priority through data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes through such systems as the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), as well as review of ongoing SAPR efforts to ensure attainment of desired programmatic solutions. Components of this priority include:

- Establish inquiry response standard and metrics;
- Conduct data and trend analysis in support of Navy SAPR strategies and programs;
- Leverage technology to maximize SAPR effectiveness;
- Publish command SAPR self-assessment protocol and procedures;
- Ensure leaders at all levels fully understand their SAPR program responsibilities;
- Ensure sufficient civilian human resources to effectively execute the SAPR mission; and
- Refine metrics stipulated in Navy’s Roadmap to improve monitoring of SA-IDA decisions across Navy and improve tracking of expedited transfers on an installation, the use of MPOs, administration and availability of SAFEs, the status of convicted sex offenders, and administrative separation processing for Service members involved in substantiated sexual assault cases.

When an allegation of sexual assault is reported, the commander must now provide an in-person assessment to the first Flag officer in his or her chain of command. This requirements ensures that senior leadership is aware of every sexual assault allegation and is in a position to engaged as well as to conduct a meaningful discussion concerning command climate and the impact of sexual assault upon the command. That Flag officer must, in turn, report to the Chief of Naval Operations on the effectiveness of the Navy’s sexual assault prevention and response efforts. This tiered feedback structure enables allows the Navy’s highest leadership to undertake necessary course changes based on timely, direct input from the Fleet that will help leadership determine what is working and what is not. Commanders are now required to conduct command climate surveys within 90 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. The results of these surveys will be used to critically evaluate the command climate, determine what systemic problems exist and drive change.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

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

In FY12, there was a substantial increase in Navy-wide training for the command SAPR positions and Sailors in general. SARCs reported that they trained 1,421 new SAPR Command POCs, 1,482 new SAPR Data Collection Coordinators (DCC) and 1,587 new SAPR Command Liaisons. In comparison to training levels in FY11 in which SARCs reportedly trained 975 new SAPR Command POCs, 634 new SAPR Data Collection Coordinators (DCC) and 688 new SAPR Command Liaisons. In total, the SARCs provided training and education to over 20,172 SAPR command personnel and stakeholders. This data is indicative of senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program and their efforts to raise awareness of sexual assault matters. CNO mandated that all Navy leaders take “Ownership” of the sexual assault problem in the Navy. He mandated a force wide stand-down during SAAM in order to baseline the sexual assault awareness in our force. Aggressive outreach and monitoring was conducted to reach a SAPR L training completion rate of over 95% for all E7 and above leaders across the entire naval Force.

Additionally, SARCs continued their proactive stance in providing SAPR CO Toolkit briefs within 90 days of COs assuming command. SARCs also maintained an active role in the Personal Readiness Summit, which has become a platform for educating command triad (e.g., Commanding Officers, Executive Officers, and Command Master Chiefs, Senior Enlisted Advisors) on the role of leadership in SAPR cases. Additionally, SARCs developed innovative avenues for leveraging senior leadership and unit commanders in support of the SAPR program. During SAAM, SARCs were actively involved in command leadership’s efforts to raise awareness and prevention of sexual violence through the use of weekly special events and command-level education. Other best practices identified are as follows:

- In the Northwest Region, SARCs provided quarterly “SAPR Executive Leadership” training in conjunction with FAP;
- In the Mid-Atlantic region (Norfolk, VA), SARCs provided “SAPR Leadership” briefs to Prospective Commanding Officers (PCOs), Prospective Executive Officers (PXOs), and Senior Officers in the Military Justice at Naval Justice School; and
- In the Midwest. SARCs participate in quarterly SAPR Drumbeat meetings with CO/XO/CMC and Flag Officers.

NCIS participated in the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Operational Planning Team (OPT) on sexual assault. As a contributing participant, NCIS worked with selected senior leaders from the USMC to merge NCIS capabilities with the CMC’s vision for eliminating sexual assaults within the USMC. Through the OPT, NCIS was

able to increase the participating leaders awareness of NCIS' response to sexual assaults. As a result of NCIS' participation with the CMC's OPT, NCIS was invited to address the CMC's General Officer Symposium and the subsequent Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Symposium on sexual assault in the USMC. During the symposiums, NCIS' engagement with the highest levels of USMC leadership assisted in raising senior leadership's awareness of NCIS' response capabilities to sexual assaults. Additionally, NCIS participated in a symposium of stakeholders chartered to develop Navy's three-year Roadmap for the SAPR Program. NCIS response capabilities were shared with senior leaders of participating components, thus raising the overall awareness of the group.

NCIS participates regularly in Navy's SAPR CFT and provides recommendations and based on field work and efforts implemented in USMC. Additionally, the NCIS representative provides stakeholders information on initiatives to implement to further support investigation efforts. Likewise stakeholders are able to share investigation concerns from the Fleet in order to ensure the best response to our victims.

Regularly, Flag level, personal and administrative messages and other correspondence regarding the importance of leadership in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors and promotion of bystander intervention are released by senior leadership. For example, the PACFLT Commander addressed Sailor personal behavior issues with all subordinate Commanders during the Executive Leadership Training Symposium (ELTS), challenging leaders to surgically assess command incidents to determine core issues. The Commander also released an Echelon III tasking to all assigned Flag Officers for insights from their First Flag Officer assessments into root causes and an understanding of command climate, potential environmental or other factors associated with sexual assaults; lessons learned; best practices; and other information that would be helpful to share across the Navy. Flag Officers also supported SAPR Fleet Workshops by providing opening remarks at each event and directly engaging with the local unit commander hosting the workshops to solicit the support of other leaders. Personal Readiness Summits conducted throughout the COMPACFLT AoR included a half-day leadership session with major focus on sexual assault prevention and response, for Commanding Officers, Officers In Charge, Executive Officers, Command Master Chiefs. SAPR briefings were also provided to other rank leaders, program managers and deck plate supervisors.

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

In FY12, CNIC dramatically increased its utilization of the CNIC Gateway 2.0 (G2) intranet for improved communication with SARCs and Regional CAP Managers. The G2 SAPR team site includes a SAPR document library, trainings and events calendar, and announcements function to ensure that field personnel have access to the most up-to-date information and resources. Other outreach activities included USFF-sponsored Fleet SAPR Workshops; Commander's Messages, training for Command Leadership, Front Line Supervisors, Program Managers, and All Hands; Flag level personal and

administrative messages, PSAs, Blogs, and emails released regarding the importance of leadership and bystander intervention in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors; Plan of the Day/Week entries and other command generated/delivered training products; AFN broadcasts (e.g., “That Guy”) and Pentagon channel leadership clips; and continued collaboration with Command Ombudsmen and Family Readiness Group Leaders on SAPR program and policy updates that impact Sailors and family members through tailored PR Summit briefs.

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

Each installation’s SAPR web pages are continually audited to ensure that all sites include accurate information, the 24/7 SAPR response telephone number, and DoD SAFE Helpline information. Specific promotion of the DOD Safe Helpline was increased to ensure victim’s have immediate access to crisis support. Best practices for outreach activities are as follows:

- SAPR Drumbeat to increase proactive Senior Leadership involvement;
- Increased training on Liberty policies and how they relate to sexual assault prevention;
- Ongoing “Edutainment” productions (e.g., “Sex Signals,” “Comedy Hour,” “No Zebras, No Excuses”);
- Collaboration with VWAP personnel to increase multidisciplinary victim care;
- Increased collaboration with CSADD (e.g., Grill Crawl, Rally);
- Quarterly First Responder courses;
- Incorporating role playing in various SAPR training; and
- Active collaboration with other Service SAPR Program personnel in joint environments.

NCIS initiated the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line. This anonymous tip collection system has proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of our criminal investigative mission. The NCIS Text & Web Tip Line gives service members a discreet, secure, and anonymous reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command. This encrypted system has equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster. The system facilitates the ability to communicate with service members via, text, Smartphone, or web applications.

An ALNAVRESFOR administrative message was released in May 2012, promulgating the use of the DOD Safe Helpline and local contact information for SAPR related assistance. This information is posted to all Navy Reserve SharePoint Sites and placed additional emphasis on preserving victims’ reporting options. SAPR personnel contact information is also provided during new member indoctrination, repeated in General Military Training (GMT) sessions, and displayed throughout commands.

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

Identified measures included newly implemented sexual assault related questions in command climate surveys (i.e., DEOCS) and FFSC Customer satisfaction surveys. The sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) climate factor was developed for inclusion on the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). This factor is intended to aid commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. Inclusion of these questions is an important step in providing leadership with the knowledge needed to measure and address the climate associated with SAPR in their unit. The DEOCS now includes six questions that tap four sub-dimensions of the SAPR climate factor, namely: perceptions of leadership support for SAPR (two items), perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault (one item with 'mark all that apply' option), SAPR bystander intervention climate (two items), and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options (one item).

Since November 2011, the NCIS Text and Web Tip Line has received 1,328 tips covering a wide range of information. During that period, NCIS received 44 tips regarding sexual assaults that were of enough detail that the information was forwarded to the relevant field office for action deemed appropriate. As of today, NCIS has 14 open investigations stemming from the tip line.

Regions have described varying measures of effectiveness for their Region's outreach efforts. Specifically, the Southwest Region also conducted a general survey through Survey Monkey at the beginning of FY12's second quarter. The results reflected that 96.8% of participants were familiar with the Navy's sexual assault policy and 83.9% were aware of the available reporting options. Additionally, COMPACFLT significantly increased SAPR training and outreach efforts during FY12 by orders of magnitude as compared to previous FYs. Measure of effectiveness consisted primarily of the number of attendees (14,741 Sailors (all ranks) across the AOR) compared to 4,900 Sailors in FY11. SAPR awareness efforts also reached 99% of all COMPACFLT leaders (E7 and above personnel) through SAPR Mobile Training Team (MTT) involvement and SAPR-L (Leadership) training. Course evaluations from PR Summits and other SAPR All Hands presentations also revealed positive responses to SAPR keynote speakers.

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

NCIS transitioned from its traditional single agent investigative response to adult sexual assaults and is shifting to a team response model for all reports of rape and sexual assault. This operational strategy requires a team of properly trained adult sexual assault agents to surge and respond to all contemporaneous sexual assaults. This team approach helps facilitate and expedite the interview process. This team approach necessitates active partnerships with SARC, VA, Legal, BUMED and other military and

local law enforcement agencies. The collaborative effort helps facilitate a timely, thorough, and efficient investigative product being ready for prosecutorial review at an aggressive benchmark.

OJAG participated in a joint telemedicine study with the Department of Justice (DoJ) and DoN SAPRO to support healthcare providers who administer SAFE examinations.

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

On March 8, 2012, OPNAV SAPR personnel participated in women's caucus regarding sexual assault policy and programs. OPNAV joined representatives from others services (e.g., USAF, USMC and USA) to provide detail on efforts ranging from education and awareness to victim care, investigation, adjudication and assessment.

On April 10, 2012, NCIS participated in a briefing facilitated by the U.S. Navy Office of Legislative Affairs for U.S. Senate staffers. NCIS joined representatives from other Services (e.g., USAF, USMC and USA) to discuss military sexual assault investigations.

On April 18, 2012, NCIS and AFOSI jointly briefed the staff of Senator Durbin regarding sexual assault investigations.

On May 2, 2012, NCIS, AFOSI and USA CID jointly briefed Senator McCaskill and Senator Gillibrand staffers regarding sexual assault investigations.

Additional briefs conducted by the Surgeon General (SG) and Navy Medicine's progress in SAPR program will be addressed in SG's Annual Report to Congress.

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

CNIC provided a robust webinar series throughout FY12 that increased the SARCs knowledge on Sexual Assault and Stalking, UCMJ Updates, and Connection Between Trauma and Substance Abuse. The webinars were also designed to provide SARCs a tool for training fellow stakeholders on issues surrounding sexual assaults. There was also a 30% increased in the number individuals trained to perform SAFEs and first responders.

While not specifically addressed in FY11, USFF developed metrics to potentially identify changes in stakeholder knowledge based on training provided in the Fleet Workshops

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

Several of the numerous initiatives to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program planned at different levels within Navy for FY13 are listed below:

OPNAV SAPR personnel will provide increased oversight of commands and up to date policy and program information during FY13 PR Summits. These engagements will target the command triads and program owners within the command.

Expansion of CNIC webinars which are designed to increase SARCs understanding of issues surrounding sexual assault and ability to better train fellow SAPR Program Stakeholders.

An internal symposium of middle and senior leadership to ensure the NCIS management team shares an understanding of evolving SAPR policies and procedures as well as NCIS plans of action and milestones hosted by NCIS in March 2013.

Continued quarterly SAPR Drumbeat meetings in the Midwest Region.

Implementation of SAFE training, program oversight, and sustainment through partnership with NMPDC and focused command education.

Leveraging existing local resources within the Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) and others to keep leaders at all levels aware of resources available and ongoing efforts/initiatives.

Updated resources provided by Fleet SAPR PMs to the TYCOM SAPR Program Managers, SARCS and via Fleet SAPR Workshops.

Developing measures of effectiveness to ensure the most effective tools are available to combat sexual assault.

6.9. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

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

Fiscal year 2012 brought about an intense campaign aimed at preventing assaults, responding to incidents of sexual assault, and providing compassionate care to victims. Multiple SAPR outreach and training initiatives across the Fleet have proven successful in improving the Navy's response capability to reported sexual assaults. For instance, SARCs' active collaboration during Fleet sponsored prevention workshops and SAPR-L

training strengthened relationships between local activities and increased participants' knowledge and understanding of sexual assault-related issues. USFF continued to increase awareness of the SAPR programs policies as well as leveraging dynamic SMEs via Fleet SAPR Workshops, reaching more than 8,300 leaders, program managers and Sailors with the message of prevention and awareness.

Bystander intervention training appears to be one of the more effective prevention mediums to date—particularly, SAPR-Leadership presentations and DoN SAPRO's sponsored "No Zebras, No Excuses". BI focuses on prevention (proactive) versus response (reactive) engagement. Therefore, it is extremely important to "operationalize" BI concepts and set expectations for Sailors to intervene to protect their Shipmates, coworkers, family members, and friends by incorporating BI techniques into daily routines to affect culture and attitudinal changes towards sexual assaults and other inappropriate behaviors. It is also critical that Navy create environments where Sailors readily acknowledge and intervene, without reservation, to disrupt events that would likely lead to potentially unsafe activities and/or life threatening situations such as sexual assault or any less-than-desirable behaviors. Accountability is another important element of BI which requires recognition of individuals who actively prevented potential misconduct from occurring and holding passive witnesses accountable.

A number of changes were implemented within Navy's training environments to address situations unique to the accession sources. For example, sensitivity to sexual assault reporting and protecting victims increased across all accession sources. The principal challenge was the student's accessibility to personnel that are protected under confidential reporting under current policy. In order to adhere to governing directives, recruit and student access to medical personnel and chaplains increased to protect a victim's restricted reporting option without the student's chain of command being informed. Recruits and students received updated information regarding behaviors classified as sexual assault, reporting options, and program resources. They are also provided wallet-sized information cards, telephone access for reporting sexual assaults, and internet access to obtain SAPR services. Challenges also exist with transferring recruits and officer candidates from some of the accession sources in the event expedited transfers are requested. For example, RTC is the single enlisted accession source. Therefore, expedited transfer options are limited to reassigning sexual assault victims or alleged suspects to other classes on site (depending on where they are in the training pipeline) or removing either of them from the course altogether. Similar challenges exist with interrupting training from the sole source curriculum for the USNA, OCS, LDO/CWO, DCOIC and ODS. While on active duty orders and in a student status, Midshipmen in NROTC are permitted to receive support services from the respective university's Campus Crisis Center in response to sexual assault incident that took place while they are in a student status. However, guidance is unclear concerning their ability to elect the restricted reporting option if sexually assaulted when not on active duty.

Navy seamlessly implemented the restricted reporting option for adult family members, as required in FY NDAA. First responder training curriculum across the Enterprise have

been updated to reflect the ability of dependents 18 years of age and older to elect the restricted reporting option for incidents of sexual assault.

Navy Medicine established standardized SAFE training requirements and report increased number of first responders who have completed the course.

Recurring challenges include:

- Sustainment resourcing for the SAPR Program.
- Lack of available resources (i.e., SMEs) who are “in sync” with curriculum development timelines and processes.
- Reliability of cellular phones which have been proven to be less than 100% reliable due to limited coverage in remote locales, restrictions use in classified areas, 24 hours per day SAPR VAs availability .
- Consistent delivery of SAPR training for Sailors permanently and temporarily assigned overseas, in joint environments, and to forward deployed units.

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

Navy leadership is fully committed to reducing sexual assault across the Fleet. Ongoing collaboration between key stakeholders on initiatives will be the building blocks for our continued efforts.

FY13 will see another major SAPR training evolution intended for junior Sailors - SAPR-F. Training outcomes and assessment mechanisms that measure changes in attitude and intentions will become a primary focus in the development of metrics.

Continue to monitor reports by sexual offense types to conduct a trend analysis to address root causes.

Continue to monitor reports by sexual offense types to conduct a trend analysis to address root causes. Reduction in statistics are not an indication as to whether or not training “works.” In fact, if it’s working and victims no longer feel stigmatized or blamed, they would be more inclined to report the crime and seek support and services.

Continue to respond to requirements and funded requests, establishing infrastructure for SAPR program as well as benchmarks and metrics to monitor effectiveness and quality of initiatives

- Continue to respond to requirements and funded requests.
- Continue Fleet SAPR Workshops as a means of face-to-face engagement that not only delivers training but provides opportunities for discussion and feedback.
- Continue using HQEs and other subject matter experts to ensure delivery of the most impactful training.

- Focus on program compliance with current directives to ensure the programs function as designed for maximum effect.
- Ensure 100% accomplishment of command-facilitated SAPR general military training to support all of the other communications and training initiatives throughout the year.

Implement the new program model that includes DoD civilian SARCs and SAPR VAs and expands the number of personnel to respond and support victims of sexual assault. The Regional SARC position is a new position being implemented to streamline communication and ensure better coordinated and consistency of services between CNIC, regional leadership, and the SARCs in the field. The RSARC will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing regional implementation and execution of the SAPR Program. The Full-time civilian SAPR VAs will be hired to ensure professional SAPR VAs are available to victims on a 24/7 basis. All new positions are projected to be in place by the start of FY14.

Increase access to SAPR-resources. The Reserve Component will create a SharePoint website to serve as a single source for RC commands seeking the latest SAPR guidance, expectations, and policy instructions.

Increase collaboration between the SAPR program and Concerned Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters, providing cross-program training to effectively foster understanding and collaboration at the installation level.

Engage with civilian SMEs to develop an evidence-based BI training curriculum, with train-the-trainer component for SARCs and other SAPR positions providing training to the field. It will also have a social marketing component (posters, other visual material) to boost the positive effects of the training.

Work closely with all SAPR stakeholders, leaders, and PMs to ensure proper alignment with the Navy's SAPR Strategic Roadmap. Specifically, maintaining top leadership engagement across the AoR and an increased emphasis on the identified lines of effort:

Continual Improvement in SAPR Education, Awareness and Assessment

- Targeted training and presentations to address all Leaders/Sailors across the continuum.
- Flag level/Leadership messages, P4s, PSAs, PACADMINs, and Fleet's Quarters.
- Conduct forums to address the spectrum of Sailor misconduct in joint ventures (e.g., Personal Readiness Summits).
- Effective incident/reporting data management to better understand the scope, trends, root factors, and other underlying issues.

Institutionalizing prevention strategies

- Emphasize bystander intervention.
- Continue renewed focus on core values and responsible behavior.
- Leverage CSADD efforts.

Fostering command climates that refuse to tolerate behaviors leading to sexual assault

- Leverage leaders at all levels to ensure the continuum of harm is interrupted.
- Commend bystander intervention.
- Continue training/awareness on social factors that contribute to tolerance/intolerance of sexual misconduct.
- Implement Signature Behavior initiatives across commands.

Increasing victim confidence in self reporting incidents

- Continue leadership visibility/support in building victim trust and endurance in the SAPR process.
- Ensure confidentiality is maintained.
- Ensure requisite training by all command SAPR personnel.
- Track compliance with command climate survey (DEOCS) requirements.

Improving response and accountability

- Continue collaboration with SAPR CFT (e.g., NCIS, OJAG, OPNAV, CNIC) to ensure first responder training throughout Navy.
- Ensure leaders of all ranks understand respective roles and responsibilities.
- Improve effectiveness of data collection and analysis to better inform program development across the SAPR continuum.

7.3. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: United States Marine Corps

Executive Summary (United States Marine Corps)

Fiscal Year 2012 saw substantial growth and reinvigoration of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) branch of Headquarters Marine Corps. Separated from Behavioral Health as a stand-alone branch and assigned an O-6 (Colonel) from an operational command, the newly configured SAPR branch succeeded in the implementation of many large-scale initiatives that strengthened prevention and response systems across the entirety of the Corps.

SAPR's efforts in FY12 reflected initiatives put forward by the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, a three-phase strategy developed by an Operational Planning Team (OPT) personally selected by the Commandant. Chaired by a General Officer and comprised of senior officers and enlisted, the OPT was convened to marshal the Commandant's intent that all Marines recognize the urgency and magnitude of sexual assault within the Corps. "Sexual assault is an ugly mark on our proud reputation," the Commandant asserted in White Letter 2-12, "it undermines readiness, unit cohesion, and morale."

With prevention as its central focus, the Campaign Plan's first phase – the *Strike Phase* – called for a considerable increase and intensification of SAPR training across the Marine Corps. This commenced with the SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012 at Marine Core Base Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August.

Both symposia upheld the OPT's top-down training strategy – a strategy completely predicated on genuine leadership buy-in – and initiated the FY12 reconstruction of the entire continuum of SAPR training. Principal components of the training included the following:

- **Command Team Training (CTT):** Given to all Commanding Officers and Sergeants Major, CTT was designed to bring forth a desired end state in which all leaders (staff non-commissioned officers and officers) through platoon level are engaged and mindful of the problem of sexual assault within the Corps. CTT consisted of one day of training presented in the form of guided discussion, case studies, video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), and SAPR Engaged Leadership Training. SAPR Engaged Leadership Training, specifically, provided Command Teams in-depth practical knowledge of their responsibilities, the importance of establishing a positive command climate, the process of Victim Advocate (VA) selection, and the necessity to equip all Marines with the tools of prevention. CTT was completed by 31 August 2013.

- Take A Stand (TAS), bystander intervention training: TAS is taught by UVAs who have been certified by a master training team led by an Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). TAS was mandated for all NCOs and was completed by 31 August 2012. The three-hour course is comprised of mini-lectures, guided group discussions, activities, and video recordings of the Commandant, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, senior leaders, subject matter experts, NCOs, victims, and junior Marines. TAS teaches the principles of bystander intervention, an evidence-based best practice in sexual assault prevention, and asserts that prevention is impossible without all Marines fully understanding their inherent duty to protect each other from this crime.
- All Hands training: Mandatory for every Marine, the training ties prevention not only to the core values of honor, courage, and commitment, but also to unit cohesion, readiness, and morale. Conducted by Commanders and Sergeants Major, All Hands training includes direct messages from the Commandant, as well as extensive instruction on SAPR services, resources, procedures, and reporting options. The principles of bystander intervention are embedded in All Hands training through video-based EDGs, which contain scenarios related to sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, the EDGs define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. Presenting situations in which victimization can be prevented, the EDGs show what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes. All Hands training was ongoing through 9 November 2012.

While SAPR training charges leadership with establishing an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime, SAPR's training continuum remains consistent with the Commandant's assessment: the inherent duty of preventing sexual assault crosses all ranks of the Marine Corps.

The second phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan – the *Implementation Phase* – officially started on 10 November 2012, and is estimated to conclude between six and twelve months from that date. Included among Phase II's primary objectives is the further strengthening of SAPR training by customizing training across the ranks. To this end, training is being developed that is specific to delayed entry programs, Recruit Depots, entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME schools, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade. This building block approach will ensure training remains fresh and in accord with a Marine's knowledge and experience.

Another large-scale Phase II initiative is the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service (i.e., medical, legal, counseling, etc.). With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented

approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards keeping victims better connected to the process, while effectively managing its intrusive nature.

Sustaining the success of these and other SAPR initiatives will be the focus of the *Sustainment* Phase, the third and final phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan.

FY12 also saw several victim care initiatives implemented in parallel with SAPR's aggressive prevention training efforts. These include the planned increase of full-time civilian Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) by 25 and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) by 22, strengthening SAPR presence in the field and allowing for more constant and intensified quality assurance measures. Improvements have also been made to SAPR's newly developed victim advocacy training, which was approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program, and now a prerequisite for SARC and VA credentialing. Spanning a total of 40 hours, the training discusses the Marine Corps SAPR program and advocacy services.

Other victim care initiatives included the continued enhancement and heavy promotion of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation, as well as the implementation of SAPR 8-Day Briefs, a tool designed to maintain leadership engagement for each individual case. Additionally, full migration to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is complete, standardizing data to support planning and evaluation pertaining to training and prevention activities, the creation of new programs and policy, and the effectiveness of response efforts.

Also in FY12, the Marine Corps initiated a revision of the Marine Corps model for Provision of Legal Services Support. Legal Services Support Sections and subordinate Legal Services Support Teams are being established to provide assistance to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees. This reorganization will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. Additionally, complex trial teams will be established at the regional level. Complex trial teams will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a civilian highly qualified expert in sexual assault litigation.

SAPR also continued to maintain a close relationship with Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS), which created specialized teams and training to investigate alleged sexual assault. The collaboration also helped to develop the NCIS Adult Sexual Assault Program, which utilizes a surge team response to adult sexual assault cases to increase efficiency and the expeditious handling of cases, as well as a sexual assault training curriculum for all levels of NCIS agents.

Given that sexual assault remains an underreported crime, accurate measures of current program effectiveness can be elusive. However, an encouraging increase in reporting in FY12 – including an increase in the reporting of incidents that occurred over 365 days prior – suggests that both awareness and confidence in the response system

are likewise increasing. Anecdotal accounts from the field indicate an overwhelmingly positive reception to All Hands and Take A Stand training, proactive discussions about EDGs, actual occurrences of bystanders intervening, and many other encouraging accounts.

While a positive impact has clearly been made, the Marine Corps recognizes that a lot of work must still be done. In FY13 and beyond, the SAPR program will continue to find new ways to strengthen its prevention and response efforts, while maintaining its assertion that even one instance of sexual assault is too many for the Corps.

1. Program Overview

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

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

Published 5 February 2008, Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A established the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program as a commander's program under the direction of the Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. MCO 1752.5B, pending signature, will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions.

The Marine Corps has full-time civilian Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) at every Marine Corps installation. Serving as subject matter experts (SMEs) and master trainers, Installation SARCs administer and oversee the SAPR program and support the installation Commander and tenant commands within their area of responsibility. Installation SARCs manage all aspects of the installation's program to ensure quality assurance, and work cooperatively with civilian Victim Advocates (VAs), who are supported by the Family Advocacy Program, to make certain that victims receive responsive and continuous care with timely access to supportive services. Installation SARCs conduct Case Management Group (CMG) meetings on a monthly basis to discuss the specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends. CMG meetings include Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs. There are currently 17 full-time civilian Installation SARCs across the Marine Corps. In compliance with the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), however, SAPR will strengthen this number by 25 in FY13.

Command SARCs, who serve as Staff Officers and SAPR SMEs for their command, work collaboratively with Installation SARCs to establish an integrated capability for

SAPR services. Command SARCs support the operational force at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Division (DIV), Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW), Marine Logistics Group (MLG) levels, and Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs), and conduct annual SAPR training requirements for Marines in their unit. Both Command and Installation SARCs are responsible for entering and tracking cases of sexual assault in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), a central system managed by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO).

The primary responsibilities of the Victim Advocate (VA) include responding and providing emotional support to victims in crisis, instructing victims of their options and rights, directing victims to appropriate supportive resources, addressing any other immediate needs, and liaising between victims and other responders. VAs also provide administrative support to SARCs. There are currently 42 full-time civilian VAs across the Marine Corps who, although supported by the Family Advocacy Program, receive extensive training to perform SAPR responsibilities. In FY13, SAPR will hire 22 full-time civilian VAs exclusive to the SAPR branch, in compliance with NDAA provisions.

A minimum of two Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) are appointed at every battalion, squadron, and equivalent size command, including MEUs, ensuring full SAPR response capability. There are currently 814 UVAs across the Marine Corps. UVAs are appointed from the grade of Staff Sergeant or higher and perform victim advocacy as a collateral duty. UVAs work directly with their Command SARC and Installation SARC to ensure thorough victim response and that all reporting measures are met.

All SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are responsible for ensuring that the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines established at every Marine Corps installation remain accessible at all times. In addition to internal audits conducted by Installation SARCs, HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all helplines to measure not only accessibility but the quality of information relayed through the helplines.

SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are mandated to complete the requirements of the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP), administered by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), which includes the completion of 40 hours of specialized victim advocacy training. The purpose of the training is to standardize sexual assault response to victims and professionalize military victim advocacy. SARCs will have oversight of the credentialing process for the VAs and UVAs in their command. D-SAACP credentials must be renewed every two years.

In FY13, SAPR will continue its work on the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs). SARTs will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards keeping the victim better connected to the process, while effectively managing its intrusive nature.

Support is provided to SAPR by the following Marine Corps entities:

- Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies & Operations (DC PP&O): DC PP&O

assists HQMC SAPR with establishing and maintaining measures to facilitate the timely exchange of information between the other Services and the Marine Corps, on sexual assault cases involving Marines occurring on non-DON installations.

- Deputy Commandant for Installation and Logistics (DC I&L): HQMC SAPR coordinates with DC I&L and security representatives to improve security, lighting, and accessibility where feasible – with particular emphasis on street lighting, barracks/berthing/housing safety, and base security.
- Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC): HQMC SAPR coordinates with CG MCCDC to develop training standards on sexual assault awareness and prevention consistent with the requirements of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A, and to ensure that the development of training curricula is incorporated into the Marine Corps Common Skills Manual focusing on sexual assault issues.
- Inspector General of the Marine Corps: Considered an item of “special interest” of the Commandant, the SAPR program at every installation is subject to “no-notice” inspections by the Inspector General (IG) team. The IG team is accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, and utilizes an extensive Functional Area checklist (developed by HQMC SAPR) to conduct inspections.
- HQMC Health Services: Due to the primary care non-specialist medical care mission of Health Services (HS) personnel attached to the Marine Corps, HS personnel are mainly involved in SAPR as first responders who then work with the SARCs, VAs, and UVAs to get the victim appropriate specialist care (i.e., SAFE and victim services).
- HQMC Judge Advocate Division: HQMC Judge Advocate Division assists HQMC SAPR in the development and implementation of baseline training requirements for Staff Judge Advocates, trial counsel, and trial defense counsel, and ensures that all judge advocates receive training on the special concerns and issues surrounding sexual assault victims. As the Component Responsible Official for the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant ensures that installation VWAP councils, Victim Witness Liaison Officers, and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators address the special concerns and issues surrounding sexual assault victims.
- U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps: All Navy Chaplains receive standardized SAPR training and are able to preserve the restricted reporting option while providing pastoral care to victims. The chaplain is an embedded resource to the unit, and is often the “gateway” which victims seek due to unique accessibility, confidentiality, and trust.

The following list compiles the SAPR-related Marine Administrative Messages (MARADMINs) and other correspondences disseminated to the fleet in FY12:

- MARADMIN 624/12 – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response 8-Day Brief.
- MARADMIN 610/12 – Credentialing Certification of Sexual Assault Response

Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and Uniformed Victim Advocates.

- MARADMIN 416/12 – Provision of Legal Services Support.
- MARADMIN 379/12 – Execution Guidance for the Sexual Assault and Response Command Team Training and All Hands Training.
- MARADMIN 372/12 – Withhold of Initial Disposition Authority in Certain Sexual Assault Cases.
- MARADMIN 351/12 – Revised Implementation Plan for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Bystander Intervention Training Take A Stand.
- MARADMIN 346/12 – Implementation of Command Inspections of the Marine Corps VWAP.
- MARADMIN 227/12 – Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.
- MARADMIN 186/12 – Behavioral Health Branch Staff Noncommissioned Officer Positions.
- MARADMIN 175/12 – National Observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
- MARADMIN 054/12 – 2012 Sexual Assault Response Coordinator of the Year.
- MARADMIN 048/12 – Marine Corps Sexual Assault 24/7 Helpline.
- Letter of Instruction (LOI) on Submitting and Processing Transfers of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, 28 February 2012.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

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

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

The primary objective of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, as identified by the Commandant’s Operational Planning Team, is “to reduce, with a goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault through prevention and engaged leadership.” To this end, the Marine Corps developed a comprehensive Command Team Training program, which emphasized the responsibility of Commanders to establish and maintain a positive command climate, while equipping them with the proper tools to educate their Marines. This initiative was successfully implemented, and was completed by 31 August 2012.

Additional prevention-based initiatives implemented across the Corps in FY12 include:

- SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012. The Commandant of the Marine Corps held a General Officer Symposium in

Quantico, VA specifically to address sexual assault prevention. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Following the General Officer Symposium, all General Officers and Sergeants Major were to train their Command Teams to deliver All Hands training to their Marines.

- SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012.
- Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all NCOs, completed by 31 August 2012.
- All Hands training for all Marines.
- New credentialing requirements have been mandated for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, to include the completion of 40 hours of specialized preapproved advocacy training and other requirements specified by the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).
- Increased victim advocacy training and credentialing requirements for SARCs and VAs.
- Continuation and further refinement of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation, as well as the promotion of the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Observance of April 2012 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month, with promotion of “Hurts One. Affects All” theme.
- Continued collaboration with installation Public Affairs Offices in the development of SAPR marketing and messaging.
- Distribution of SAPR promotional material including brochures, cards, posters, pens, key chains, T-shirts, etc.
- Scheduled performances of the University of Central Michigan’s “No Zebras, No Excuses” across several Marine Corps installations, sponsored by DON SAPRO. “No Zebras, No Excuses” is a stage show comprised of vignettes that demonstrate the importance of bystander intervention.
- SAPR training provided to Recruit Training Battalions and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of entry.
- SAPR messaging incorporated into “Welcome Aboard” briefs.
- Ongoing collaboration and coordination with local crisis centers and subject matter experts (SMEs).
- Customization of all training to the appropriate level of responsibility, commensurate to the knowledge and experience of the individual Marine. New training is being developed that is specific to entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME), Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME, the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being developed specific to grade.

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

SAPR training emphasizes the importance of engaged leadership and bystander intervention, an evidence-based best practice in sexual assault prevention. It teaches

that while it is the responsibility of leadership to establish an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime – especially sexual assault – the prevention of sexual assault is the inherent duty of all Marines. This message has been consistent throughout the SAPR training continuum, which utilizes guided discussions, case studies, group activities, and video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs) for Marines of every rank.

In addition to the strengthened training, as well as the heavy SAPR promotion in FY12 detailed above, the increase of SAPR personnel in the field (i.e., SARCs and VAs) provide a constant presence on Marine Corps installations to promote awareness and safety and to ensure more intensified quality assurance measures. As subject matter experts, SARCs and VAs provide briefings, trainings, and classes to Commanders, units, and other military agencies and personnel in order to promote bystander intervention, healthy interactions, and strategies to reduce incidents of sexual assault.

SARCs and VAs also staff the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines established at every Marine Corps installation, which are heavily promoted alongside the DoD Safe Helpline. Responders are able to maintain the restricted reporting option, allowing victims to receive confidential medical care, counseling, and information without involvement from law enforcement or command, if desired (see Section 3).

The reinvigoration of SAPR training included the infusion of video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), which contain scenarios related to sexual assault. The EDGs promote candid, healthy discussions among Marines, challenging pre-existing beliefs while defining clearly what constitutes sexual assault and demonstrating how the crime undermines the values of the Corps.

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

- Continued collaboration with the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), specifically pertaining to civilian Victim Advocates, who are supported by FAP but are trained and utilized heavily by SAPR to provide crisis response in addition to Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs).
- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, and Health Services personnel, to discuss specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- Continued teleconferences with key stakeholders: adjunct staff who are designated representatives for NCIS, Judge Advocate Division (including Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators), Health Services, BUMED, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, Provost Marshall Office, Equal Opportunity, and Public Safety.
- Ongoing collaboration with other entities including installation Public Affairs

Offices and Family Readiness.

- Continued collaboration with the Behavioral Health branch to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims.
- Ongoing collaboration with local community first responders, county SARTs and task forces, local medical facilities, law enforcement, and other coalitions and coordinated community response teams.
- Attendance and sponsorship of various local conferences, seminars, and symposia.
- Collaboration with subject matter experts (SMEs) and other guest speakers for training development, lectures, and other speaking events. Speakers and trainers at various installations have included:
 - ♦ **Bob Pike** – Founder of the Bob Pike Group, specialists in train-the-trainer services and workshops, conducted for individuals, companies, and institutions to help build their learning organizations and to strengthen message retention.
 - ♦ **Ms. Anne Munch, JD** – Career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, with over 22 years of experience.
 - ♦ **Koren Zailckas** – Author of the best-selling memoir *Smashed*, which recounts the author's past struggles with alcohol abuse as a teenager, leaving her vulnerable to date rape and other types of sexual assault.
 - ♦ **Antonia Abbey, PhD** – Professor at Wayne State University, specializing in research that examines the psychological, cognitive, and behavioral effects of alcohol on people's responses to social and sexual situations. Her particular interests are women's health, alcohol's role in sexual assault and sexual risk-taking and perceptions of sexual cues.
 - ♦ **David Lisak, PhD** – Researcher and forensic consultant who for 25 years has studied the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. His work has focused on the long-term effects of sexual abuse in men, the relationship between child abuse and violence, and the motives and characteristics of rapists.
 - ♦ **Johnnetta McSwain, MSW** – Motivational speaker and author of the memoir *Rising Above the Scars*, an account of overcoming the trauma of childhood sexual abuse.

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

- The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA credentialing provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- Mandatory for both SARCs and VAs, and approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program, the 40-hour Marine Corps' victim advocacy training program incorporates discussions on the following:
 - ♦ The definition of sexual assault
 - ♦ The extent of sexual assault in the military
 - ♦ The Marine Corps SAPR program
 - ♦ The role of the victim advocate with particular emphasis on the protection of confidentiality, the code of ethics, and victims' reporting options
 - ♦ The essentials of victim support, including the differences and similarities between sexual assault and sexual harassment, the matter of consent, the effects of alcohol, the initial responses of victims, gender-specific concerns for male and female victims, etc.
 - ♦ Other victim care essentials such as building rapport, identifying the problem, exploring all options and resources, supporting the victim's choices, and providing ongoing support
 - ♦ Master Trainer training, which prepares the VAs to deliver Take A Stand training to Marines
- DSAID training, mandatory for every SARC, consists of four modules that cover all functions of DSAID, including establishing initial SARC and VA profiles, creating and converting cases, transferring and closing cases, and business and administrative functions.
- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance to SARCs on the pending MCO 1752.5B, protocol for expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.
- Installations provide annual and quarterly refresher training to VAs and UVAs.
- Health Services (HS) personnel also fall under the training requirements of the Marine Corps unit. Healthcare providers have a specific course on Navy Knowledge Online called SAPR-Health Care Provider (NMSAPR071). HS personnel attached to the Marine Corps units are typically first responders identifying a sexual assault victim, assessing safety and medical stability, and coordinating with the SARC/UVA/VA the transfer of the victim to appropriate care both medically and legally.
- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) trains Marine Corps prosecutors, paralegals, and investigators on prosecuting sexual assault cases. TCAP primarily utilizes regionalized in-person training events to educate and develop skillsets for our legal services personnel who are frequently early

responders for victims of sexual assault and the individuals who continue to process the case until completion. TCAP continued to utilize lectures from Mr. Russell Strand, who heads the U.S. Army SVU Investigators Course, in an effort to change the manner in which trial counsel, investigators, and paralegals interview victims.

- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) conducted its annual training event in FY12 in order to train victim witness assistance personnel on the policies and best practices for responding to victims of crimes. Those trained included installation-level victim witness liaison officers (VWLO) and unit level victim witness assistance coordinators (VWAC), who are frequently first responders to allegations of sexual assault.
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agents are trained as responders to sexual assault and other types of criminal activities. NCIS Special Agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity.
- In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution” provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Furthermore, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. NCIS sexual assault briefs focus on awareness, sexual assault prevention, and bystander intervention. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs, and other sexual assault focused events or training.

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

Community education in the area of prevention was promoted in FY12 through the following vehicles:

- SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012.
- SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012.
- Creation and dissemination of SARC/UVA posters which advertised 24/7 Helplines.
- Continuation of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator of the Year Award.
- Publication of the SAPR Newsletter which highlights recent program success and future initiatives.
- Ongoing collaboration with installation Public Affairs Offices in creation of SAPR

marketing and messaging.

- Promotional campaign during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) in April 2012, with the theme: “Hurts One, Affects All.”
- The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) funded the FY12 performances of “No Zebras, No Excuses” across several Marine Corps installations. Produced by the University of Central Michigan, “No Zebras, No Excuses” is a stage show comprised of vignettes that demonstrate the importance of bystander intervention.
- The establishment and maintenance of SAPR websites for each installation that provide immediate and private access and instruction to victim support services, local community resources, personal safety tips, training information, bystander intervention tips, and reporting options.
- SAPR resource tables have been set up many various base commissaries and exchanges.
- SAPR-related promotional articles were published in local installation newspapers.

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

- Take A Stand (TAS) bystander intervention training: TAS is taught by Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs), who have been certified by a master training team, led by an Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). TAS was mandated for all NCOs and was completed by 31 August 2012. The three-hour course comprised of mini-lectures, guided group discussions, activities, and video recordings of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, senior leaders, subject matter experts, NCOs, victims and junior Marines. TAS was designed to help establish a positive command climate that allows Marines to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault among fellow Marines.
- The principles of bystander intervention are embedded in All Hands training through video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), which contain fictional scenarios of sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, they define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. The EDGs re-create situations in which victimization can be prevented, and shows what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes. The training emphasizes the three D’s of bystander intervention: direct, distract, or delegate. All Hands training was made mandatory for every Marine following the launch of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012.
- SAPR messaging has been incorporated into safety briefs, as well as “Welcome Aboard” briefs by Commanders.

- A contract has been awarded for the educational improv comedy show “Sex Signals” to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation) in FY13. “Sex Signals” addresses primarily the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO sponsored “No Zebras, No Excuses” in FY12, and will do so again in FY13. “No Zebras, No Excuses” is a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.

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

In an effort to expand and strengthen its SAPR training continuum, the Marine Corps has incorporated SAPR training at Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs) and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of arrival. HQMC SAPR is also working to implement SAPR training in the Delayed Entry Program, provides SAPR training in Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools, and is in the process of strengthening the training provided Professional Military Education.

Additionally, HQMC SAPR has continued its collaboration with the Behavioral Health branch to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims, to help coordinate training requirements, to eliminate redundancies and gaps in training, to promote validated practices for all Behavioral Health issues, and to further improve operational efficiencies. Currently under development, Behavioral Health Universal Training will be provided before an individual attends recruit training, while in the Delayed Entry Program, and continuing throughout his or her career.

All SAPR training includes instruction pertaining to the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting options; identification of the UVA/VA, SARC; who can take and maintain a restricted report; what constitutes sexual assault, consent, sexual harassment, including the difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment; and other facets of the program.

The adopted building block approach customizes training to the specific phase in a Marine’s career, ensuring that SAPR messaging is being presented effectively and in such a way that is commensurate to a Marine’s experience and knowledge.

2.1.8. Other.

N/A.

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

As a result of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted a survey of 40,000 male Marines and all female Marines to examine the prevalence of sexual assault. The results will be reviewed in FY13 and will inform prevention efforts moving forward.

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS) included a "SAPR climate factor," which was developed to aid Commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. The survey contains six questions pertaining to the perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. The results of this survey will help to identify any improvements and gaps in these areas which will further inform victim care and prevention efforts in the future.

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

None.

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

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the prevention-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Marine Corps Order 1752.5B, updated to reflect latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions, is pending signature.
- The SAPR Functional Area Checklist (previously the AIRS checklist) has been updated, disseminated, and utilized.
- UVAs conducted Take A Stand (TAS) bystander intervention training after having been certified by master training teams led by Installation SARCs.
- Ninety-minute Engaged Leadership Training was implemented in June 2012, delivered by Installation SARCs, and incorporated into the day-long Command Team Training (CTT). CTT was completed by 31 August 2012 per the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan.

- Over 270 (out of 290) chaplains received updated SAPR training. Ongoing collaboration with the Chaplain Corps will improve SAPR training and education based on increased feedback from Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs).

SAPR continues to customize its training across the ranks, developing training that is specific to delayed-entry programs, recruit training, entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME schools, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

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

In step with Phase II of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, FY13 will see the continuation and expansion of SAPR's aggressive prevention training initiatives. A two-hour Commanders Course has been developed, and is being conducted in the following four phases: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command. The training will meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by Office of the Secretary of Defense, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant. In addition, another bystander intervention training course is being developed specifically for junior enlisted Marines, in conjunction with several new EDGs.

SAPR will also further expand of a SAPR training continuum, to include strengthened SAPR training in entry-level schools, Delayed Entry Programs, Professional Military Education schools, MOS schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

Additional prevention-based initiatives for FY13 include:

- "Sex Signals" to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation). "Sex Signals" is an educational improv comedy show that primarily addresses the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO will again fund "No Zebras, No Excuses" in FY13, a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.
- Development of a "Scared Straight" video, with support from Quantico Combat Camera. Focusing on legal consequences, the video will include Marines convicted of non-violent sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions that led up to the incident – with the overall aim to deter committing the crime of sexual assault.
- Development of a phased hiring plan of 25 SARCs and 22 SAPR VAs.

- Implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) models, designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs.
- SAPR Conference, scheduled for 27–29 August 2013 at MCB Quantico.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

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

The Marine Corps recognizes the value in empowering victims to make informed choices. Listed below are various initiatives implemented in FY12 to publicize both reporting options:

- Reporting information has been included in all SAPR training initiatives.
- All SAPR briefs include reporting options.
- SAPR UVA posters, clearly delineating reporting options, have been strategically placed in high-traffic areas on all installations.
- SAPR promotional material (including brochures, static displays, information tables, and helpline cards) has been infused with information pertaining to reporting options.
- Command policy letters have been posted in high-traffic areas.
- Reporting options are included in Welcome Aboard briefs.
- Installation newspaper articles have included reporting options.
- All installation websites include detailed information on reporting.
- 24/7 Helplines established at all Marine Corps installations offer information on both reporting options.
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) has initiated and promoted the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line, an anonymous tip collection system that gives Service Members a discreet and secure reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command.

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

3.2.1. Joint environments.

No issues have been reported. Marine Corps detachments located on Joint or Sister Service installations have Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)

and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) as required, who work in conjunction with the Sister Service and/or Lead Service Installation SARCs. The Marine Corps continues to encourage formal collaboration through Memoranda of Understanding with Sister/Lead Services to ensure victims receive proper delivery of service and support.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest.

All SARCs and UVAs are trained to operate in deployed environments, ensuring full SAPR response capability, which includes the ability to maintain the restricted status of such reports. No issues have been reported in any combat areas of interest.

Also, a current SAPR training initiative is the strengthening of pre-deployment training for all Marines who will be deployed for short or extended periods. Pre-deployment training, which will be conducted by UVAs, will emphasize how the crime of sexual assault impacts the unit; impairs readiness, effectiveness, and mission accomplishment; and puts the safety and security of the unit at risk.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services.

Difficulties in tracking victim services has been mitigated through the following initiatives:

- Case Management Groups (CMGs): Held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs, to discuss current case specifics including any difficulties pertaining to systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID): Gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services. Migration to DSAID has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team.
- SAPR 8-Day Briefs: Implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment and way-ahead.

Furthermore, efforts for more thorough coordination with local law enforcement establishments are ongoing at the installation level, as obtaining status updates proved difficult for many commands when cases were investigated by local civilian law enforcement.

3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason).

Since California is a mandatory reporting state, active duty service members do not have the option to have forensic exams completed under the restricted reporting option. CA Penal Code 11160 mandates all medical providers to report all sexual abuse/assault to law enforcement. This law prohibits the Naval medical treatment facilities based in California from honoring the DoD confidential reporting guidance, causing confusion for those who have come from other areas of the country that have the option, and serves as a tremendous inconvenience for victims who choose to have the exams completed anyway. In spite of this, no breaches of restricted reporting have been reported.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve Service or Component member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.

During his Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour helped to deepen the engagement of all leaders and to reinforce the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously. The following FY12 initiatives have also improved confidence in the investigative and military justice processes:

- Legal Assistance for Victims of Crimes – Military legal assistance service for victims of crimes include consultation addressing: the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), emphasizing the rights and benefits afforded the victim; the role of the Victim Advocate (VA) and what privileges exist between the victim and VA; differences between the two types of reporting; the military justice system, including the roles and responsibilities of the Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and investigators; services available from appropriate agencies for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services; requests for expedited transfers; and availability of and protections offered by civilian and military protective orders.
- Detailing of Counsel – Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul) 5813, “Detailing of Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and Article 32, UCMJ, Investigating Officers (IO)” was published 2 July 2012. The MCBul ensures that judge advocates who are detailed as TC, DC, and Article 32 IOs possess the appropriate expertise to perform their duties. Per the MCBul, detailing authorities must consider a number of factors when detailing TC, DC, and Article 32 IOs, including experience, education, training, and the individual characteristics of the

case (e.g., special victims).

- ♦ No judge advocate may be detailed as TC to an Article 32 or General Court Martial (GCM) unless he or she has served in a TC billet for at least 6 months or has served in a military justice billet (i.e., TC, DC, or military judge) for at least 18 months. Additionally, no judge advocate may be detailed as TC in any case involving allegations of violations of UCMJ Articles 120, 120b, 120c, or 125 unless that judge advocate has served as a TC or assistant TC in at least 1 contested case (i.e., a case in which the accused pled not guilty to at least one charged offense and the finder of fact entered findings on that offense) involving one of those offenses.
 - ♦ An officer below the grade of O-4 may only be detailed as an Article 32 IO if he or she is a judge advocate and has at least six months experience as a TC or DC. Additionally, an officer below the grade of O-4 may not be detailed as an Article 32 IO to investigations involving the offenses listed above unless he or she has acted as a TC, assistant TC, DC, associate DC, or assistant DC in at least one contested case involving one of those offenses.
- Withholding of Initial Disposition Authority – MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the “SA-IDA” (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant’s direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses.
 - ♦ This withholding of IDA to the SA-IDA also applies to all other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident, whether committed by the alleged offender or the alleged victim (i.e., collateral misconduct).
 - Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) – Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of SAFEs. Not all Navy MTF Emergency Rooms offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.
 - In FY12, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continued to publicly address criminal activity that impacts our military community. Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs,

Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults.

- NCIS continues to evaluate and revise in-service training for NCIS personnel, focusing on victim dynamics. In-service training includes Victim and Witness Assistance Program training to ensure NCIS personnel deliver respectful, compassionate service to victims/witnesses.
- NCIS staff continues to participate in SAPR working groups/subgroups and the Navy SAPR Cross Functional Team. Working groups are involved in development and implementation of sexual assault prevention strategies focused on service member confidence and victim participation.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

The Commandant's Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

The Marine Corps respects the victim's right to choose between restricted and unrestricted reporting, and remains dedicated to supporting victims by supplying them with accurate and complete information in order that the choices they make are better informed. Victim Advocates are trained specifically to provide this and other kinds of support.

Also, staff judge advocates receive training on victim rights (including familiarity with VWAP) and victimology (victimization process and victim responses). Trial Counsels (TCs) and Defense Counsels (DCs) receive additional training on conducting victim interviews and sexual assault victim trial preparation.

NCIS recognizes a victim's lack of confidence in the military justice process as a significant contributor to the number of victim declinations. In FY12, NCIS continued a vibrant briefing strategy and crime reduction campaign to expose greater numbers of service members and DON civilians to the presence and capabilities of NCIS. Through sexual assault awareness briefings and crime reduction campaign events, NCIS anticipates victim apprehension to reporting incidents of sexual assault will diminish. During the 1st Quarter of FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Campaign identified sexual assault as the highlighted campaign. As a result, NCIS conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 United States Navy and Marine Corps Service Members and civilian attendees. NCIS continues advanced investigator training,

especially training related to victim interviewing and interaction, in order to raise the confidence of victims who participate in the military justice process. During FY12, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel received advanced sexual assault investigation training that included victim interviewing and interaction techniques.

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

The continuum of SAPR training is infused with messaging designed to increase awareness, reduce stigma, and instill trust and confidence in the reporting options. All Hands training reinforces the message that leadership remains ready and willing to support victims who make the choice to come forward and report a sexual assault. Video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs) are included in SAPR training and have been effective in facilitating candid discussions among Marines and challenging preexisting beliefs pertaining to sexual assault. Moreover, all SAPR training includes messaging that details victims' rights, to include the right to request an expedited transfer. In FY12, 34 expedited transfers were requested. All were approved.

Additionally, the pending BUMEDINST 6310.11 update increases the availability of SAFEs at 24/7 facilities in hopes of improving victim utilization of SAFEs, which would be key for both the legal process and the medical process.

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

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the reporting-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Engaged Leadership Training was developed as part of Command Team Training: Completed, 31 August 2012.
- A 40-hour victim advocacy training program was developed for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, who must complete this and other requirements established by the National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA) by 1 October 2013.
- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which is updated to reflect latest DoD Directives and Instructions, is currently under final review and pending signature.
- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB

Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group meetings, and the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- 24/7 Helplines are staffed by SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, who are newly required to complete the 40-hour training program developed by HQMC SAPR and approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program. Also, audits of the 24/7 Helplines by both Installation SARCs and HQMC SAPR are ongoing.
- Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all non-commissioned officers was completed by 31 August 2012. All Hands training, mandatory for every Marine, embeds the principles of bystander intervention through the use of video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs). Development has started for another bystander intervention course specifically designed for junior enlisted Marines.
- Case Management Group meetings are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- Site assist visits by HQMC SAPR to inspect training procedures are ongoing. In addition to the abovementioned Road Shows, HQMC SAPR regularly accompanies the Inspector General teams to “no notice” inspections of Installation SAPR programs. HQMC SAPR has also accompanied the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

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

In White Letter 2-12, published in May 2012, the Commandant identified “decisive and engaged leadership” as “our greatest weapon in the battle against sexual assault.” Accordingly, SAPR approached its FY12 training initiatives from the top down, establishing genuine leadership buy-in at the onset, and equipping leaders with the tools to conduct All Hands training to their Marines. This structure supports the establishment of a climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault, where victims can come forward without fear of not being taken seriously by leadership. FY13 SAPR initiatives include:

- Training for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders will be revised to meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by OSD

and in accordance with the Secretary of Defense Memo signed 25 September 2012, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant.

- Continuation of the use of SAPR 8-Day Briefs, a tool specifically designed to maintain leadership engagement for each individual case.
- Continued enhancement and promotion of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, and continued promotion of the DoD Safe Helpline.
- The planned hiring of 25 full-time civilian SARCs and 22 SAPR VAs, strengthening SAPR presence in the field and allowing for more constant and intensified quality assurance measures.
- Implementation of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) model, which will be designed to reduce the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, ultimately reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.
- Planned SAPR Conference scheduled for August 2013 where refresher training will be provided to SARCs, VAs, and UVAs.

Continued accompaniment to “no-notice” inspections of Installation SAPR programs by the Inspector General team. HQMC SAPR will also accompany DON SAPRO to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

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

The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Other FY12 initiatives to improve the response system include:

- 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines – SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are responsible for ensuring that the helplines, which have been established at every Marine Corps installation, remain accessible at all times. In addition to internal audits conducted by Installation SARCs, HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all helplines for quality assurance.
- Expedited transfers – implemented in compliance with DTM 11-063. A Letter of Instruction was issued to the Fleet on 28 February 2012 and a MARADMIN

227/12 was published on 19 April 2012 to provide guidance on how to grant victims of sexual assault, who file an unrestricted report, the right to request an expedited transfer.

- Withholding of Initial Disposition Authority – MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the “SA-IDA” (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant’s direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses.
- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) continued its initiative in FY12 to train USMC prosecutors, paralegals, investigators, and victim witness assistance personnel on processing sexual assault cases. TCAP operates as a centralized resource for Marine Corps trial counsel by maintaining a website, answering phone calls for assistance, and pushing information on developments to the law including regulations governing sexual assault cases. TCAP training events include lectures and practical exercises designed to develop and hone skill sets for our legal services personnel who handle criminal cases in response to allegations of sexual assault. In FY12, TCAP training 473 total personnel, including 213 USMC Trial Counsel, 46 USMC Judge Advocates (who were not Trial Counsel), 134 USMC paralegals, 16 investigators/other members law enforcement, 36 Judge Advocates from other Services, and 28 Victim Witness Awareness Program personnel and other civilians.
 - ♦ TCAP presented four regional two-day courses on prosecuting sexual assault cases to USMC trial counsel in Hawaii, Okinawa, Camp Lejeune, and North Island, CA. These courses were taught in conjunction with the USN TCAP and available to all trial counsel in the Department of the Navy. Additionally, Judge Advocate Division also collaborated with Navy OJAG to present the annual weeklong Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults course at the Naval Justice School. This course is specifically tailored to assist prosecutors as they deal with the difficult issues associated with sexual assaults involving alcohol. Five-day courses were also conducted at Charleston, SC and Los Alamitos, CA.

Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). Not all Navy Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) ERs offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim

participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

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

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable).

38 new SARCs, who received the required 40-hour victim advocacy training necessary for credentialing.

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

84 SARCs (17 Installation SARCs and 67 Command SARCs).

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

38.

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

All 84 SARCs received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment.

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

In accordance with NDAA requirements, 25 full-time civilian SARCs will be added in FY13.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable).

856, to include 42 civilian VAs (supported by the Family Advocacy Program) and 814 UVAs.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

372 VAs/UVAs received victim advocacy or quarterly refresher training conducted by an Installation SARC in FY12.

In addition, all VAs and UVAs are now required to complete a 40-hour victim advocacy

training program as part of the credentialing requirements instructed by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP), which must be completed by 1 October 2013.

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

372. Victim advocacy training, which is identical for VAs and UVAs, contains discussions specific to performing duties in deployed environments.

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

In accordance with NDAA requirements, 22 full-time civilian VAs will be added in FY13.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring 25 full-time civilian SARCs and 22 full-time SAPR VAs at the MEF/Division/Wing/Group level and select MOS schools across the Marine Corps. A phased hiring plan will be implemented during FY13. The decision to hire in this manner was to ensure our SARCs and VAs were in support of the operational force. These full-time hires are in addition to the 17 Installation SARCs already in place.

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

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

A SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held by the Commandant on 10–11 July 2012. Eighty-one General Officers were trained. This training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. In addition, over 70 Commanders and over 50 Sergeants Major received SAPR training in the form of Command Team Training, which was specifically designed to provide Commanders with the necessary tools to educate their Marines. Command Team Training was completed by 31 August 2012. Deployed Commanders are required to complete Command Team Training within 90 days of returning. SAPR training was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium held 1 August 2012, where 59 Senior Enlisted leaders were trained.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators.

All Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agents are trained as “first responders” to sexual assaults and other types of criminal activity. NCIS employs a three-phase approach to sexual assault training: basic, refresher, and advanced training. In FY12, 67 newly hired special agents completed basic training which meets DoD standards for sexual assault investigations. Furthermore, NCIS employees are

required to complete annual refresher training via an online presentation. NCIS' annual refresher training meets DoD standards. Additionally, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel received advanced training on sexual assault investigations, thus expanding their ability to respond and investigate reports of sexual assault.

4.3.3. Law enforcement.

All Civilian and Military Police as well as dispatchers have been trained on the appropriate protocols for responding to a sexual assault, which are delineated in the Marine Corps Law Enforcement Manual. In addition, Installation SARCs have visited the majority of Provost Marshal's Offices (PMOs) to provide additional SAPR training.

4.3.4. Medical personnel.

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	12,736	51
National Capital Area	1,775	0
Navy Medicine East	13,002	81
Total	27,513	132

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each category).

During FY12, the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program trained 295 judge advocates on sexual assault matters:

- USMC Trial Counsel: 213
- USMC Defense Counsel: 75
- Other (not Trial or Defense Counsel) USMC Judge Advocates: 46
- Other Services Judge Advocates: 36

These numbers represent the total number of students who attended training during the course of the year. On average, the Marine Corps maintains between 50 and 70 prosecutors at any given time. Most trial counsel attended at least two training sessions.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel.

During FY12, the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) trained 111 personnel who provide victim witness assistance on sexual assault matters. This includes installation Victim Witness Liaison Officers (VWLOs), Unit Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators (VWACs), other command representatives, and, in some instances, SARCs and UVAs.

4.3.7. Chaplains.

271 (out of 290) Chaplains.

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

Regular, no-notice inspections are conducted by the Inspector General team, accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, with the use of a comprehensive Functional Area checklist developed and maintained by HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.

Monthly teleconferences have also continued between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters. HQMC SAPR also continues to conduct monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, measuring response proficiency of SARCs and VAs responsible for answering inquiries and providing information pertinent to victim options and resources.

In addition, the Marine Corps is collaborating with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) for a study called the 21st Century Sailor/Marine Metrics Study, which is currently being conducted. In addition to sexual assault, the study will incorporate findings in suicide, drug use, alcohol abuse, family and personal readiness, and financial and family stability. The initiative will consider the metrics already established in each of these areas (both for higher-level customers as well as for program management purposes), the frequency of data collection/report preparation, goals that leadership has established in these areas, difficult metrics that need to be established, and who the consumers/audiences are for the data and metrics collected and prepared.

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

- Command SARCs and UVAs operate in deployed environments, ensuring full SAPR response capability.
- Marine Judge Advocates are deployed in military justice billets throughout the world in support of combat and contingency operations. These Marines are serving in a variety of billets including Staff Judge Advocates to major Marine Corps commands, trial and defense counsel, and military judges. General and special courts-martial have also been held in theater, demonstrating that the UCMJ is sufficiently flexible to provide for justice in an expeditionary

environment.

- Health Services (HS) is involved in operation planning and in coordination with Operational Commander, Judge Advocate, and SAPR Program Office and participates in deployed SAPR capability. Current operational setting involves HS policy at the Role 1 and Role 2 level having procedures to provide initial sexual assault identification/receiving and coordinating movement to Role 3 facilities where SAFE and the rest of the sexual assault response can best be addressed.
- All deployed units are assigned a trained and qualified professional naval chaplain who is able to provide pastoral care to victims, as well as alleged offenders.
- NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, a response capability exists.

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

The Marine Corps has not experienced any gaps in these areas.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

Health Services (HS) has not experienced any gaps in these areas in the deployed setting. Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) are not provided at the Role 1 and Role 2 level which HS mans in the deployed setting. HS has first responder sexual assault procedures with rapid evacuation to Role 3 settings where SAFE and other needed capabilities are pre-positioned.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.

HS has not experienced any gaps in these areas in the deployed setting. Sexual assault laboratory testing resources are not provided at the Role 1 and Role 2 level which HS mans in the deployed setting. HS has first responder sexual assault procedures with rapid evacuation to Role 3 settings where SAFE and other needed capabilities are pre-positioned.

4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your

Service or Component in FY12:

4.6.1. Describe any mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service or Component to decrease the short- or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.

Chronic mental health treatment programs are not provided by Health Services (HS), but by the Military Health System, particularly Navy Medicine, in support of the Marine Corps. HS personnel embedded with Marine Corps units work with Marines and commands to coordinate quality health care. In addition, the Marine Corps offers confidential counseling services through its Family Advocacy and General Counseling Program.

4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.

Marine Centered Medical Home (MCMH), based on patient-centered medical home (PCMH), is a primary care model that aims to provide quality care that is coordinated, comprehensive, and cost-effective. MCMH is hinged upon building a strong patient-provider relationship and using a team-based approach to care to increase continuity and access. It is anticipated that MCMH can curb the growth of health care costs through better preventative medicine and lower utilization of services. Personnel and systems are being put in place that will be Marine-centric ensuring their needs are met in a gender-responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented method. The Medical Home is designed to improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to achieve optimum health and wellness.

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

- The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) of the Marine Corps provides counseling and advocacy services to victims to ensure their safety and support. Counseling services encompass a wide scope of developmental, preventive, and therapeutic services for Service Members and their families. Clinical counseling protocols include assessment, intervention, and treatment.
- Military legal assistance service for victims of crimes include consultation addressing: the VWAP, including the rights and benefits afforded the victim; the role of the Victim Advocate (VA) and what privileges exist between the victim and VA; differences between the two types of reporting; the military justice system, including the roles and responsibilities of the Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and investigators; services available from appropriate agencies for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services; requests for expedited transfer; and availability of and protections offered by civilian and military protective orders.

- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) maintains a service-level website with information for every installation VWLO. Additionally, it supervises local VWLOs to ensure that local websites contain information specific to that location.
- Marine Centered Medical Home is being rolled out to improve continuity and quality of care. It is designed to improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to achieve optimum health and wellness. Current systems result in fragmented medical records and difficulty tracking consult status which affects continuity and thus quality of care. An improved electronic health record and improved consult tracking are being developed which will decrease the requirement for the Marine to be the one primarily responsible for ensuring the continuity of their care and instead improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to work together to achieve optimum health and wellness.
- Professional Naval Chaplaincy (PNC) ensures that its chaplains are able to respond directly to individuals in need to include sexual assault victims and alleged perpetrators, by directly leading these individuals to the care they need and encouraging them to come forward to address the issue in the most beneficial manner allowed by the SAPR program.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB)

Effective 1 August 2012, the Marine Corps legal community reorganized to improve the provision of legal support. As part of the reorganization there was a complete change to the delivery of trial services in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps doubled the number of field grade (O-4/O-5) prosecutors, created four Regional Trial Counsel (RTC), and established Complex Trial Teams (CTT). The RTC is responsible for the provision of trial services across an entire region. The office of the RTC is composed of the RTC, a prosecutor in the grade of O-5, a CTT (two seasoned prosecutors O-4/O-3), a highly qualified expert (civilian expert in the field of complex litigation), two 5821 CID investigators, a Staff NCO Paralegal (who has completed the Marine Corps Degree Completion program), and a dedicated Chief Warrant Officer (to assist with admin issues associated with the prosecution of complex cases). The creation of the RTC also ensures a unified approach to the prosecution of cases in a region. The RTCs have authority to detail the counsel to a case, ensuring that the right counsel is assigned to the case. Under this construct, the RTC evaluates all cases and can surge assets to cases that require the CTT's assistance.

Historically, NCIS has identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual

Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, medical providers, and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp Lejeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. Within Norfolk and Camp Lejeune, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and are functioning as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

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

Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) initiates a Line of Duty (LOD) determination on all Reserve Marines who report an assault that occurs while in an official status. Victims remain on orders until the LOD is finalized and approved. All efforts are made to maintain continuity of services for all victims.

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

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the response-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- In compliance with the National Defense Authorization Act for FY12, HQMC SAPR released MARADMIN 610/12 on 22 October 2012, which communicates the requirement that all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs be credentialed by 1 October 2013. Credentialing requirements include the completion of 40 hours of preapproved advocacy training, which HQMC SAPR disseminated to all commanding officers and SARCs in June 2012.
- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance to SARCs on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.

The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA credentialing provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

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

While FY12 saw the successful implementation of several aggressive prevention-based initiatives, the Marine Corps never wavered in its commitment to ensuring all victims of sexual assault receive supportive services that preserve their dignity and safety. In addition to the upstaffing of 47 full-time civilian SARCs and VAs, the Marine Corps in FY13 will continue its commitment to sexual assault response through the following initiatives:

- The implementation of the Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.
- HQMC SAPR plans to hire a Victim Care Liaison who will serve as the subject matter expert for program policies and procedures and liaison with the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), to help develop true standards of care that reflect medical competencies based on technical knowledge and field experience.
- Additionally, SAPR has continued its collaboration with Behavioral Health to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims, to help coordinate training requirements, to eliminate redundancies and gaps in training, to promote validated practices for all Behavioral Health issues, and to further improve operational efficiencies. Currently under development, Behavioral Health Universal Training will be provided before an individual attends recruit training, while in the Delayed Entry Program, and continuing throughout his or her career.
- The Marine Corps is collaborating with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) for a study called the 21st Century Sailor/Marine Metrics Study, currently being conducted. In addition to sexual assault, the study will incorporate findings in suicide, drug use, alcohol abuse, family and personal readiness, and financial and family stability. The initiative will consider the metrics already established in each of these areas (both for higher-level customers as well as for program management purposes), the frequency of data collection/report preparation, goals that leadership has established in these areas, difficult metrics that need to be established, and who the consumers/audiences are for the data and metrics collected and prepared.

- Beginning in FY12 and continuing into FY13, Judge Advocate Division implemented a complete reorganization of the Marine Corps legal community in order to more efficiently and effectively provide legal services, including prosecuting sexual assault cases. Included in this reorganization was the establishment of complex trial teams comprised of senior judge advocates who handle difficult cases like sexual assaults, the hiring of civilian highly qualified experts (HQEs) to consult and train on the prosecution of sexual assault litigation, and improving the capabilities of our enlisted paralegal support specialists.
- Marine Corps TCAP plans to sponsor seven training events: two week-long TCAP courses; two prosecuting sexual assault Mobile Training Teams (MTT); two new prosecutor and paralegal MTTs; and a “Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault” (PAFSA) course.
 - ♦ The week-long TCAP courses focus primarily on the prosecution of sexual assault cause, general trial advocacy skills, victim support, and prosecutorial ethics. Instruction is provided by a mix of experienced judge advocates and expert witnesses who frequently testify in sexual assault cases (e.g., computer forensic experts, forensic DNA analysts, sexual assault nurse examiners).
 - ♦ The two-day sexual assault MTTs serve as a supplement to the week-long TCAP courses, with a heavier focus on issues relating to sexual assault cases and limited instruction on trial advocacy.
 - ♦ The two-day new prosecutor and paralegal MTTs are designed for judge advocates with less than nine months of experience in prosecution billets and those enlisted legal support specialists who work in military justice offices. While these courses also have a sexual assault theme, they are more basic in nature and focus on core TC and paralegal skills.
- ♦ Marine Corps TCAP and Navy TCAP will co-sponsor the annual PAFSA course at the Naval Justice School in Newport, RI. The course is specifically tailored to educate and train judge advocates on prosecuting sexual assaults facilitated by alcohol.
- The Marine Corps plans to send all counsel assigned to the Complex Trial Teams (CTTs) to civilian training courses on prosecuting sexual assault cases and the two-week Special Victim Unit Investigators course at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.
- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) will publish a new version of the VWAP order in FY13. The new order will be a stand-alone document that will highlight the importance of VWAP to Commanders.

- Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). Not all Navy MTF ERs offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non 24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.
- The SAPR program will continue to collaborate with the Chaplain Corps, and to improve SAPR training and education based on increased feedback from Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs).

4.12. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5. Improve System Accountability

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

In compliance with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A, the SAPR Program is subject to “regular and no-notice inspections” by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC). These are conducted by the IG team with the use of an extensive Functional Area checklist developed by HQMC SAPR. The IG team is also accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.

HQMC SAPR has also continued monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. In addition, a MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing.

Monthly teleconferences are ongoing between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, etc.

While installation Commanders are ultimately responsible for the implementation and oversight of SAPR training and programs, SARCs serve Commanders as subject matter experts working to ensure an integrated and transparent response capability and system accountability. In addition to monitoring trends and activities and taking

appropriate action to improve services, Installation SARCs facilitate monthly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings in which systemic matters – to include barriers between victims and proper care, military protective orders (MPOs), legal outcomes, etc. – are discussed.

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

5.2.1. Program management reviews.

In addition to accompanying the IG team to ongoing, no-notice inspections throughout FY12, HQMC SAPR has performed the following oversight activities to review program management:

- Weekly updates are provided to the Director of the Marine and Family Programs Division, documenting advancements of current SAPR initiatives.
- Briefs delivered to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, containing updates on all current and forthcoming Campaign Plan initiatives including status of SAPR personnel upstaffing and credentialing, completion of existing training initiatives, and development of new training programs.
- Monthly teleconferences are ongoing between Installation SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, etc. Site assist visits by HQMC SAPR to inspect training procedures are also ongoing.
- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- SARCs have also held focus groups to measure effectiveness and identify any barriers that hinder reporting.
- HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. Additionally, a MARADMIN being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing.
- Health Services (HS) personnel are embedded in Marine Corps units that perform program management reviews as part of the command process, not a

separate HS review. Navy Medicine, which provides the bulk of sexual assault support to the Marine Corps has quality assurance processes in place.

- The Chaplain of the Marine Corps regularly monitors training updates from senior chaplains regarding the percentage of SAPR standardized training received by Chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs).
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) has improved policies, procedures, and accountability associated with sexual assault investigations. Although annual inspections were required at Field Offices, the scheduling, format, and composition of visit teams were at the discretion of the Executive Assistant Directors (EADs) for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations. To increase the rigor and value of these quality assurance visits, the three EADs were instructed to implement a formal inspection schedule and ensure teams are now led by a GS-15 Special Agent from a separate Field Office; and these Inspection teams also must now follow a standard format and protocols to ensure Headquarters seniors receive complete and relevant final reports.
- Executives from NCIS Headquarters also conduct Staff Assistance Visits, separate from a quality assurance visit, to assess and provide corrective plans for operational, investigative, and compliance issues. An NCIS-specific curriculum on investigative and operational oversight was added to the Management Training Program for first-line Supervisory Special Agents.
- NCIS executive leadership conducted an agency-wide qualitative assessment of case review and investigative effectiveness. Altogether, 1,878 criminal investigations from more than a dozen Field Offices were evaluated based upon 16 areas of consideration including compliance, thoroughness, and timeliness.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program.

- In compliance with MCO 1752.5A, the SAPR Program is subject to “regular and no-notice inspections” by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC). Inspections are conducted by the IG team, accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, with the use of a comprehensive Functional Area checklist developed and maintained by HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.
- Health Services (HS) personnel are embedded in Marine Corps units that have IG inspections as part of the command process, not a separate HS review. Navy Medicine, which provides the bulk of sexual assault support to the Marine Corps, does have specific IG review items included in the Navy Medicine IG review of

Navy Medicines SAPR program support to the operational forces.

- During FY12, the DoD Inspector General (IG) conducted a project related to the quality of training NCIS provides its personnel regarding adult sexual assault investigations. The training project revealed NCIS satisfactorily trains its personnel in accordance with DoD standards. The DoD IG also conducted a case review of sexual assault investigations completed in 2010. Deficiencies reported by the DoD IG were addressed by NCIS.
- Chaplains serve as part of the Commanding General's Inspection Program (CGIP).

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

During FY12, HQMC SAPR received only one victim inquiry referred by SAPRO, and this inquiry was resolved successfully.

Also in FY12, NCIS HQ received seven congressional inquiries regarding sexual assault investigations. NCIS resolved each of the inquiries.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your SAPR program. If you have begun assessing your SAPR program using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

The Functional Area checklist developed and used by HQMC SAPR and the Inspector General team during inspections includes a series of over 40 requirements, over half of which are the responsibility of the SARC. Other requirements on the checklist are charged to the Commanding General; the battalion, squadron, or equivalent command; the staff judge advocate; and the provost marshal office. While inspection findings have shown that the majority of the requirements have been met by every installation, those that were not met vary widely. Each shortcoming, however, is addressed with detailed instructions from HQMC SAPR for correction.

In addition, HQMC SAPR has continued to conduct unannounced 24/7 Helpline audits using the Department of the Navy (DON) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Guidance on Telephone Access to Sexual Assault Victim Support. While the large majority of calls during these audits were handled properly, a few corrective actions were needed involving the re-training of VAs/UVAs to ensure the ability to accurately communicate the reporting options and local resources.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office.

In 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommended the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations leverage each other's resources and expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents by consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. In response to the GAO recommendations, NCIS has partnered with the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USA CID) and U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) to develop joint training courses wherein highly qualified experts (HQEs) and subject matter experts (SMEs) are leveraged to create course curricula and instruct courses. Specifically, NCIS and the USA CID collaborated on an advanced training course which trained 62 NCIS employees in August and September 2012. The two-week course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, utilized USA CID HQE and SME instructors, primarily, and is scheduled to continue in FY13 with the first session in February 2013. Furthermore, the USA CID invited NCIS to participate in a curriculum review conference in January 2013 in furtherance of training development and collaboration. Additionally, NCIS received an invitation from AFOSI to attend their two-week advanced course in January 2013.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG.

Any changes recommended by DoD, Military Services, or Component IG have been reflected in the updated Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which is awaiting signature, and the Functional Area checklist, utilized during inspections by the Inspector General.

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

The following changes recommended by the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services have been reflected in the updated MCO 1752.5B, which is pending signature, as well as the Functional Area checklist, utilized during inspections by the Inspector General:

- The establishment of the multi-disciplinary Case Management Group (CMG) at the installation level to provide oversight of unrestricted report cases. MCO 1752.5B, pending signature, will establish the Deputy Installation Commander as the chair (non-delegable) of the CMG.
- The establishment of quarterly SAPR program reviews, which will be conducted with the CMG members to address administrative actions and process improvements, including SAPR training, prevention efforts, systemic issues, and local MOUs.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

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

In addition to DoD quarterly and annual reports, research and data collection activities in FY12 included:

- “Tone of the Force” and Gouge Sheet monthly summaries, which include a year-to-date tally of restricted reports and unrestricted reports, as well as a quarterly update of adjudicated cases.
- Weekly NCIS data reconciliations, performed to match up NCIS investigations with unrestricted reports in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).
- Expedited transfer tracking, which tracks the quantity of requests, approvals, and denials. This tracking also contains limited victim information and location.
- DoD Quarterly Reports, collects all information found in the data matrices of the present report.

Regarding training initiatives, HQMC SAPR has also tracked the progress of training initiatives, with specific regard to Take A Stand training, required for all non-commissioned officers, and All Hands training, required for every Marine.

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

Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) are used by Commanders to improve their ability to measure their command climate as it relates to sexual assault. SAPR-related survey items address perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. Each of these items have been heavily addressed in, and improved by, various SAPR training initiatives in FY12.

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

Constant and ongoing research is being conducted to support the improvement of SAPR programming, pertaining to both prevention efforts and response systems. Regarding the former, for example, research has decidedly shown the importance of bystander intervention and command climate, and SAPR training in FY12 was strengthened to include the inculcation of both imperatives accordingly. Regarding response efforts, SAPR has taken steps toward the implementation of Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will help reduce the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keep the victim better connected to the process, and manage better the intrusive nature of the process. Collaboration with subject matter experts has informed these and other SAPR initiatives, in addition to HQMC SAPR's internal research and exploration of best practices, analyses and trends in reporting data, and evaluations of SAPR training being conducted.

The Marine Corps has collaborated with the Institute of Defense Analyses (IDA), who will analyze sexual assault survey results from surveys conducted by the Department of the Navy and the Defense Manpower Data Center, and provide an assessment to inform SAPR decisions and actions. The analysis will describe Marines' perception of the nature and level of the sexual assault problem, the appropriateness of leadership's response to the problem, and root causes of unreported sexual assaults. IDA will develop recommendations for improving sexual assault prevention and response, be it through education, remediation, or treatment.

In addition, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS) included a "SAPR climate factor," which was developed to aid Commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. The survey contains six questions pertaining to the perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. The results of this survey will help to identify any improvements and gaps in these areas which will further inform victim care and prevention efforts in the future.

Furthermore, as a result of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted a survey of 40,000 male Marines and all female Marines to examine the prevalence of sexual assault. The results will be reviewed in FY13 and will inform prevention efforts moving forward.

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

Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5354.1D requires Commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 90 days of assuming command, and to ensure proactive strategies are initiated to monitor unit progress if needed. In addition, the Marine Corps will continue the use of DEOCS – though the online survey system run through the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) website has not been operational since September 2012.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

The Marine Corps SAPR Program has aligned itself with the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force, as specified in its five Lines of Effort (LOE), in the following ways:

1. Prevention

Prevention is identified in the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force as the most critical LOE. Accordingly, the majority of HQMC SAPR's initiatives in FY12 have focused on prevention training. Prevention initiatives specifically instructed by the Strategic Direction that were successfully implemented by HQMC SAPR include:

- Incorporating SAPR training into command training and as an inherent part of unit training, operations, and readiness. This was implemented via several training initiatives, including Command Team Training, completed by all command teams by 31 August 2012; Take A Stand, bystander intervention training, completed by all non-commissioned officers by 31 August 2012; and All Hands training for every Marine.
- Providing SAPR training and education programs during Professional Military Education (PME), to include Officer PME, in a larger effort to customize training across the various phases of a Marine's career. To this end, training is also being developed that is specific to Delayed Entry Programs, Recruit Depots, Entry-Level schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.
- Development of a two-hour Commanders Course, which will be conducted in four phases including: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command.
- Organizational climate assessments conducted by Commanders within 90 days of assuming command.
- Providing SAPR training at all Recruit Training Battalions and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of entry.

2. Investigation

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR recommends

leveraging the most experienced investigators in the conduct of sexual assault investigations. NCIS, through the creation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program, aligns with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by forming teams of investigators focused exclusively on SAPR and who have completed a training continuum of advanced DoD courses. Furthermore, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) aligns with the JCS by pursuing expanded interoperability with partner Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) through combined training courses and sharing of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs). Additionally, NCIS has participated in Executive Level council meetings consisting of the NCIS Executive Assistant Director for Criminal Investigations, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Executive Director and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Deputy Commanding Officer on a quarterly basis. The Executive Level council discusses issues of mutual concern, to include joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies. Sexual assault investigative practices and trends are discussed at each meeting.

3. Accountability

When sufficient evidence of a sexual assault exists, Commanders must review the full range of administrative and disciplinary options afforded by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and take action they deem appropriate within the limits of their authority. Consistent with the Strategic Direction, the Marine Corps is ensuring that judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel receive specialized training for responding to allegations of sexual assault. Additionally, the Marine Corps not only implemented the SecDef policy for withholding initial disposition authority for certain sexual assault offenses, but expanded that withhold to include all violations of Article 120, as well as violations of 120b, 125 (forcible sodomy), and any attempts to commit those offenses under Article 80, UCMJ.

The Marine Corps has revised its Model for Provision of Legal Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command SJA will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections (LSSS) and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams (LSST). The LSSSs and subordinate LSSTs will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area. This reorganization will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability.

The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring four highly qualified experts (HQEs). Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) Offices at Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; and Okinawa, Japan; these HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on prosecution of complex cases. One will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps (CDC) and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE

will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases and similarly complex cases.

4. Advocacy

In compliance with the Strategic Direction, the Marine Corps ensures that qualified, trained, and certified professionals serve as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs). New credentialing requirements have been mandated for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, to include the completion of 40 hours of specialized preapproved advocacy training and other requirements specified in the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). To further strengthen its response capability, the Marine Corps is hiring 25 additional full-time SARCs and 22 full-time SAPR VAs, as required by the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of FY12. Furthermore, HQMC SAPR is working towards the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service (i.e., medical, legal, counseling, etc.). This initiative is in line with the Strategic Direction which recommends the strengthening of service provider participation in an integrated victim services network of care.

5. Assessment

As instructed by the Strategic Direction, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) has been fully implemented. The migration was mitigated by extensive DSAID training, mandatory for every SARC, which consists of four modules that cover all functions of DSAID, including establishing initial SARC and VA profiles, creating and converting cases, transferring and closing cases, and business and administrative functions. In addition, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) survey of all female Marines and 40,000 male Marines was completed on 9 November. The Institute for Defense Analyses will analyze the data and provide feedback to the Marine Corps.

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

A Letter of Instruction (LOI) was issued to the Fleet on 28 February 2012 and MARADMIN 227/12 was published on 19 April 2012, specifying that Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) shall inform a victim of his/her right to request an expedited transfer. Both the LOI and the MARADMIN have been included as appendices to the present report.

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

There have been 34 requests/approvals and zero denials.

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

Upon reporting, victims are informed by Uniformed Victim Advocates of their right to request an expedited transfer. This right is reserved without the use of a military protective order. A Letter of Instruction on Submitting and Processing Transfers of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault was published 28 February 2012. MARADMIN 227/12 on the Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault was published 19 April 2012.

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

Migration to DSAID (from SAIRD) is complete. All SARCs are provided extensive DSAID training, as well as contact information for the DSAID Help Desk Support Team. HQMC SAPR has attends monthly control board meetings to discuss feasibility of suggested improvements to DSAID received from the field.

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

- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) continued its initiative in FY12 to train USMC prosecutors, paralegals, and investigators on processing sexual assault cases. TCAP primarily utilizes regionalized in-person training events to distribute knowledge and develop skillsets for our legal services personnel who are frequently early responders for victims of sexual assault. Course materials and subject matter are constantly updated to reflect changes in law and regulation applicable to the processing of sexual assault cases. In FY12, the Marine Corps began sending our prosecutors to the Special Victims Unit Investigations Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School in Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and will continue to send our trial counsel in FY13.
- The reorganization of the Marine Corps legal community includes several facets that improve our ability to successfully investigate and prosecute sexual assault cases. We created Regional Trial Counsel billets filled by senior judge advocates whose extensive experience provides effective regional supervision over the prosecution of courts-martial cases. This new construct provides for better sharing of resources throughout the legal community and ensures that complex cases, such as sexual assaults, are assigned to experienced counsel who are

best suited to handle them.

- The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring three civilian highly qualified experts (HQEs) to serve at the RTC offices at Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; and Okinawa, Japan. The HQEs will report directly to the cognizant RTC and will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on prosecution of complex cases. Principal functions will be to consult and mentor on the prosecution of complex cases, develop and implement training, and create standard operating procedures (SOPs) for investigation and prosecution of sexual assault and similarly complex cases. Consultation, advisory support, and training will be with trial counsel, legal services specialists, and law enforcement personnel throughout the region either in person or through interactive media. Additionally, the HQEs will be responsible for the training of all personnel with designated responsibilities associated with the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP). This will include being designated as the Regional Victim Witness Liaison Officer for Marine Corps Installations.
- Recent training initiatives continue to stress early coordination with criminal investigators in order to facilitate more effective prosecutions. Judge Advocate Division is working with NCIS leadership to coordinate training efforts to include special agents and judge advocates at the introductory level.
- In keeping with the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant's Strategic Action Plan, Judge Advocate Division continues to standardize the practice of law across the Marine Corps. In FY13, JAD will further implement a standard case file approach to all cases, including particulars related to sexual assault.
- Historically, NCIS has identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, medical providers, and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp Lejeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. Within Norfolk and Camp Lejeune, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and are functioning as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

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

these challenges.

MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the “SA-IDA” (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant’s direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses. Additionally, IDA is withheld to the SA-IDA for all other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident, whether committed by the alleged offender or the alleged victim (i.e., collateral misconduct).

The SA-IDA has the non-delegable responsibility for initial disposition as defined in Rule for Courts-Martial (RCM) 306. Commanders that are not SA-IDAs may not make an initial disposition in cases involved these offenses, but instead must forward the matter to the appropriate SA-IDA. Commanders at every level remain responsible for providing support and assistance to alleged victims, safeguarding the due process rights of alleged offenders, and maintaining good order and discipline within their units.

Prior to making an initial disposition decision, the SA-IDA must consult with a judge advocate. Once the initial disposition decision is made, the SA-IDA must document that decision. By practice, the disposition decision is being documented by using a “Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Memorandum” that is maintained by the cognizant Staff Judge Advocate.

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

If the assailant is a foreign national, the HQMC Judge Advocate Division will not have jurisdiction over the prosecution of the case.

NCIS is bound by the provisions of existing Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), which determines the role of law enforcement agencies investigating allegations of sexual assault and other crimes. In locations where a SOFA requires that the Host Nation law enforcement agencies serve as the primary investigating authority, NCIS procedures require that NCIS offer investigative assistance to the primary investigating authority while serving as a liaison between the effected command and the investigating authority. In the absence of a SOFA, the Host Nation retains authority over investigations of their nationals, in the event of a criminal allegation. In locations where the Host Nation lacks an established judicial system or the ability to investigate, NCIS may assume primary jurisdiction of a sexual assault investigation, after coordinating with the local U.S. military commander. In all cases, NCIS will monitor the investigation

and brief the command utilizing available documentation from the Host Nation and NCIS investigative efforts.

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

Prior to implementation of DTM 11-062, NCIS participated in a working group with representatives from the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the DoD IG. The purpose of the working group was to discuss potential impacts and share strategies for successful implementation. Additionally, the working group discussed the possibility of a combined storage facility for evidence issues associated with extended retention requirements. NCIS HQ tasked the Norfolk field office management team to assess the potential impact to storage as well as the possibility of NCIS' long-term storage facility being the joint storage facility for the MCIOs.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

Outcomes of all special and general courts-martial, including those related to sexual assault, are tracked using the Marine Corps Military Justice Case Management System (CMS). CMS was implemented by the Marine Corps in February 2010 and is an IBM Lotus Notes web-based program designed to:

- 1) Provide staff judge advocates (SJAs) and OICs of Legal Service Support Sections (LSSS) with an oversight tool for military justice cases;
- 2) Provide Navy-Marine Corps Appellate Review Activity (NAMARA) visibility over Marine military justice cases triggering appellate review by the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals or the Judge Advocate General of the Navy; and
- 3) Provide Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) oversight of the Service-level military justice mission from cradle to grave.

The local military justice office is responsible for accurately entering data immediately upon receipt of a Request for Legal Services (RLS) or information indicating an accused service member has been placed in pretrial confinement. Clerks continue to enter relevant information into CMS for all phases of the trial. At the conclusion of the trial phase, the military justice category will transfer the case to the court reporter section, which has responsibility for the case until the ROT is authenticated and the date the court reporter section enters as the date sent to review in the appropriate date field. After the court reporter section enters the date the case is sent to review, the Review section is responsible for the case until NAMARA confirms to the Review section that the case has been received by entering the date received at NAMARA. The Review Officer, responsible SJA, and HQMC are able to monitor the case throughout this

process.

OPNAVINST 3100.6J (Dec09) requires convening authorities consult with a judge advocate before final disposition of an adult sexual assault investigation. Resulting dispositions and a record of the consultation should be captured in the Office of Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Sexual Assault Disposition Report at the conclusion of administrative and/or judicial proceedings. In support of the OPNAVINST, NCIS requires case agents attach the Sexual Assault Disposition Report to the investigation so a record of the outcome is maintained. Since the creation of the original Sexual Assault Disposition Report, Congressional data requirements have evolved, forcing NCIS to revise the Sexual Assault Disposition Report. NCIS is considering a generic disposition report applicable to U.S. Navy and USMC investigations.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

The separation authority for all administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault which occur within one year of the unrestricted report of sexual assault must be an officer exercising General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA), and cannot be delegated further.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the system accountability-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Full migration to DSAID is complete and has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team. DSAID gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services.
- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions, is pending signature.
- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs) have been renamed to "SAPR program reviews" in MCO 1752.5B. Pending the release of the updated MCO, SAPR

program reviews will be conducted quarterly and will include all CMG members.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

As stated above, quarterly SAPR program reviews will be conducted at the installation level with all CMG members to address administrative actions and process improvements, including SAPR training, prevention efforts, systemic issues, and local MOUs. CMG members include installation Commanders and SARCs, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs. In addition, FY13 system accountability-related initiatives include:

- Continued accompaniment to regular no-notice IG inspections.
- Continued improvement of the 24/7 Helplines through unannounced monthly audits. In addition, a MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing. HQMC SAPR is also developing a resource binder/Standard Operating Procedure pertaining to the 24/7 Helplines for dissemination to the field.
- Plans to hire a SAPR Liaison to NCIS who will serve as a subject matter expert for matters related to law enforcement and criminal investigations, and who will work cooperatively with NCIS and Judge Advocate Division, accordingly.
- Compliance with Department of Defense and the Commandant’s guidance by withholding Initial Disposition Authority to the O-6 Special Court Martial Convening Authority for offenses including aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of UCMJ Art. 120, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of UCMJ Art. 120b, and all attempts to commit such offenses in violation of UCMJ Art. 80.
- Revision of the Marine Corps model for Provision of Legal Services Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams. These units will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area and will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability.
- Establishment of Complex Trial Teams (CTTs) at the regional level. CTTs will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a highly qualified expert (HQE).

- Plans to hire four highly qualified experts (HQEs), which will be completed by 31 December 2012. Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel Offices at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa. These HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the prosecution of complex cases. The fourth HQE will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases. In addition to assisting with complex cases, the HQEs will be expected to train and mentor new SJAs.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

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

Developed by an Operational Planning Team (OPT) comprised of senior officers and enlisted, the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan emphasized the Commandant's expectation for "Commanding Officers, Officers-in-Charge, and senior enlisted to spare no effort in changing the prevailing conditions and attitudes that are allowing this crime to happen among our ranks." Accordingly, Phase I of the Campaign Plan saw the successful completion of the following training initiatives: SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012; SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012; and Command Team Training (CTT), completed 31 August 2012. CTT consisted of SAPR Engaged Leadership Training by an Installation SARC, which stressed the importance of establishing a positive command climate; video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs); and lengthy discussions on the Commandant's White Letter 2-12, what defines sexual assault, and the legal process.

Following CTT, command teams conducted All Hands training, which includes discussions on what constitutes sexual assault, the impact of sexual assault, the obligation to protect fellow Marines, and bystander intervention. All Hands training also utilizes EDGs which contain fictional scenarios related to sexual assault and are designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs. Each scenario is followed by a lessons-learned synopsis recorded by a field grade or general officer. SAPR messaging, including reporting options, has also been incorporated into Welcome Aboard briefs conducted by Commanders.

Additionally, SAPR 8-Day Briefs were implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for all unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment

and way-ahead.

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

SAPR communication and outreach in FY12 included the following:

- Annual observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), with FY12 theme: “Hurts One. Affects All.” Promotion during SAAM targeted both Service Members and the general public. Promotion included Sexual Assault Awareness Information Cards and a Public Service Announcement Video of BGen Hedelund, MF Director, disseminated through websites and social media, and customized for each installation displaying specific 24/7 Helpline number.
- Increased publicity of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines and the DoD Safe Helpline, including on websites and posters.
- Continued collaboration with Public Affairs Offices for the creation of marketing products and messaging, including the bimonthly publication and dissemination of the Public Affairs Playbook, which contains updates on current and forthcoming SAPR initiatives.
- Continuation of monthly teleconferences with SARCs to disseminate standardized messaging and information and to expedite change.
- DON SAPRO-sponsored performances across the majority of Marine Corps installations of “No Zebras, No Excuses,” an educational stage show with content pertinent to SAPR issues.
- Regional Road Shows held by HQMC SAPR in February–March 2012 at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. Training during the Road Shows provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.
- The SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held 10–11 July 2012 at MCB Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August 2012.
- The Commandant’s Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a

command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

- The Commandant's White Letter 2-12 on sexual assault was disseminated in May 2012 to all Marines, stating his intent to have "Marines of all ranks thinking and talking about this issue."
- Ongoing Congressional engagement by the Director of the Marine and Family Programs Division and SAPR Branch Head, to include status updates of current SAPR initiatives, steps taken pertaining to forthcoming SAPR initiatives, and overall improvement of programs and Marine Corps climate.

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

- SARC and UVA information sheets and posters have been widely disseminated and posted in high-traffic areas, promoting contact information and clearly displaying victim reporting options. These posters contained both the 24/7 Helpline specific to the installation and the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Installation websites contain relevant SAPR information including reporting options, contact information, DoD Safe Helpline, and other resources.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Information Cards and a Public Service Announcements were disseminated during Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

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

An increase in reported sexual assaults between FY11 and FY12, including an increase in the amount of reports for incidents occurring over 365 days prior, suggests that confidence and awareness in the response system are likewise increasing. Also, HQMC SAPR counted seven reports that were converted from restricted to unrestricted in FY12. No reports were converted in FY11.

In addition, the NCIS Text and Web Tip Line has received 1,328 tips covering a wide range of information. During that period, NCIS received 44 tips regarding sexual assaults that provided enough detail that the information was forwarded to the relevant field office for action deemed appropriate.

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

audience of each partnership.

Active partnerships continue to exist with all of the Federal Services. Particularly in joint environments, the Marine Corps encourages formal collaboration and coordination with host Services to ensure victims receive proper delivery of service and support.

Also regarding victim care, working relationships at the installation level have been maintained with various local medical treatment facilities, law enforcement, rape crisis centers, and SARTs.

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

Since the beginning of FY12, HQMC SAPR participated in the following congressional events:

- 26 March 2012 – House Armed Services Committee Briefing, attended by MajGen Ary, BGen Hedelund, BGen Reynolds, BGen Rudder, Col Montanus, Capt Repair, Congressional staffers Jeannette James and Deb Wada, Josh (from Representative Speier's office), and three unidentified staffers.
- 28 March 2012 – Eighteen Marines met privately with Congressional Representatives (including Representatives Speier, Pingree, Sanchez, and Davis) to speak candidly on sexual assault. No media was present.
- 9–13 April 2012 – SAPR event on Capitol Hill for Congressional Members and staffers (as part of Sexual Assault Awareness Month).
- 25 April 2012 – HQMC SAPR attended DoD-sponsored "Pizza Briefs" on Capitol Hill, also attended by over 30 House staffers. Topics included the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting, how to change a restricted report to an unrestricted report, how assaults are addressed in Joint environments, and how decisions are made as to whether the civilian or military justice system will adjudicate an assault.
- 24 September 2012 – Capitol Hill meet-and-greet with staffers (Sarah Outterson and Don Bergin) for Representatives Tsongas and Turner; attended by SAPR Branch Head and Deputy Branch Head.
- 22 October 2012 – STAFFDEL coordinated by OLA, attended by the following nine staffers:
 - Don Bergin, Director of Military Intelligence and Foreign Affairs, and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congressman Mike Turner.
 - Sara Outterson, Legislative Assistant and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congresswoman Niki Tsongas.
 - Maj. Christy Orser, Military Fellow (USA) and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congresswoman Niki Tsongas.

- ♦ Meghan Stringer, Legislative Assistant for Congresswoman Virginia Foxx.
 - ♦ Joe Sheehy, Legislative Director for Congresswoman Grace F. Napolitano.
 - ♦ Nishith Pandya, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Bobby L. Rush.
 - ♦ Sonya M. Sperry, Legislative Correspondent for Congressman William Keating.
 - ♦ Jeremy Wilson-Simerman, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Ron Barber.
 - ♦ Cheri Hoffman, Ph.D., Acting Legislative Director for Congresswoman Louise M. Slaughter.
- 5 November 2012 – Submitted briefing requested by Congresswoman Niki Tsongas and Congressman Mike Turner on the status of FY12 NDAA provisions. Contained updates pertaining to expedited transfers; increasing number of full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators; SAPR training modules at each level of Professional Military Education.

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

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the response-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, awaiting final approval and pending signature, will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions.
- Regional Road Shows were held by HQMC SAPR in February–March 2012 at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. Training during the Road Shows provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.
- Monthly teleconferences have continued between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters.
- The SAPR SharePoint website has been maintained and utilized.
- HQMC SAPR regularly accompanies the Inspector General teams to “no notice” inspections of Installation SAPR programs. HQMC SAPR has also accompanied the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- While “Sex Signals” was not performed at any Marine Corps installation in FY12, a contract has been put in place for over 70 performances at the majority of installations throughout FY13. “No Zebras, No Excuses,” another stage show which demonstrates the importance of bystander intervention, was sponsored by DON SAPRO for several performances across Marine Corps installations in FY12. “No Zebras, No Excuses” is produced by Central Michigan University.
- The SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held 10–11 July 2012 at MCB Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August 2012.
- The Spring 2012 edition of SAPR newsletter was released, addressing the following topics: the Commandant’s Operational Planning Team, expedited transfers, DSAID transition, and the June 2012 SARC Conference.
- Training for trial counsel, staff judge advocates, and military justice supervisors within Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) included SAPR policies, victim rights, evidence, and trial advocacy skills.
- The Commandant’s Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

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

In FY13, SAPR will continue to create messaging and materials disseminable to all stakeholders in order that current SAPR resources and services are known and understood. Specific initiatives will include:

- Annual observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, with new messaging and theme that reflect current initiatives and issues.

- Continued collaboration with Public Affairs Offices for messaging and marketing material, including posters, brochures, information papers, etc.
- SAPR Conference is scheduled for August, where refresher training will be conducted for SARCs and VAs.
- Release of MCO 1752.5B, which is pending signature.
- Continued monthly teleconferences between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters as needed.
- A contract has been awarded for the continued performance of “Sex Signals” across the majority of Marine Corps installations – over 70 performances will be scheduled. “No Zebras, No Excuses” will again be funded by DON SAPRO in FY13.
- Planned release of Winter 2013 edition of SAPR newsletter, highlighting pertinent SAPR topics.
- Health Services personnel will continue the Department of the Navy sexual assault and sexual assault first responder training.
- The Chaplain of the Marine Corps is creating a strategic communications plan that incorporates SAPR messaging.

In March 2013, NCIS plans to host an internal symposium of middle and senior leadership to insure the NCIS management team shares an understanding of evolving SAPR policies and procedures, as well as, NCIS plans of action and milestones.

6.9. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

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

During FY12, the Marine Corps SAPR Program succeeded in carrying out the Phase I initiatives outlined by the Commandant’s Operational Planning Team (OPT) in the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. Large-scale training initiatives were successfully implemented utilizing a top-down leadership model, with the intent to reduce stigma, to deepen the engagement of leadership, and to increase awareness of the devastating impact of sexual assault on the Marine Corps, and thus the responsibility of all Marines to prevent

it. Emphasizing command climate and bystander intervention, the training charges leadership with establishing an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime – especially sexual assault – but remains unequivocal in its assertion that the inherent duty of preventing sexual assault belongs ultimately to Marines of every rank.

This invigoration of SAPR training included five principle components: SAPR General Officers Symposium, SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, Command Team Training, Take A Stand bystander intervention training, and All Hands training. This Corps-wide surge increased awareness and reporting rates for FY12, to include reports by Marines who were victimized over one year prior – a testament to the establishment of a command climate in which victims feel more empowered and confident in reporting.

While these initiatives were successful, the Marine Corps recognizes the need to continue to expand and strengthen its prevention training. To this end, SAPR training is now provided at Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs) and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of arrival. SAPR is also focusing on the implementation of SAPR training in the Delayed Entry Program, Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools, and strengthening the training at Professional Military Education. The adopted building block approach customizes training to the specific phase in a Marine's career, ensuring that SAPR messaging remains new, engaging, and relevant.

The increase in reporting can also be attributed to SAPR's ongoing efforts in improving its victim care and response systems. These efforts include the strengthening of number in SAPR personnel in the field, as well as an increase in the advocacy training. The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring 25 full-time Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and 22 full-time Victim Advocates (VAs) at the MEF/Division/Wing/Group level and select MOS schools across the Marine Corps. All SARCs, VAs, and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) are now required to complete a 40-hour victim advocacy training program as part of the credentialing requirements that must be completed by 1 October 2013.

Other major SAPR initiatives in FY12 included:

- The reorganization and reinvigoration of HQMC SAPR, including the separation from Behavioral Health as a stand-alone branch and the assignment of an O-6 (Colonel) from an operational command.
- Continued implementation of Case Management Group meetings, held on a monthly basis by Installation SARCs. These meetings are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- The infusion of SAPR training with video-based EDGs, which contain scenarios

related to sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, the EDGs define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. Presenting situations in which victimization can be prevented, the EDGs show what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes.

- Migration to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), which gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services. Migration to DSAID has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team.
- SAPR 8-Day Briefs were implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for all unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment and way-ahead.
- Further enhancement, promotion, and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation.
- The reorganization of Marine Corps legal support directed by the Commandant to provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. This reorganization will more effectively accomplish the two distinct and competing legal support missions: processing increasingly litigious, contested and scrutinized courts-martial; and providing real-time, decentralized, command legal advice to battlefield Commanders.

While each of these and other initiatives were successful in improving SAPR programming and services throughout the Marine Corps in FY12, HQMC SAPR will continue to find new and better ways to meet the remaining challenges of reducing the incidence of sexual assault, of keeping training fresh and relevant to Marines of all ranks, and of further increasing confidence among victims. SAPR continues to be a victim-centric program and remains unwavering in its commitment to victim care. Response systems have been strengthened by an increase in advocacy training and a heightened focus on ensuring that all victims of sexual assault receive supportive services that preserve their dignity and safety.

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

The second phase – the *Implementation* Phase – of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan officially began on 10 November 2012, and is scheduled to be completed within six months to one year from that date. The *Implementation* Phase will see the continuation and expansion of SAPR's aggressive prevention training initiatives. A new two-hour

Commanders Course for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders is being conducted in four phases, including: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command. The training will meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant. A new version of bystander intervention training is also currently in development for junior enlisted Marines, and will include several new video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs).

In addition, SAPR is working to strengthen and include SAPR training in entry-level schools, Delayed Entry Programs, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Military Occupational Specialty schools, Officer PME, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

Other SAPR initiatives planned in conjunction with the above *Implementation* Phase training efforts include:

- Establishment of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.
- Upstaffing of 25 full-time civilian Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and 22 SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs).
- SAPR Conference, scheduled for 27–29 August 2013 at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, where refresher training will be conducted for SARCs and VAs.
- A MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing. HQMC SAPR is also developing a resource binder/Standard Operating Procedure pertaining to the 24/7 Helplines for dissemination to the field.
- Development of a “Scared Straight” video, with support from Quantico Combat Camera. Focusing on legal consequences, the video will include Marines convicted of non-violent sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions that led up to the incident – with the overall aim to deter committing the crime of sexual assault.

- Plan to hire a SAPR Liaison to NCIS who will serve as a subject matter expert for matters related to law enforcement and criminal investigations, and who will work cooperatively with NCIS and Judge Advocate Division, accordingly.
- Plan to hire Victim Care Liaison who will serve as the subject matter expert for program policies and procedures and liaison with the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), to help develop true standards of care that reflect medical competencies based on technical knowledge and field experience.
- Awarding of a contract for the educational improv comedy show “Sex Signals” to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation). “Sex Signals” addresses primarily the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO is renegotiating contracts for the performances of “No Zebras, No Excuses” throughout FY13, a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.
- Revision of the Marine Corps Model for Provision of Legal Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams. These units will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area and will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. Additionally, complex trial teams will be established at the regional level. Complex trial teams will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a highly qualified expert (HQE).
- Plans to hire four highly qualified experts (HQEs) are being completed. Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel Offices at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa. These HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the prosecution of complex cases. The fourth HQE will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases. In addition to assisting with complex cases, the HQEs will be expected to train and mentor new SJAs.
- Publication of a new version the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) order, which will be a stand-alone document that will highlight

the importance of VWAP to Commanders.

- Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). The updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs). Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

Sustaining the success of these and other SAPR initiatives will be the focus of the *Sustainment* Phase, the third and final phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. In addition to sustainment, long-term goals and initiatives identified by HQMC SAPR include the following:

- Exploration of research avenues to gain better understanding of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as it relates to sexual assault.
- Enhancement of quality assurance practices within the SAPR community, specifically through the establishment of “site assist teams” comprised of subject matter experts to cross-train Installation and Command SARCs, VA, and UVAs.
- Further analysis of command climate, restricted and unrestricted reporting rates to assess effectiveness of efforts to-date.
- Increased collaboration with the Substance Abuse Prevention Program to ensure a unified approach to prevention and awareness of risk factors and prevention.
- Large-scale data analysis assessment related to all sexual assault data available (SIRs, DSAID, surveys, etc.), which may require the upstaffing of HQMC SAPR personnel to manage comprehensive data analysis requirements.

In addition to effective sustainment and deterrence, engaged leadership, and empowered reporting, the desired End State identified in the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan includes the permanent establishment of an evolved culture that universally recognizes sexual assault as a crime that is incompatible with the core values of honor, courage, and commitment. While the Marine Corps is proud of its encouraging progress thus far, it will never cease in its efforts to find new and better ways to strengthen its sexual assault prevention and response efforts in FY13 and beyond.

7.3. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Navy

1. Analytic Discussion – United States Navy

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

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

United States Navy (USN)

In Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reported 527 unrestricted sexual assault investigations for the U.S. Navy (USN) compared to FY11 where NCIS reported 408 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated for the USN. This is a 29% increase in unrestricted investigations from FY11 to FY12. In terms of completed investigations, 332 investigations came to completion in FY12 compared to 225 completed investigations reported in FY11, a 47% increase from FY11 to FY12. Proportional to the number of cases initiated in each of these years, this is a 14% increase between FY11 and FY12.

Analysis

During FY12, there was a 29% increase in sexual assault investigations. From FY11 Although it is always challenging to interpret the meaning of statistical data, factors identified here include training, education, and awareness campaigns, changes caused by top-down motivation to pursue and reduce sexual assaults in the military, and changes in qualifications needed to start an investigation via the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). It is important to note that an increase in unrestricted sexual assault investigations is the result of various factors and may not represent an increased incidence of sexual assault.

During the last several fiscal years, there has been a strong education campaign Navy/Marine Corps-wide, to educate Sailors, Marines, and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (restricted and unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual

assault which increased this year to include even more possible victims, and crime prevention initiatives. In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution” provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. Finally, NCIS requires annual in-service training focusing on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs through the Crime Reduction Program (CRP). Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. During the first quarter of FY12, special agents and affiliates conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN and USMC Service members and civilian attendees.

Additionally, changes that occurred on June 28, 2012 to military law via the UCMJ contributed to the number of investigations initiated. Under these changes, a broader definition of sexual contact was changed to include any part of the body touched for sexual gratification instead of just the sexual regions (e.g., the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks). Awareness campaigns on these changes were disseminated Department of Navy-wide and may have increased reporting and investigations where a victim or investigator may not have thought the case qualified under the law.

USN sexual assault investigations also increased in the number of completed investigations. In order to report that an investigation has been completed for the purpose of this report, the investigation has to have opened and closed within the 12 months captured in the fiscal year. Cases that are initiated later in the fiscal year are less likely to come to completion before the end of the fiscal year compared to cases initiated at the beginning. A change in the reporting trend for FY12 illustrated that, indeed, more investigation were initiated at the end of the year than earlier in the year. FY11 investigations were equally distributed among the four quarters with the last two quarters equaling 52% of the cases for the year. However, the last two quarters of FY12 contained 59% of the cases initiated. Investigations for USN cases increased in every

quarter during FY12 compared to the same periods in FY11. The specific percent increases are: 16% during the first quarter, 5% during the second quarter, 59% during the third quarter, and 31% during the fourth quarter. Despite the increases in initiated cases, Agents were also able to increase the number of cases completed in FY12 by 47%.

Sixty-eight percent of the USN investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions of Norfolk (Virginia), Northwestern United States (U.S.), Southwestern U.S., Central U.S., and the Far East. The higher incidence rates of sexual assault investigations in these areas is explained by many reasons including naval force population and the location of homeports for ships and vessels. Navy implemented numerous training and awareness campaigns to equip and educate personnel operating in this region as well as program management initiatives focused on prevention and reduction in the incidence of sexual assaults in these areas. For example, NCIS Special Agents and command leadership at Great Lakes collaborated on many initiatives to reduce sexual assault crime in their area. Understanding the connection of alcohol, especially underage drinking, to sexual assaults, they initiated an undercover operation to bust off-base parties attended by USN Service members. This operation reduced the number of Service members who participated in these parties and the number sexual assaults that occurred in the area.. More research is needed to understand the effectiveness of these types of initiatives.

Some statistics in this report include information tracked by NCIS that are not derived solely from data provided in the attached matrices. This information allows for a more complete analysis of Unrestricted Reporting.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

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

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

United States Navy

Types of Offenses

Aggravated sexual assault was the largest category of sexual offenses investigated by NCIS for the USN in FY12. These cases comprise approximately 28% (150) of all USN sexual assault investigations initiated in FY12, followed closely by rape investigations which although had slightly less investigations also accounted for 28% (147) of investigations initiated in FY12. Although these two sexual assault categories remain consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations have declined compared to FY11 and rape investigations have increased compared to FY11. In addition, wrongful sexual contact incidents accounted for 19% (99) of the USN investigations initiated in FY12 and also decreased from FY11. This trend is expected to continue for FY13 as result of amendment to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

The completed 332 investigations in FY12 had a total of 356 victims of which 81 (23%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual assault, 97 (27%) were investigated as potential victims of rape, and 101 (28%) were investigated as potential victims of wrongful sexual contact. An additional four (1%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual contact, 24 (7%) were investigated as potential victims of non-consensual sodomy, and 40 (11%) were investigated as potential victims of abusive sexual contact.

Demographic Trends

Victims who were involved in USN FY12 initiated investigations were predominantly white (76%) and female (89%). Eighty-six percent of the victims were either a U.S. civilian or an enlisted Service member with a rank of E2, E3, E4, or E5. Enlisted E3 ranked victims represented a third of the total number of victims and made up the most numerous group. The ages of the victims ranged between 18 and 46 years old with the most common victim age being 19 years old, followed closely by 20 and 21-year old victims. Sixty-five percent of the victims were between the ages of 19 and 24 years. The ages of the USN data reflect an even distribution in the key age range (19-24 years old) vice a tight cluster.

Approximately 86% (480) of the 556 victims involved in USN investigations were Service members, 97% (464) of which were USN service members. Eighty percent (371) of the USN victims made allegations against their fellow USN service members (Blue-on-Blue incidents); and approximately 2% (11) of the USN enlisted victims made allegations against USN officers.

There were a total of 55 sexual assault allegations made that involved victims and subjects of the same gender (e.g., male-on-male, female-on-female) of which 75% (42) Service member victims made allegations against other Service members followed by approximately 13% (7) Service member victims reporting that they were sexually assaulted by unknown subjects.

In looking at only completed cases, the incident locations occurred in very close proximity to the victim. In 40% of the investigations, incidents occurred on a victim's home base (35%) or victim's off-base residence (5%). Twenty-one percent of incident locations had no proximity to the victim. The significance of the victim's proximity to the incident location is that many victims have to live and work in the very same environment where the incident occurred.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interests (CAI)

The USN had 29 total unrestricted sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) during FY12: one in Kuwait, one in Iraq, two in Djibouti, three in Afghanistan, nine in the United Arab Emirates, and 13 in Bahrain. Thirteen CAI investigations were completed with subject dispositions in FY12, with 16 pending additional investigative or adjudicative actions.

A total of 30 victims of sexual assault were documented. Three victims were male and 27 were female. Of these, one victim was a U.S. civilian and 29 were Service members (27 of which were USN members) with various ranks including E3-E6 enlisted personnel and O1-O2 ranked officers. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 19 and 46 years.

NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in all deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, similar response capabilities exist.

All 43 USN Service members who requested expedited transfers were reassigned this fiscal year. Within Navy, the only request received from a CAI came from a Sailor who desired to be transferred from Bahrain where she reported that she had been sexually assaulted.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**

- **Other (Please explain)**

United States Navy

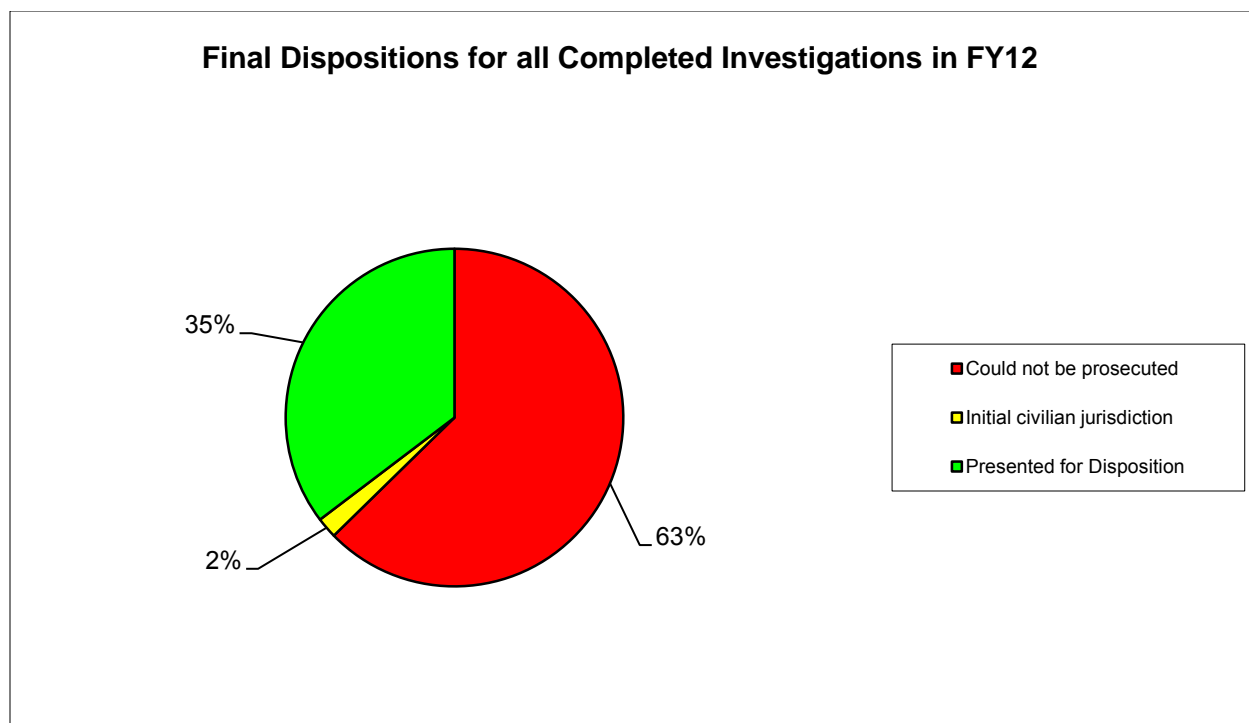
Demographic Trends

Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from unrestricted reports opened and closed in FY12 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 354 subjects in 332 sexual assault investigations, initiated and completed in FY12. Of the 354 subjects, 278 (79%) were members of the USN and seven (2%) were from other services. An additional four (1%) were foreign nationals, 11 (3%) were U.S. civilians, and 54 (15%) were unidentified individuals.

The FY12 completed USN investigations involved 328 (93%) male subjects and eight (2%) female subjects. Of the 354 subjects, 285 Service member subjects were identified. The majority (54%) were between the E3 to E6 range of rank. However, all the enlisted ranks as well as O-1 to O-5 personnel were represented in the data. Information about the age of the subjects was varied, dispersed between a large range of ages spanning 36 years. The largest cluster was that of subjects aged 19 to 24 years, accounting for 36% of the data.

Disposition Trends

Disposition data must be examined in terms of all cases closed during a specified period vice all cases opened and closed. Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received and, as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of accuracy in this section, we have included all dispositions in section D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY12). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY12.



Could not be prosecuted

In FY12, there were 501 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Sixty-three (315) of the subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: the subject was unknown (91), the evidence was insufficient (84), the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (64), the allegation was unfounded by Command (meaning it was false or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense) (49), lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects NOT subject to UCMJ) (19), statute of limitations expired (4), or subject died or deserted (4).

There was a 57% increase in the number of unknown subjects in completed sexual assault investigations from FY11 (58) to FY12 (91). Proportional to the total number of subjects with dispositions in each of these years, this represents a 13% increase from FY11 to FY12.

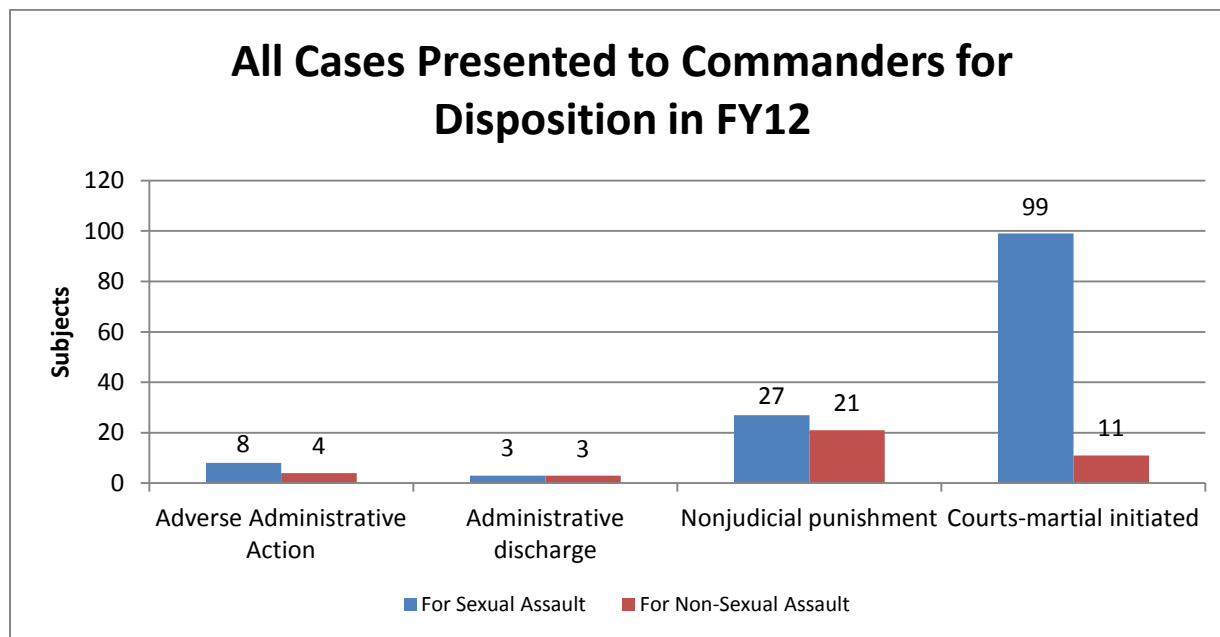
Initial civilian jurisdiction

In 10 of the remaining subjects, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition

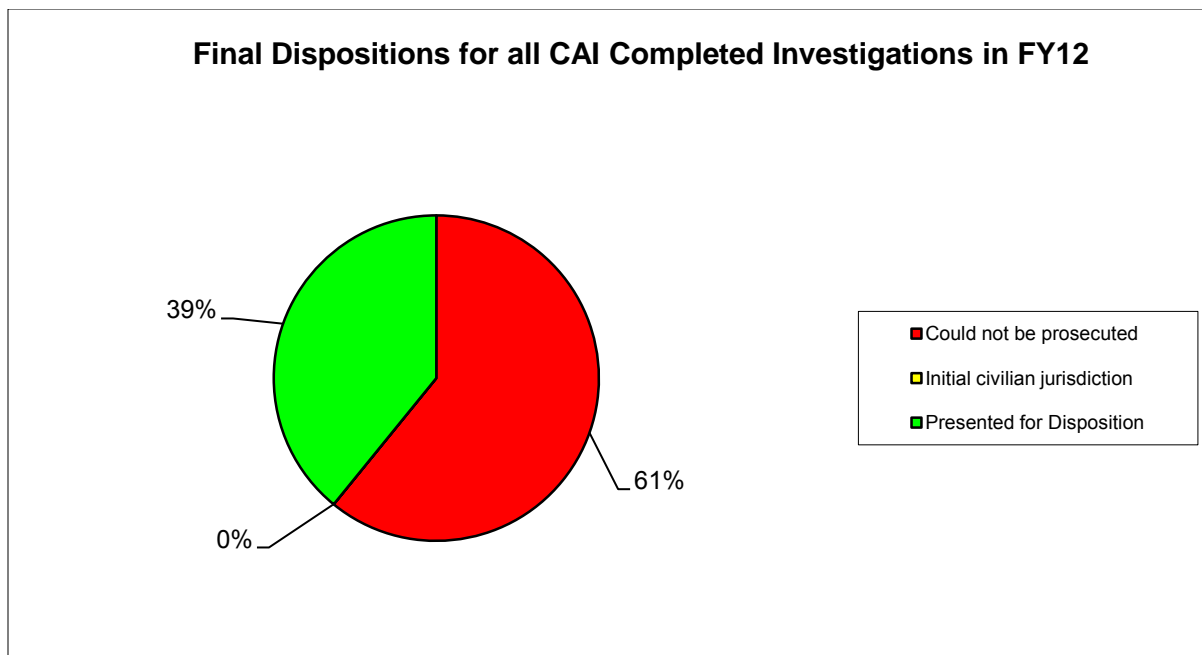
In total, 176 subject cases were presented to commanders for a disposition decision in FY12. In conjunction with a sexual assault offense, Commanders preferred courts-martial charges against 99 subjects, conducted non-judicial punishment against 27

subjects, administratively discharged three subjects, and took adverse administrative action against eight subjects. In addition, for non-sexual assault offenses, Commanders preferred Courts-Martial charges against 11 subjects, administered non-judicial punishment for 21 subjects, administratively discharged three subjects and took other administrative actions against four subjects.

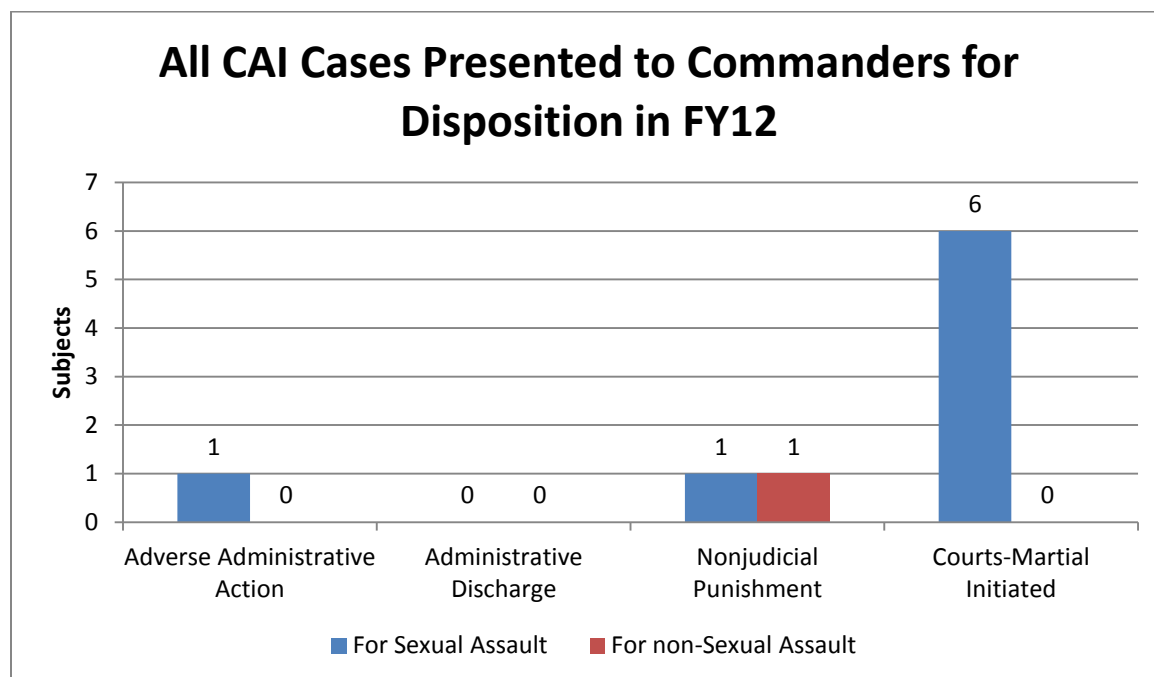


Experience in Combat Areas of Interests

A total of 36 subjects of sexual assault were documented in combat areas for the USN investigations. Of these, 29 were enlisted Service members (E-3 – E-6) or Officers (O-2, O-3, or O-5). One subject was a U.S. civilian, two were Foreign Nationals, and four were unidentified individuals. All subjects in the CAI investigations were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 21 and 43 years; which is slightly less dispersed than the age ranges of the total subjects mentioned above.



Of the 480 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault in FY12, there were 28 subject dispositions related to the incidents occurring in the Combat Areas of Interest. Fourteen could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (1), insufficient evidence (2), no subject identified (3), allegation unfounded by command (4), and victim died or deserted (4).



The remaining nine subject cases were presented to commands for disposition decision. Courts-martial charges were preferred (initiated) against six subjects while non-judicial punishment, adverse administrative actions and non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault were taken against the remaining three subjects.

The locations of the incidents varied, due most likely to the nature of the Navy's mission. Bahrain had the highest number of sexual assault incidents at 45%, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 31%, Afghanistan with 10%, Djibouti with 7%, and Iraq and Kuwait with 3% each.

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

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

United States Navy

Descriptive Data

During FY12, USN had identical data trends concerning sexual assault incidents reported as occurring on-base (46%) and off-base (46%), which was fairly consistent over the last few years. In FY11, 43% and 44% of sexual assaults were reported as occurring on- and off-base, respectively. USN investigations indicate most (57%) of the sexual assault incidents occurred domestically (within the U.S.) with 29% occurring outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Additional location information revealed that most of the USN sexual assaults occurred at a residence (28%), aboard a ship (15%), in the barracks or bachelor/officer quarters (14%), or at a hotel (13%). Meaning that 70% of the sexual assaults occurred within proximity to a private living space.

In FY12, 32% of all USN sexual assault investigations were reported within three days of the incident and an additional 24% in the following four to 30 days. This indicates an overall 57% rate concerning reporting within the first 30 days of the incident. Although most of the sexual assault offense categories showed consistency with the overall rate, reports for rape deviated slightly. Reports of rape were more likely to be delayed in the reporting process compared to aggravated sexual assault and sexual contact categories, with only 46% of reports being made within the first 30 days. When dealing with biological evidence, it is imperative that it be collected and processed within three days of the

incident. Having only 28% of the investigations of rape initiated within that critical three-day period posed additional investigative and adjudicative challenges.

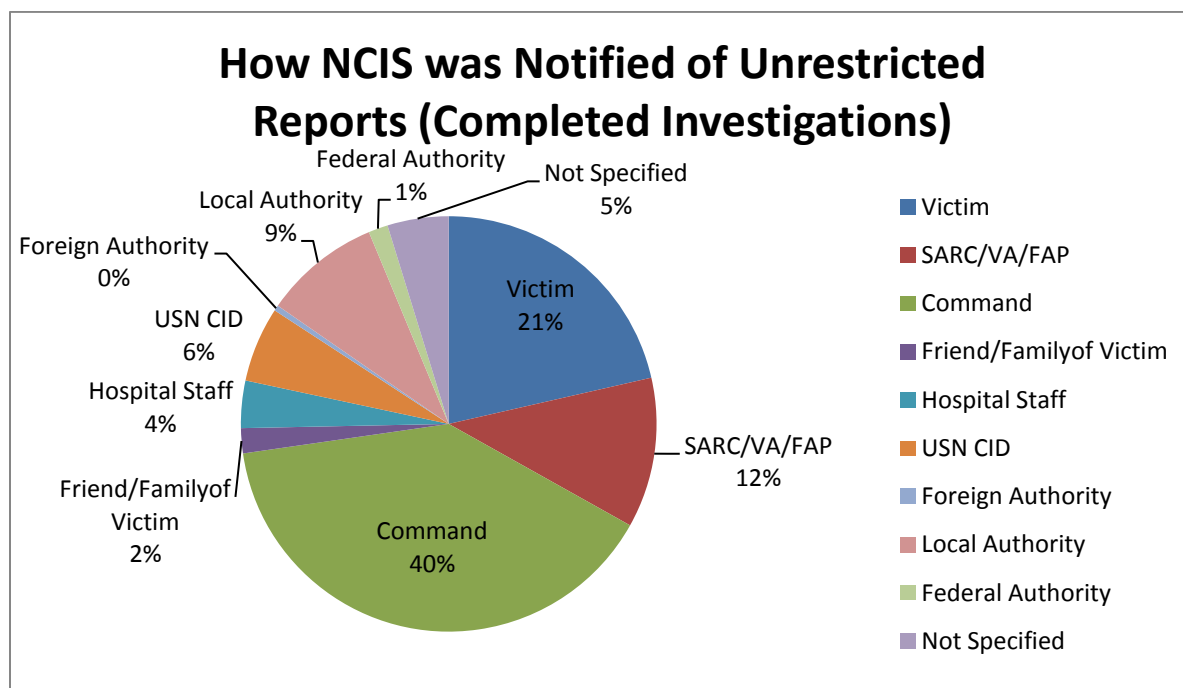
Where reported, Saturdays and Sundays comprised 33% of the day of incident reported for sexual assault; with Friday added to the equation, 44% of the sexual assault incidents occurred during the “weekend” or off duty hours. An additional 34% of reports lacked information regarding specific dates of incidents. Information about the specific time a sexual assault occurred is challenging for victims to recall as well as investigators to determine. This information is absent in roughly 74% of all the USN sexual assault reports. In the reports that did maintain temporal information, the midnight to 6am timeframe is the most often selected as the assault time period, accounting for 54% of the reports.

A contextual review was conducted on the situations surrounding sexual assault incidents present in USN cases where adjudication was complete in FY12. Of specific concern was the factor of alcohol. According to the victims, one or both of the parties involved in the sexual assault consumed alcohol prior to the incident in 25% of the investigations. The most common location for consuming the alcohol was off base at an unidentified location or at a bar, club, or restaurant. Consistent with the amount of victims reporting consumption of alcohol prior to the incident, 23% of victims also reported that they were incapacitated from the alcohol at the time of the incident. Other common activities that occurred at the time of the incident include sleeping (16%), socializing (9%), and consensual intimacy (7%), ranging from back massages to sexual acts. An additional 19% of the investigations did not have situational information available. One interesting factor reported by investigators was that 61% the victim and subject were alone at the time of the sexual assault incident; this reiterates the fact that sexual assaults are challenging to investigate and prosecute due to lack of evidence such as corroborating witnesses.

Investigations

In FY12, 527 unrestricted sexual assault Investigations were initiated. Of those, 332 were opened and closed (completed) during FY12. Completed investigations consisted of 354 subjects and 356 victims. Of these, 366 investigations involved a Service member victim who reported a Service member offender. Continued education campaigns focused on definitions and descriptions of possible instances of sexual assault, methods of reporting crimes as well as the services and resources available to the victims and witnesses was vital to maintaining Navy’s response capability to sexual assaults. Such promotions were accomplished to foster victim reporting and participation in investigative actions.

NCIS agents and investigators consistently work toward building better relationships with command leadership in crime reduction efforts. They are also challenged with developing collaborative relationships with many other different stakeholders. Reports of sexual assault are referred to NCIS many different autonomous parties as demonstrated in the below graph.



Considering investigations with completed adjudications, it is important to understand how these investigations were initiated. The majority of investigations are initiated upon notification from USN command personnel (40%). An additional 21% of investigations were initiated with NCIS at the direct request of the victim. This is an important number as it speaks to the confidence victims place in NCIS to provide assistance. Twelve percent of cases were initiated when NCIS was notified by a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), SAPR Victim Advocate (VA), or Family Advocacy Program representative. It is interesting to note that approximately 79% of the investigations were initiated through a military channel, making the awareness campaigns disseminated on military installations by NCIS of the utmost importance.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)

Sexual assault investigations are conducted with diligence regardless whether they occur in CONUS, OCONUS, or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) largely replicate those in the overall report. However, there were some minor differences. For instance, more of the reported sexual assaults in a CAI took place on-

base (55%) vice 46% that occurred on-base in non-combat areas. Only 46% took place in a private living space (i.e., residence, barracks, aboard ship, etc.) versus a 70% occurrence in non-combat areas. For Navy, more rapes were reported to have taken place in the combat areas (41%) compared to the overall trend of 28% of all USN initiated investigations. The increase in rape incidents in the combat areas is a departure from previous USN data trends. It is difficult to determine the cause for the increase because it could either be a higher incidence rate or a higher reporting rate. The incidence rate could be increased by changes to rules that are enforced at the Command level such as not allowing opposite genders in sleeping quarters or requiring service members to always be in pairs. An increase in reporting would be predicted by increased awareness campaigns or by changes in regulations such as the recent one that allows for victims to transfer commands within three days of reporting an incident of sexual assault. More information about the environment in the current combat areas and changes to that environment from last year is needed to make a better determination as to the reason for increased reports of rape.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

United States Navy

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement. SARC's do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports which are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the role of the SARC is to focus on support services (e.g., crisis intervention, referrals to advocacy, medical, and counseling services) and case management.

There were significant changes from FY11 to FY12 in the number of Restricted Reports that were reported to SARC's. There were 72 more reports in FY12 (246) than in FY11 (174), an increase of 42%. Several major factors may have contributed to this increase. First, technical improvements to SAPR Case Management System (CMS) during FY12, along with SARC increased proficiency in capturing SAPR data, produced a more complete and accurate data set. Additionally, the robust, multi-disciplinary educational initiatives within the Fleet, including the required SAPR-L(Leadership) training, Bystander Intervention (BI) training at technical training sites (i.e., "A" schools), "No Zebras"

presentations sponsored by DON SAPRO, and the required Navywide Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Campaign, helped increase Sailors' understanding of reporting options and fostered positive command climate change. When training levels increase and the stigma of reporting is removed, self-reporting tends to go up as victims feel more comfortable seeking services.

Of the 246 Restricted Reports, 97% (240) were made by Service member victims as follows: 92% (227) were Navy; 2% (6) were Army; 1% (3) identified as USMC, adult military dependents, or from an unknown Service; and >1% (1) was USCG. No reports were received for USAF personnel this year. Additionally, 2% (6) of the total number of Restricted Reports were made by civilians involving Service member assailants. Three percent (6) of the Restricted Reports incidents reported occurred prior to the victims' military service. Lastly, of the 227 Restricted Reports involving Navy Service Member, 1% (3) of the victims disclosed that they had been sexually assaulted by a superior individual in the position of authority and 43% (98) disclosed that they had been sexually assaulted by another Sailor (Navy on Navy).

Demographically, 83% (204) of the Restricted Reports involved female victims and 15% (37) involved males. In 2% (5) of the Restricted Reports, the victim's gender was indicated as unknown. Proportionately, there were no changes from FY11 and FY12 for victim age and paygrade ranges of restricted report victims. The majority were between the ages of 20 – 24 [44% (108)] and E1 – E4 [64%(158)], respectively.

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

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

United States Navy

Of the 246 Restricted Reports in FY12, 19% (47) were converted to Unrestricted Reports - a 9% increase from FY11 (32). Of the converted cases, 96% (46) were made by Service member victims and 4% (2) were non-Service member victims. Approximately 67% (165) of the Restricted Reports were made by Service members who indicated that they had been sexually assaulted by other Service members, 16% (39) involved Service members being assaulted by unknown subjects, 15% (36) by Service members who reported that non-Service members were their assailants, and 2% (5) involving Service members who sexually assaulted non-Service members (e.g., adult family members).

Based on victim disclosures for the 165 Service member on Service Member restricted reports, 44% (72) involved male-on-female incidents, 5% (9) involved male-on-male incidents, 2% (3) involved female-on-male incidents, and 1% (2) involved female-on-female incidents. Of the 5 Service member on non-Service member Restricted Reports, 60% (3) involved incidents where female victims were sexually assaulted by male subjects. Of the 36 Restricted Reports involving non-Service member subject on Service member victims, 36% (13) were female victims who made allegations that they had been sexually assaulted by a male, and 9% (3) involved sexual assaults involving victims and subjects of the same gender - 6%(2) were male-on-male incidents and 3% (1) involved incidents where female subjects sexually assaulted female victims.

Thirty-three percent (81) of Restricted Reports were reported as occurring on a military installation, 56% (137) occurred off base, and 11% (28) occurred in an unidentified location. Additionally, disclosures also indicated that of the incidents that occurred aboard ship, 4% (9) happened while the ship was underway (e.g., at sea) and 2% (4) while at port. Approximately 35% of sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred between midnight and 6 am, while 30% were reported to have occurred between 6 pm and midnight. The time was unknown for 25% of the reports. Most (29%), reported sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred on an unknown day, while 18% of cases reportedly occurred on Saturday, and 13% of cases on Sunday. Approximately 33% (82) of cases were reported within three days of the incident. Based on victim disclosures in the 248 Restricted Reports in FY12, alcohol was consumed by the victim and subject in approximately 33% (81) and 26% (65) by victims and subjects, respectively. According to victims' disclosures, drugs were consumed by the victim in approximately 2% (4) cases and by the subject in 1% (2) of the incidents.

There was one Restricted Report of sexual assault for Navy in Combat Areas of Interest (Bahrain), which reflects a 67% decrease from FY11 (3). The case involved an E1-E4 female USN Service member who was between the ages of 20 - 24 and reported the incident within four to 30 days of the sexual assault. The incident involved Service Member subject from another Service and occurred on the installation. The incident occurred on Thursday between the hours of 6 pm and midnight.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

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

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

- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY12, there were 1,419 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requests or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 1,166 (82%) were made to military support services: 270 (23%) for medical, 343 (29%) for mental health, 352 (30%) for victim advocacy, and 201 (18%) for legal. In addition, 253 (18%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 75 (30%) for medical, 116 (45%) for mental health, 27 (11%) for victim advocacy, and 35 (14%) for legal. FY12 support service referrals for Service members reflect a 32% increase from FY11 (1,074).

There were no support services referrals for Service members in CAI.

In FY12, there were 85 cases where a SAFE was conducted, a 24% decrease from FY11 (106). There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

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

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

In FY12, there were 410 total support service referrals for Restricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs upon the victims' request and need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support as well as victim advocacy services. Of these total referrals, 300 (73%) were made to military facilities; including 114 (38%) for mental health, 92 (31%) for medical, 65 (22%) for victim advocacy, and 29 (9%) for legal. In addition, 110 (27%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 70 (64%) for mental health, 24 (22%) for medical, 7 (6%), and 9 (8%) for legal services. FY12 service referrals reflect a 6% increase from FY11 (386).

One support service referral was made for military mental health services for the sole Restricted Report case made in the CAI.

Similarly as in FY11, there were 17 Restricted Report cases where a SAFE was conducted in FY12. There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

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

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

FY12 was the first year data referrals for support services for non-Service members was collected. There were 154 total support service referrals for Unrestricted Reports for non-Service members (e.g., DOD civilians, adult military dependents, contractors, etc.). Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support. Of the total number of referrals, 90 (58%) were made to military support services: 29 (32%) for medical, 39 (44%) for mental health, and 22 (24%) for legal assistance. In addition, 64 (42%) referrals were made to civilian support services as follows: 31 (48%) for mental health, 20 (32%) for medical, and 13 (20%) for legal services.

There were no support services referrals for civilians in CAI.

In FY12, there were 16 cases where a SAFE was conducted. There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Marine Corps

1. Analytic Discussion – United States Marine Corps

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

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

United States Marine Corps (USMC)

In FY 2012 (FY12), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reported 333 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations for the USMC compared to FY11 where NCIS reported 282 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated for the USMC. This is an 18% increase in Unrestricted investigations from FY11 to FY12. In terms of completed investigations, 334 investigations came to completion in FY12 compared to 314 completed investigations reported in FY11, an increase of 6% from FY11 to FY12. In FY12, there were 102 Restricted Reports of sexual assault compared to 51 Restricted Reports in FY11, a 100% increase.

Analysis

As stated, between FY11 and FY12, there was an 18% increase in sexual assault investigations and a doubling of Restricted Reporting. While interpreting the meaning of statistical data is always challenging, factors contributing to this increase include aggressive training and awareness campaigns, highlighted by a series of "Heritage Briefs" by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as well as several SAPR training initiatives advanced by the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. Specific training initiatives included Command Team Training for all Commanders and Sergeants Major, Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all non-commissioned officers, and All Hands training for all Marines. In FY12, the majority of Marines received at least 10 hours of SAPR-specific training. In addition to leadership's motivation to pursue and reduce sexual assaults in the military, changes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), pertaining specifically to the qualifications needed to start an investigation, likely contributed to the increase in the number of investigations. It is important to note that an increase in reports of sexual assault is the result of various factors, and may not represent an increased incidence of the crime, but rather an increased awareness and willingness to report on the part of the victim.

The last several years have seen a strong Marine Corps-wide campaign to educate Marines, Sailors, and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) and victim care and services, which, along with crime prevention initiatives, have increased and improved. In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution" provided comprehensive investigative training.

Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the US Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs through the Crime Reduction Program (CRP). Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and Service Member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. During the 1st quarter of FY12, special agents and affiliates conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN, USMC Service Members and civilian attendees.

USMC and NCIS are working together to reduce the incidence of sexual assault in the military. It is a goal that NCIS and USMC have partnered to achieve together. To equip and train agents and investigators, NCIS requires annual in-service training focusing on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity. In light of the added effort to reduce sexual assaults in FY12, it was expected that investigations would increase accordingly, which is what the data shows.

Another factor that contributed to the number of investigations initiated were changes to the UCMJ that went into effect on 28 June 2012. Under these changes, a broader definition of sexual contact was changed to include any part of the body touched for sexual gratification instead of just the sexual regions (e.g., the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks). Awareness campaigns on these changes were disseminated across the Department of the Navy and may have increased reporting and investigations where previously a victim or investigator may not have thought the case qualified under the law.

Although Sexual Assault investigations increased in FY12, the number of opened and completed investigations decreased. In order to report that an investigation has been completed for the purpose of this report, the investigation has to have closed within the 12 months captured in the fiscal year. Cases that are initiated later in the fiscal year are less likely to come to completion before the end of the fiscal year compared to cases initiated at the beginning. A change in the reporting trend for FY12 illustrated that, indeed, more investigations were initiated at the end of the year than the beginning. FY11 investigations were equally distributed among the four quarters with the last two quarters equaling exactly 50% of the cases for the year; however, in FY12 the last two quarters contained 61% of the cases initiated. Investigations during the first quarter of FY12 decreased by 36% compared to FY11, while increases persisted in investigations

initiated during quarter two (25%), quarter three (59%), and quarter four (31%). This increased reporting corresponds with the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Heritage Brief which started in the third quarter as well as SAPR specific "Take A Stand", "All Hands" and "Command Team" training during the fourth quarter.

Sixty percent of the USMC investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions that include Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune. The higher incidence rates of sexual assault investigations in these areas is expected and explained by many reasons; including USMC population density, location of schools and training programs, and the prevalence of younger Service Members, who seem to fall victim more frequently than senior Service Members. NCIS has partnered with USMC to implement many training and awareness campaigns to equip and educate everyone operating in these regions as well as collaborate on program management initiatives to attempt to prevent and ultimately reduce the incidence of sexual assaults in these areas. For example, NCIS Special Agents and USMC collaborated on a sexual assault multidisciplinary team initiated in Camp Lejeune to address sexual assault issues from varying viewpoints and stakeholders. Included in this collaborative team were NCIS agents and investigators, command leadership, and representatives from the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Branch (JAM), and local authorities. Groups such as these are important as they increase information flow and help determine solutions that may be region or installation-specific. More research is needed to understand the effectiveness of these types of initiatives.

Some statistics in this report include information tracked by NCIS that are not derived solely from data provided in the attached matrices. This information allows for a more complete analysis of Unrestricted Reporting.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

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

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

United States Marine Corps

Types of Offenses

Aggravated sexual assault was the largest category of sexual offenses investigated by NCIS for the USMC for cases opened in FY12. These cases comprised approximately 36% (119) of all USMC sexual assault investigations for FY12, followed closely by rape investigations which accounted for 28% (93) of investigations in FY12. Although these two sexual assault categories remained consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations were slightly down compared to FY11, and rape investigations increased compared to FY11. This trend is expected to continue for FY13 due to the changes to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

The 172 investigations opened and completed in FY12 had a total of 182 victims. Of these 58 (32%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual assault, 55 (30%) were investigated as potential victims of rape, and 24 (13%) were investigated as potential victims of wrongful sexual contact. An additional 14 (8%) were investigated as potential victims of non-consensual sodomy, 16 (9%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual contact, 14 (8%) were investigated as potential victims of abusive sexual contact and one individual was investigated as a victim of attempts to commit offenses.

Demographic Trends

Of the 351 victims who were involved in USMC FY12 investigations, 313 (89%) were female. Eighty-two percent of the victims were either a United States civilian or an enlisted Service Member with a rank of E2, E3, or E4. The victims that were civilians or E3 each represented nearly a third of the total victims, and thus were the most numerous groups. The ages of the victims ranged between 16 and 42 years old with the most common victim age being 19 years old. Sixty-two percent of the victims were between the ages of 18 and 22 years.

Approximately 71% (248) of the victims involved in USMC investigations were Service Members and 57% (190) of Service Members made allegations against their fellow Service Members. In looking at only completed cases, the incident locations occurred with very close proximity to the victim. In just under half the investigations, incidents occurred on a victim's home base (36%) or victim's off-base residence (11%). Fifteen percent of incidents had no proximity to the victim. The significance of the victim's proximity to the incident location is that many victims have to live and work in the very same environment where the incident occurred.

Service Referrals

There were 1,975 referrals to military facilities and 651 referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers, or simultaneously to both.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interests

The USMC had 9 total Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated in Combat Areas of Interest during FY12. Eight of the incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one in Iraq. Six of the investigations were complete in FY12 and three remain pending additional investigative actions.

A total of 11 victims of sexual assault were documented. Of these, 10 were Service Members with a rank of enlisted E3, E4, E5, or E6. One victim was a United States civilian. Nine of the victims were female and two were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 19 and 28 years.

Approved Transfers

In FY12, there were 34 approved transfers and zero denied transfers resulting from alleged sexual assault cases.

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

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

United States Marine Corps

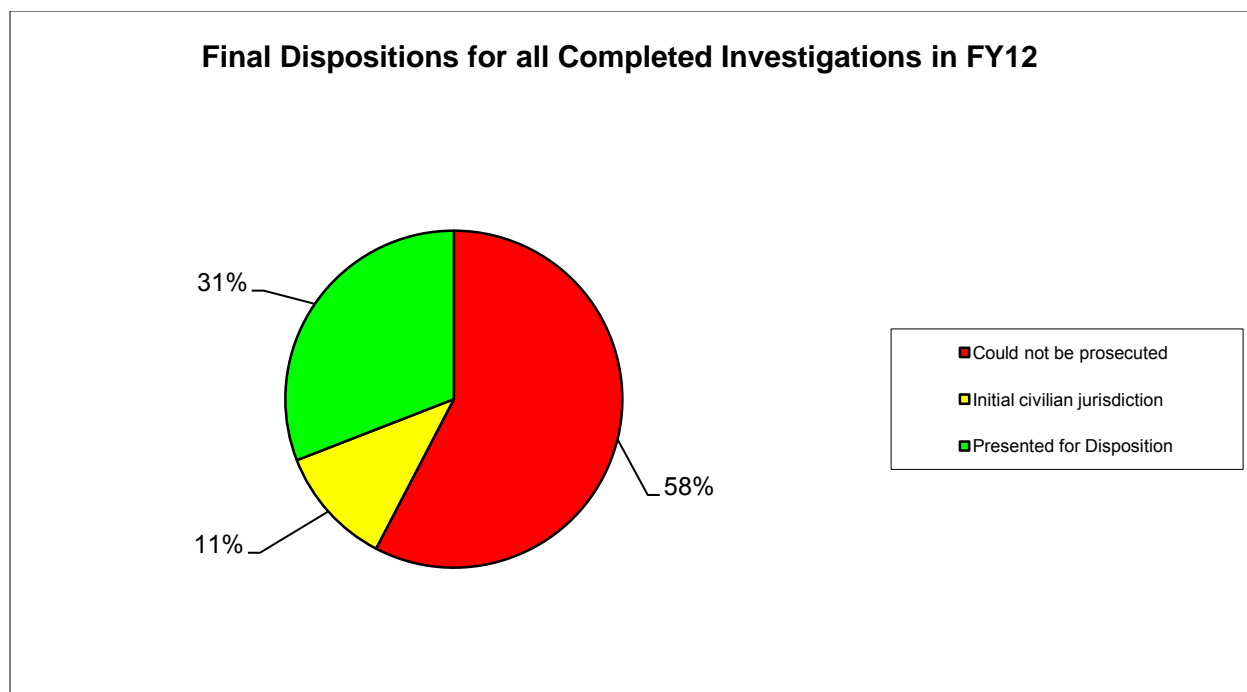
Demographic Trends

Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 200 subjects in 172 sexual assault investigations, initiated and completed in FY12. Of the 200 subjects, 158 (79%) were members of the USMC and two (1%) were from the Navy. An additional 11 (6%) were United States civilians and 29 (15%) were unidentified.

The USMC investigations involved 190 male subjects (95%) and three female subjects (2%) in FY12. Of the 200 subjects, 158 (83%) Marine subjects were identified. The majority were between the E3 to E5 range of rank (57%); however, all the enlisted ranks as well as a few officers were represented in the data. Information about the age of the subjects was varied, dispersed between a range of ages spanning 34 years. The largest clusters were that of subjects aged 21 and 22 years, accounting for 27% of the data.

Disposition Trends

Disposition data must be examined in terms of all cases closed during a time period, vice all cases opened and closed. Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received, and as a practical matter all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of accuracy in this section, we have included all dispositions in sections D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY12). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY12.

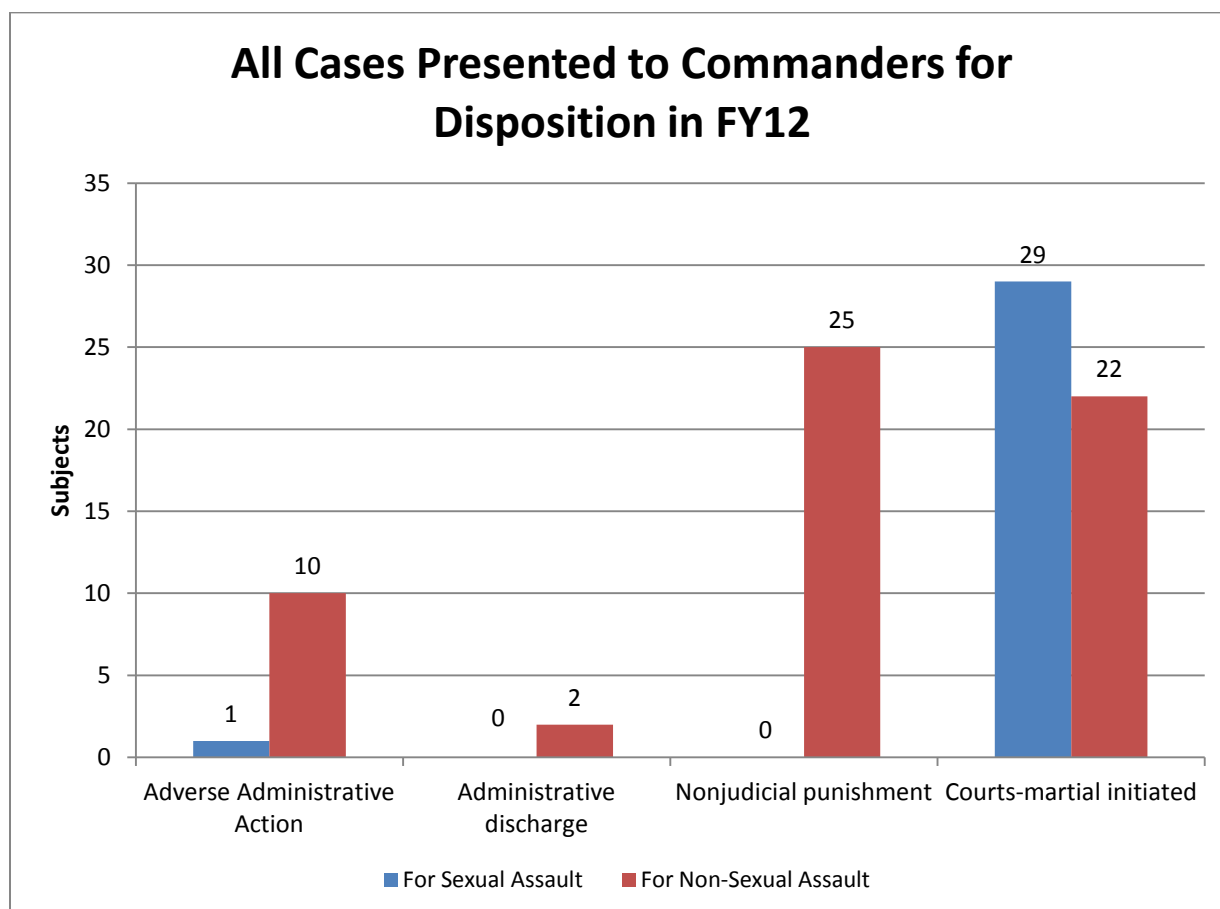


Could not be prosecuted – In FY12, there were 288 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty-eight percent (166) of the subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects NOT subject to UCMJ) (8), the subject was unknown (49), the allegation was unfounded by

Command, meaning it was false or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense (21), statute of limitations expired (1), the subject dies or deserted (3), the evidence was insufficient (41), or the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (43).

Initial civilian jurisdiction – For 11% (33) of the subjects, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition – Thirty-one percent (89) of subject cases were presented to commanders for a disposition decision in FY12. Commanders preferred courts-martial charges against 29 subjects and took adverse administrative action against one subject. Courts-Martial charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses against 22 subjects, non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses was administered to 25 subjects, administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offenses for two subjects, and other adverse actions for non-sexual assault offenses were taken against 10 subjects.



Experience in Combat Areas of Interests

The USMC had nine total Unrestricted Sexual Assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest during FY12. Eight of the incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one in Iraq. Six of the investigations were complete in FY12 and three remain pending additional investigative actions.

A total of 12 subjects of sexual assault in completed investigations were documented in combat areas in FY12. Of these, seven were enlisted Service Members with a rank of E3, E6, E7, or E8. Two subjects were Foreign Nationals and one was unidentified. All of the subjects were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 21 and 41 years, which is slightly less dispersed than the age ranges of the total subjects mentioned above.

Five of the subjects are pending either further investigative action or potential adjudication. The two Foreign National subjects could not be adjudicated due to lack of jurisdiction and one additional subject was dismissed due to lack of evidence to support the charges. One final subject received adverse administrative actions for a non-sexual assault offense.

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

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

United States Marine Corps

Descriptive Data

The USMC had more sexual assault incidents reported as occurring On-base than Off-base, which was fairly consistent over the last few years. For reports that listed location information, approximately 40%(133) of the sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred Off-base in FY12, vice 55% (184) that were reported to have occurred On-base. In FY11, 39% of sexual assaults were reported as occurring Off-base with 51% occurring On-base. USMC investigations indicate most of the sexual assault incidents occurred domestically (79%) with only 20% occurring outside the United States.

Additional location information revealed that most of the USMC sexual assaults occurred in the barracks or bachelor/officer quarters (33%), at a residence (31%), or hotel (13%). Meaning, that 77% of the sexual assaults occurred within proximity to a private living space.

In FY12, 33% of all USMC sexual assault investigations were reported within three days of the incident, a 6% decrease from FY11 and a 15% decrease from FY10. Twenty percent were reported within four to 30 days. This indicates an overall 54% rate concerning reporting within the first 30 days of the incident. Although most of the sexual assault offense categories showed consistency with the overall rate, reports for rape deviated slightly. Reports of rape were more likely to be delayed in the reporting process compared to aggravated sexual assault and sexual contact categories, with only 40% of reports being made within the first 30 days. When dealing with biological evidence, it is imperative that it be collected and processed within three days of the incident. Since only 20% of the investigations of rape are being initiated within that three-day period, this poses additional investigative and adjudicative challenges. While it is ideal that reporting happens as soon as possible, the increase in delayed reporting may indicate more Marines are comfortable coming forward and reporting what might have happened to them in the past.

When day of week was reported, Saturdays and Sundays comprised 47% (109) of the days of incident reported for sexual assault. When Friday is added to the equation, it is apparent that 63% (147) of the sexual assault incidents occur during the “weekend” or off-duty hours; however, this number has decreased from last fiscal year. Additionally, 30% (101) of reports lack information regarding specific dates of incidents. Information about the specific time of day a sexual assault occurred is challenging for victims to recall as well as investigators to determine. This information is absent in roughly 76% (254) of all the USMC sexual assault reports. In the reports that did capture temporal information, the midnight to 6am time frame is the most often selected as the assault time period, accounting for 70% (55) of the reports.

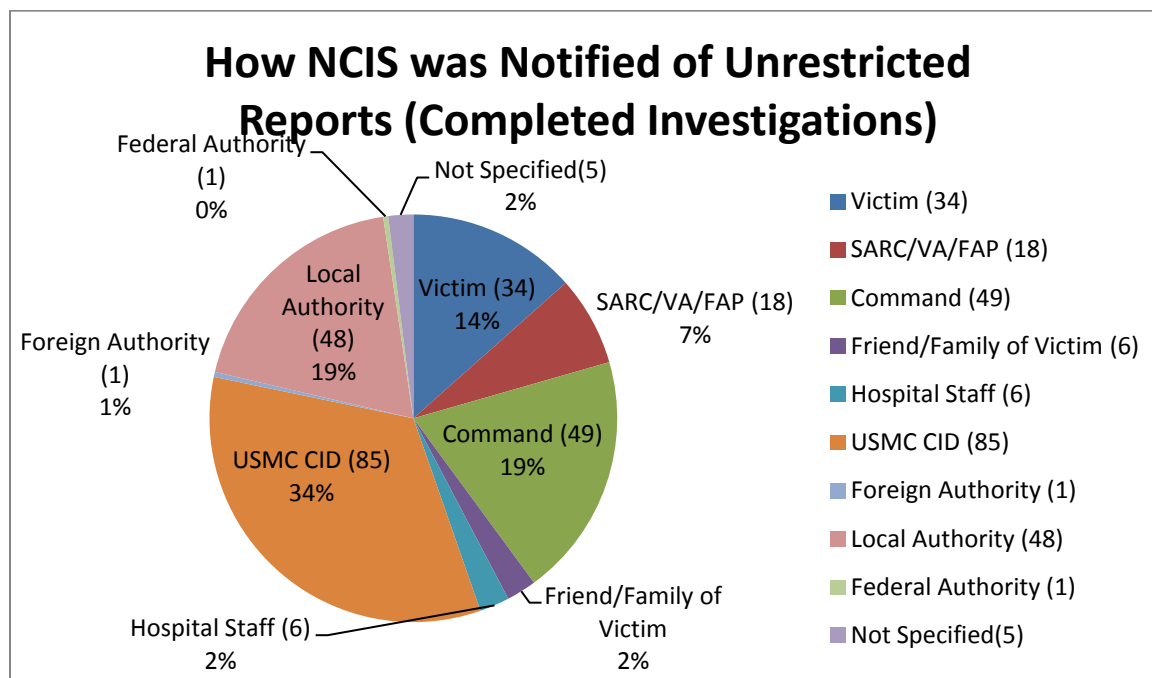
A contextual review was conducted on the situations surrounding sexual assault incidents present in the USMC cases where adjudication was complete in FY12. Of specific concern was the factor of alcohol. According to the victims, one or both of the parties involved in the sexual assault consumed alcohol prior to the incident in 46% of the investigations. The most common location for consuming the alcohol was at an On-base location or at an Off-base bar, club, or restaurant. The least common reported place where alcohol was being consumed was at a work event. Although 46% of the investigations suggested alcohol was consumed prior to the incident, only 26% of the victims reported they were incapacitated from the alcohol at the time of the incident. Other common activities that occurred at the time of the incident include sleeping (15%), socializing (9%), and consensual intimacy, ranging from back massages to sexual acts (8%). An additional 19% of the investigations did not have situational information available. One interesting factor was that 65% of the investigations reported that the

victim and subject were alone at the time of the sexual assault incident; this reiterates the fact that sexual assaults are challenging to investigate and prosecute due to lack of evidence such as corroborating witnesses.

Investigations

In FY12, 333 Unrestricted Sexual Assault Investigations were initiated. Of those, 172 were opened and closed (completed) during FY12. The completed investigations had 200 subjects and 182 victims. Of the 333 investigations, 190 (57%) involved a Service Member victim who reported a Service Member offender. Continued education campaigns focused on definitions and descriptions of possible instances of sexual assault, methods of reporting crimes, as well as the services and resources available to the victims and witnesses are beneficial. Such promotion was done so that victims may continue to grow confident in reporting and participating in investigative actions.

Part of the challenge in an NCIS agent's job is to develop collaborative relationships with many different stakeholders. As the graph (below) demonstrates, reports of sexual assault are initiated by many different autonomous parties. The reports initiated by command will be independent from those initiated by local authorities; however, it is imperative that all the stakeholders have confidence NCIS agents and investigators will investigate all claims of sexual assault with diligence and without prejudice.



In considering investigations with completed adjudications, it is important to understand how these investigations were initiated. The principal initiator of investigations is USMC

CID. NCIS is always working toward building better relationships with our military security forces as they are often the first responders and our foremost allies in crime reduction. Additionally, 19% of cases are initiated when NCIS is notified by a Command member or by a member of the local authorities. Although these parties have the authority to autonomously investigate crimes and misbehavior without the help of NCIS, in working together there are additional resources and judicial options available and often better results ensue. Fourteen percent of investigations were initiated at the direct request of the victim to NCIS. This is an important number as it speaks to the confidence victims place in NCIS to provide assistance. It is interesting to note that approximately 74% of the investigations were initiated through a military channel, making the awareness campaign on military installations of the utmost importance.

Experiences in Combat areas of interest

Sexual assault investigations are conducted with diligence regardless of whether they occur in CONUS, OCONUS, or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest largely replicate those in the overall report. That being said, there were some minor differences. For instance, all the reported sexual assaults in a combat area take place On-base. Only one of the investigations reported the offense occurred in the barracks, which is opposite from the overall trend. Also, the type of sexual assault is much more likely to be a sexual contact offense vice a sexual act offense such as rape. Wrongful sexual contact represents 55% of the combat area cases but only 9% of the overall cases. These disparities are no doubt due to the type of environment created by living and operating in a war zone.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

Demographic trends- Descriptive Data

In FY12 of the 102 restricted reporting victims, 97 were Service Members and five were DoD civilian dependents. Eighty-six (89%) of the 97 Service Members were in the grades E1-E4, up from FY11 when it was 76%, and 77 of 97 (79%) were under the age of 25 which is consistent with the rate in FY11. Eleven male victims accounted for 11% of the total Service Member restricted reports in FY12, down from 24% in FY11.

Service Referrals

There were 314 referrals to military facilities and 54 referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers or both.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interest

There were no restricted reports from combat areas of interest in FY12.

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

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

There were 102 Restricted Reports made in FY12, this is a 100% increase over FY11 (51 reports). Fifty-six percent (57) of incidents were reported to have occurred on a military installation, this is up from FY11 where only 37% (19) reported the incident occurred on base. Sixty-three percent (64) of the incidents happened on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, in FY11 the portion that happened over the weekend was only 43%.

Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions

Seven of the victims initially making a restricted report changed to an unrestricted report in FY12.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interest

There were no restricted reports from combat areas of interest in FY12.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

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

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

Summary of referral data

There were 290 referrals to military medical facilities, 325 referrals to military counseling, and 291 referrals to military legal services. There were 86 referrals to civilian medical

facilities, 115 referrals to civilian counseling services, and 85 referrals to civilian legal services. A referral can be something as informal as a conversation where a victim is guided in a direction to go see a certain individual such as a chaplain or lawyer.

Combat Area of Interest referral data

There were 94 referrals to military resources; 14 to medical facilities, 13 to mental health, 16 referrals to military legal services, two to rape crisis care, 37 to a Victim Advocate or Uniformed Victim Advocate and two to the DoD Safe Helpline. There were zero referrals to civilian medical facilities, eight referrals to civilian mental health, and two referrals to civilian rape crisis center.

Trends in referral data

Compared with FY11 referral data, FY12 has a significant increase in the number of referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 391 to 906 referrals for the same three categories.

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

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

Summary of referral data

There were 50 referrals to military medical facilities, 79 referrals to military counseling, and 13 referrals to military legal services. There was one referral to a civilian medical facility, five referrals to civilian counseling services, and one referral to a civilian legal service. A referral can be something as informal as a conversation where a victim is guided in a direction to go see a certain individual such as a chaplain or lawyer.

Combat Area of Interest referral data

There were two referrals to military medical resources.

Trends in referral data

Like the unrestricted reporting, restricted reporting saw an increase in referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 92 to 142 referrals for the same three categories.

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

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

Summary of referral data for non-military victims

There were 70 referrals to military medical facilities, 60 referrals to military counseling, 61 referrals to military legal services, and 56 referrals to DoD Safe Helpline. There were 41 referrals to civilian medical facilities, 54 referrals to civilian counseling services, 44 referrals to civilian legal services, and 93 referrals to a civilian rape crisis center.

Combat Area of Interest referral data

There were zero non-military victim referrals in combat areas of interest for FY12.

Trends in referral data

Compared with FY11 referral data, FY12 has a significant increase in the number of referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 70 to 191 for referrals to military resources and 40 to 139 for civilian resources for those same three categories.

Summary Worksheet

US Navy - FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*		447
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		279
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**		395
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**		176
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12		FY12 Totals
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*		195
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		112
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12		161
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated		54
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12		FY12 Totals
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*		252
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		167
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12		234
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated		122
<p>*Does not include victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported. Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p> <p>**Does not include subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p>		
FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports		246
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*		47
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted		199

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY12 Totals
Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	556
# Service Member victims	480
# Non-Service Member victims	76
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	527
# Service Member on Service Member	365
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	72
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	28
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	62
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	527
# On military installation	243
# Off military installation	241
# Unidentified location	43
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	527
# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-12	195
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	332
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	246
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	47
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	199
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	527
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	171
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	126
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	141
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	44
# Unknown	45
Time of sexual assault	527
# Midnight to 6 am	75
# 6 am to 6 pm	24
# 6 pm to midnight	40
# Unknown	388
Day of sexual assault	527
# Sunday	66
# Monday	31
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	26
# Thursday	41
# Friday	56
# Saturday	104
# Unknown	178
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	621
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	332
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	31
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	289
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	30
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	659
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	553
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	536
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	17
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	36
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	70
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	687
# Service Member victims	590
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	574
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	16
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	97
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS		FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS		FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12		332	# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12		356
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12		354	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12		309
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12		285	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization		0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0			
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority		81	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports		58
# Unknown Offenders		70	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports		0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ		5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports		6
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority		4	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports		0
# Subjects who died or deserted		2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority		0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault		95	# 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		35	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject		0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute		32	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action		27
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		3	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute		32
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command		25	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		1
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action		0	# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command		23
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12		124	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action		0
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12		54	# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12		114
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action		54	# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action		47
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)		18	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject		16
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)		16	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject		12
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges		1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject		1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions		6	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject		6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		2	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses		2
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		10	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses		9
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense		1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense		1
# 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

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)		FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)		293		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12		4		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12		289		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12		305	# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	331
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12		268	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in	281
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative		0	# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority		43		
# Unknown Offenders		21	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	20
			# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ		14	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	14
			# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority		6	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	6
# Subjects who died or deserted		2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	5
			# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault		106		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action		29	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	23
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute		52	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	48
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		1	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command		24	# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	13
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action		0	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12		34	# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12	29
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12		122		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action		122	# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	122
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)		81	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferences (Initiations) against subject	82
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)		11	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges		2	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions		2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		9	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	12
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		11	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense		2	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense		4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	
F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	99
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	99
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	26
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	3
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	7
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	7
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	66
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	17
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	49
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	36
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	31
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	26
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	8
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	3
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	27
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	26
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	22
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	13
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	15
# Subjects receiving extra duty	10
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	2

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	8
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	11
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	11
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	1
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	10
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	10
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	8
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	21
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	21
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	21
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	13
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	11
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	11
# Subjects receiving extra duty	5
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	1
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	4

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER																		
L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) <i>[Investigation opened within the reporting period]</i> Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals										
	448	50	2	5	4	15	3	527										
	# Service Member on Service Member	318	37	1	5	0	1	365										
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	68	4	0	0	0	0	72										
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	25	2	0	0	1	0	28										
	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	37	7	1	0	3	14	62										
FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																		
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12							Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through										
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS <i>[Investigation opened within the reporting period]</i> Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, this becomes "discontinu e use of this category."	Non-Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals	
	34	21	0	4	14	11	3	1	113	129	10	70	85	25	0	7	527	
	# Service Member on Service Member	19	15	0	1	12	7	2	0	65	94	8	51	69	15	0	7	365
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	5	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	20	13	2	10	10	5	0	0	72
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	8	0	5	2	2	0	0	28
	# Unidentified subject on Service Member	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	25	14	0	4	4	3	0	0	62
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	30	19	0	3	14	9	3	1	95	118	9	61	90	20	0	8	480	
# Service Member Victims: Female	30	19	0	1	10	2	1	1	95	114	7	50	78	9	0	8	425	
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	2	4	7	2	0	0	4	2	11	12	11	0	0	55	
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																		
Time of sexual assault	34	21	0	4	14	11	3	1	113	129	10	70	85	25	0	7	527	
# Midnight to 6 am	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	20	25	2	9	7	5	0	2	75	
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	9	0	0	1	24	
# 6 pm to midnight	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	7	2	8	7	3	0	0	40	
# Unknown	31	18	0	3	13	10	3	1	79	96	6	45	62	17	0	4	388	
Day of sexual assault	34	21	0	4	14	11	3	1	113	129	10	70	85	25	0	7	527	
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	27	2	5	10	8	0	1	66	
# Monday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	2	6	10	1	0	2	31	
# Tuesday	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	5	0	5	3	0	0	1	25	
# Wednesday	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	8	1	6	3	0	0	0	26	
# Thursday	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	12	1	4	7	2	0	0	41	
# Friday	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	16	1	10	9	2	0	1	56	
# Saturday	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	32	2	21	12	7	0	1	104	
# Unknown	26	13	0	2	6	9	3	1	40	27	1	13	31	5	0	1	178	

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontin e use of this category.	Non- Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 [Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened] Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																	FY12 Totals
	Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but investigation completed during FY12								Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12								FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	52	138	2	15	88	28	1	7	97	81	4	40	101	24	1	8	687
# Male	0	1	0	7	18	16	0	0	0	1	0	6	17	15	1	0	82
# Female	52	137	2	8	70	12	1	7	97	80	4	34	84	9	0	8	605
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	52	138	2	15	88	28	1	7	97	81	4	40	101	24	1	8	687
# 16-19	11	43	1	3	18	8	0	1	18	15	0	9	14	6	0	3	150
# 20-24	26	65	1	9	50	16	0	5	57	39	3	14	53	12	0	5	355
# 25-34	13	23	0	3	16	4	1	1	19	19	1	16	25	4	1	0	146
# 35-49	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	0	17
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	19
VICTIM Type	52	138	2	15	88	28	1	7	97	81	4	40	101	24	1	8	687
# Service Member	38	115	2	14	79	26	1	6	85	76	2	34	86	17	1	8	590
# DoD Civilian	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	6	4	2	0	0	20
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	12	19	0	1	5	2	0	0	9	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	62
# Foreign national	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	15
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	38	115	2	14	79	26	1	6	85	76	2	34	86	17	1	8	590
# E1-E4	27	95	1	10	63	21	0	4	67	63	2	26	62	14	0	8	463
# E5-E9	7	12	0	2	13	4	1	2	16	6	0	7	22	3	1	0	96
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	19
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	38	115	2	14	79	26	1	6	85	76	2	34	86	17	1	8	590
# Army	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
# Navy	37	111	2	14	77	25	1	5	84	74	2	34	84	16	0	8	574
# Marines	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	38	115	2	14	79	26	1	6	85	76	2	34	86	17	1	8	590
# Active Duty	35	106	1	14	77	24	1	6	83	75	2	32	85	17	1	7	566
# Reserve (Activated)	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	13
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin e use of this category.	Non- Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 [Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened] Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12 and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G.																	FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12								
# Male	53	142	1	12	67	27	1	2	106	85	4	40	83	27	1	8	659
# Female	52	137	0	12	66	26	1	2	94	83	4	35	77	26	1	8	624
# Unknown	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	11
# Unknown	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	24
Age of SUBJECTS	53	142	1	12	67	27	1	2	106	85	4	40	83	27	1	8	659
# 16-19	2	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	7	6	0	0	39
# 20-24	14	59	0	7	24	9	0	1	32	35	0	9	25	3	1	6	225
# 25-34	15	30	0	3	11	8	1	1	19	19	3	9	22	8	0	2	151
# 35-49	0	12	0	0	12	2	0	0	3	4	0	8	14	2	0	0	57
# 50-64	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	22	30	1	2	12	8	0	0	50	24	1	10	13	8	0	0	181
Subject Type	53	142	1	12	67	27	1	2	106	85	4	40	83	27	1	8	659
# Service Member	44	128	0	11	64	18	1	2	74	68	4	31	77	22	1	8	553
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	3	8	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	27
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	6	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	29	10	0	6	5	4	0	0	70
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	44	128	0	11	64	18	1	2	74	68	4	31	77	22	1	8	553
# E1-E4	26	74	0	8	29	12	0	1	39	41	1	14	33	12	0	7	297
# E5-E9	12	35	0	1	30	4	1	1	18	18	3	13	33	8	1	1	179
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	16
# O4-O10	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	4	10	0	1	2	1	0	0	15	5	0	2	4	2	0	0	46
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	44	128	0	11	64	18	1	2	74	68	4	31	77	22	1	8	553
# Army	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	41	124	0	11	62	17	1	2	71	67	3	31	75	22	1	8	536
# Marines	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	44	128	0	11	64	18	1	2	74	68	4	31	77	22	1	8	553
# Active Duty	41	123	0	11	62	18	1	2	73	68	4	31	76	22	1	8	541
# Reserve (Activated)	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin e use of this category.	Non- Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
*NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 28, 2012.																	

2. Restricted Reports

US Navy FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	FY12 TOTALS
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	246
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	240
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	6
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	47
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	46
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	199
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	194
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	246
# Service Member on Service Member	165
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	36
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	39
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY12 TOTALS
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	246
# On military installation	81
# Off military installation	137
# Unidentified location	28
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	246
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	82
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	42
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	50
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	35
# Unknown	37
Time of sexual assault incident	246
# Midnight to 6 am	86
# 6 am to 6 pm	24
# 6 pm to midnight	75
# Unknown	61
Day of sexual assault incident	246
# Sunday	31
# Monday	17
# Tuesday	8
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	25
# Friday	30
# Saturday	45
# Unknown	71
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS	240
# Army victims	6
# Navy victims	227
# Marines victims	3
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	1
# Unknown	3

2. Restricted Reports

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS		246
# Male		37
# Female		204
# Unknown		5
Age of VICTIMS		246
# 16-19		40
# 20-24		108
# 25-34		51
# 35-49		10
# 50-64		2
# 65 and older		0
# Unknown		35
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS		240
# E1-E4		159
# E5-E9		34
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		7
# O4-O10		2
# Cadet/Midshipman		7
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Unknown		31
Status of Service Member VICTIMS		240
# Active Duty		228
# Reserve (Activated)		4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		7
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Unknown		1
VICTIM Type		246
# Service Member		240
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)		6
# Foreign national		
# Foreign military		
# Unknown		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		6
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify		6
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

3. Victim Services

US Navy FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
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.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1,166
# Medical	270
# Mental Health	343
# Legal	201
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	352
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	253
# Medical	75
# Mental Health	116
# Legal	35
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	27
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	10
# 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	9
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY12 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	43
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	300
# Medical	92
# Mental Health	114
# Legal	29
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	65
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	110
# Medical	24
# Mental Health	70
# Legal	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	17
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

3. Victim Services

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	65
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	29
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	18
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	18
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	65
# Male	2
# Female	63
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	65
# 16-19	9
# 20-24	19
# 25-34	27
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	7
Non-Service Member Type	65
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	64
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	90
# Medical	29
# Mental Health	39
# Legal	22
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	64
# Medical	20
# Mental Health	31
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

3. Victim Services

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

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

US Navy COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	30
# Service Member victims	29
# Non-Service Member victims	1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	29
# Service Member on Service Member	23
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	29
# On military installation	16
# Off military installation	11
# Unidentified location	2
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	29
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	12
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	17
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	1
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	1
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY12 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	29
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Unknown	4
Time of sexual assault	29
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	22
Day of sexual assault	29
# Sunday	1
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	4
# Friday	2
# Saturday	1
# Unknown	15
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	27
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	17
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	1
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	10
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	28
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	23
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	23
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	0
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	3
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	27
# Service Member victims	25
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	22
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	3
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

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

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	17	# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	17
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	18	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	17
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	16	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	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
# Subjects who died or deserted	0		
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	8	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	4
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	4	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	3
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	4
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	5		
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	3	# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	3
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0		

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

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) [Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]		FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS [Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]		FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)		10	# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12		10
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12		0	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12		8
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12		10	# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12		10	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12		7	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations		0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative		0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports		2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports		0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority		2	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports		0
# Unknown Offenders		2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority		0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ		0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject		0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority		0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject		0
# Subjects who died or deserted		0	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action		0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault		2	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute		1
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action		0	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute		1	# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command		1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		0	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action		0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command		1	# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-		0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action		0	# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action		4
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12		0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject		3
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12		6	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject		0
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action		6	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject		0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)		5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject		0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)		0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses		0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges		0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses		0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions		0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense		0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense		1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		0			
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense		0			
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense		1			
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.					

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

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST <i>Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault</i>																
F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) <i>Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</i>	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals								
	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	29								
# Service Member on Service Member	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	23								
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3								
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2								
FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12							Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12								
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS <i>Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</i>	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	5	0	0	29
# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	2	4	0	0	23
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	2	3	5	0	0	29
# Service Member Victims: Female	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	0	3	4	0	0	26
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																
Time of sexual assault	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	5	0	0	29
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	22
Day of sexual assault	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	5	0	0	29
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Monday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	15

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

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin- ue use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12																FY12 Totals
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																
	<i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i>								<i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12</i>							
Gender of VICTIMS	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	27
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Female	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	0	26
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	27
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
# 20-24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	12
# 25-34	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	11
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM Type	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	27
# Service Member	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	25
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	25
# E1-E4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	15
# E5-E9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	25
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# Navy	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	6	0	0	22
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	25
# Active Duty	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	24
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin- e use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12																
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																
	<i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i>								<i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12</i>							FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	0	28
# Male	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	0	28
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	0	28
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	8
# 25-34	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	12
# 35-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Subject Type	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	0	28
# Service Member	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# E1-E4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	10
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	8
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Marines	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Active Duty	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE																
J. FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT <small>Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</small>	Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12								Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinu e use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	5	0	0	29
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	13
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	9
Central and South Asia																
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	5	0	0	29
*NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 28, 2012.																

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	0
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Civilian Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	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

7. UR Case Synopses

Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: US Navy										Punishments												Case Synopsis
Offense Investigate d	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type		
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Subject allegedly raped the Victim. Subject was interrogated and admitted to engaging in consensual sex with Victim. Subject appeared before a GCM and was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 (Violate Lawful general order by purchasing alcohol for person under age under 21), and Article 112a (Wrongful use of Marijuana). Subject was found not guilty of Article 80 (Attempt to commit sodomy by force and without consent), and Article 120 (Rape). Subject was sentenced and received a reduction in pay grade to E-1; forfeiture of \$745 pay per month for a period of 2 months (\$1,490); restricted to the limits of Naval Station Newport, RI for a period of 60 days and reprimanded.	
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported Subject raped her at his off-base residence. Subject stated the sex was consensual; however, he may have "hurt her" doing the act. Investigation is pending scheduling of the Article 32 hearing. Investigation is pending General Courts Martial (GCM) proceedings scheduled for 29Nov11. On 05Dec11, Subject was sentenced pursuant to a General Court's Martial where he was convicted of violation of four specifications of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape). Subject was sentenced to a Dishonorable Discharge, five years confinement, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.	
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject at a residence. Victim was unconscious. Subject was arrested. A jury found Subject guilty of rape and recommended a nine (9) year sentence. A sentencing hearing was held and Subject was sentenced to nine (9) years with two (2) years suspended.	
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E7	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. While at Subject's residence, Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. Victim stated she did not consent to sexual intercourse with Subject. The toxicology results were returned and indicated that no ethanol or drugs were detected in the submitted samples. A General Courts-Martial was convened. Subject was found not guilty of UCMJ Article 120 and was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 (Violation a lawful general regulation). Subsequently, Subject received a reduction to the pay grade of E-5.	
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. The Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject was found not guilty on all charges at a General Court-Martial.	
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS Unknown: Victim reported awaking to an unknown Subject attempting to touch her inappropriately. All evidence has been transferred to local Police Department, who has assumed primary jurisdiction. Captioned investigation was presented at a County preliminary hearing. The case was dismissed due to lack of evidence; although, the Judge indicated the case would be reopened in the event the DNA analysis revealed a conclusive match to Subject. DNA analysis excluded Subject as a contributor to the semen identified on Victim's clothing.	
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. Victim and Subject returned to their apartment complex where she was sexually assaulted. This investigation is pending the outcome of the Article 32 Hearing. An Article 32 Hearing was held for charges against the Subject. On the advice of the Investigating Officer (IO), charges regarding Subject alleged sexual assault of Victim were dismissed.	
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS Off-Base: The Victim, was sexually assaulted by the Subject while he was staying at their home. The Subject was identified as a family member. Subject stated he knew what he did to Victim was wrong and he apologized. This investigation is pending additional coordination with local PD and the Attorney General's Office regarding possible judicial/administrative actions against Subject. This investigation is pending trial currently scheduled. The Subject was charged with three (3) violations of UCMJ, Article 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault, and other Sexual Misconduct). Subject was found not guilty on all charges at the GCM.	
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Yes			BCD							OCONUS on-base: Subject was subsequently interrogated, wherein he admitted culpability to sexually assaulting the Victim while he was asleep. A General Courts-Martial (GCM) trial was held for Subject wherein he pled guilty to violation of Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and not guilty to Article 125 (Sodomy) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject signed a guilty Pre-Trial Agreement (PTA) and was sentenced to be confined for a period of 30 months and to be discharged from the USN with a bad conduct discharge.	
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	CONUS on-base: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim said Subject did not threaten her. Results of an Article 32 hearing recommended a General Court Martial. RA obtained a memo from Command stating Subject's request to be discharged from USN under Other Than Honorable conditions in lieu of trial by court martial was approved.	
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Subject pulled Victim into his bedroom and allegedly sexually assaulted her. Subject was acquitted of violation of Article 120 (Rape) during a trial by General Court Martial.	

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she woke up to being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local Magistrate anticipated that final disposition in the Subject's case would not be reached in the next few months and further investigative assistance from NCIS is not expected. In consideration of Italian judiciary opinion, and with the concurrence of Staff Judge Advocate, this investigation is closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim identified Subject as having sexually assaulting her while she was unconscious. Subject was subsequently interviewed and arrested by the local authorities. Subject remains incarcerated awaiting his plea hearing. Command has been apprised of the status of the investigation. Subject pled "No contest" in the Superior Court and was released from jail - the location of his incarceration since his arrest. Subject is awaiting an Administrative Separation (ADSEP) Board to determine his disposition in the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim advised while on the beach the unknown male raped her. There is currently no database analogous to CODIS for comparison purposes in the host country. Individuals with the Victim were interviewed and gave varying descriptions of the unknown individual and the Victim advised it was dark on the beach and she did not believe she would recognize the individual. No camera footage was available from the club. All investigative leads were completed and no subject was identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Other Sexual Misconduct Art. 120c	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victim reported she awoke to Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject admitted to sexual assault while she was asleep. At a Special Court Martial (SPCM), Subject pled guilty to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Indecent exposure) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to 360 days confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rate to E-1, and an automatic forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Other Sexual Misconduct Art. 120c	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS off-base: Victim and Subject were at an off base residence where she was sexually assaulted. Alcohol was involved. At a Special Court Martial, Subject pled not guilty to violation of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 for his offense against Victim. The charge was withdrawn. Subject pled guilty to UCMJ Article 120 (Indecent exposure) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to 360 days confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rate to E-1, and an automatic forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Drugs were involved. Victim and Subject were in Subject's barracks room where Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim went to the hospital due to head pain and alluded to the sexual assault. Victim was subsequently diagnosed with a minor concussion but stated she refused to have a rape kit done. Subject pled guilty to violations of two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 92 - Violation of a Lawful Order by possession and use of "Spice." He pled guilty to a violation of Article 112(a) - Use of Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Subject pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 134 - To the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline. He also pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 128-B - Assault Consummated by a Battery. Subject was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), thirty-five (35) months confinement, reduction in rate to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes		Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Drugs were involved. The Victim had been taking prescribed medication woke up to the site of the Subject standing next to her bed. The Subject later confessed to sexually assaulting the victim while she was unconscious. He also confessed to his knowledge of the victim being under the influence of medication and his professional knowledge of its medical attributes. At a General Court Martial, Subject was found guilty of one specification of Article 125 (Sodomy), three specifications of Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and one specification of Article 128 (Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to three months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge from the Navy, and reduction in rank to E-1.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes		Yes								CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke to the Subject sexually assaulting her. The Subject's command was notified and removed him from recruiting duties and temporarily reassigned. At GCM, Subject pled guilty to violations of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact, Article 92 Orders Violation, and Article 134 for providing alcohol to a minor. Subject was sentenced to nine months confinement, and reduction in rate to E-4.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes					CONUS on-base: Victim #1 reported Subject had sexually assaulted in exchange for leave. She identified Victim #2, who also came forward and disclosed that the Subject sexually assaulted her in his office. Subject was found guilty at a GCM on the following UCMJ Article violations: Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), and Article 120 (Sexual Assault and other sexual contact). Subject was sentenced to 88 days confinement, reduction from E-7 to E-4, forfeitures of \$1162.95 a month for 12 months (\$13,955.40), 90 days hard labor without confinement and to be restricted to a military installation for 60 days.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O4	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes										CONUS on-base: Victim reported that Subject has been sexually harassing her for months and it eventually led to physical contact and sexual assault. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial (GCM) and was sentenced to: One (1) year confinement and a letter of reprimand.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim alleged that on multiple occasions, Subject sexually assaulted her while she is working. Subject appeared before a Special Court Martial, and pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 128 (Assault). All charges related to alleged violations of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) were dismissed. Subject was awarded forfeiture of \$1,000 for six months; to be confined for a period of sixty (60) days; and to be reduced to the pay grade of E-6.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes			Yes	Yes					CONUS off-base: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted Victim who is now out of the USN and wrote to her Congressional Representative and to the Office of the Inspector General, stating no action had been taken against Subject. At a General Courts-Martial Subject pled not guilty to UCMJ violations of three (3) counts of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation), Article 120, seven (7) counts of Article 128 (Assault) and Article 80 (Attempts). As a result of the aforementioned Courts-Martial, Subject was found guilty of sexual harassment, assault consummated by battery, and attempted wrongful sexual contact. Subject was awarded two (2) months restriction, 60 days hard labor without confinement, and forfeiture of \$1,133.00 per month for six (6) months.
Rape Art.120	Kuwait	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: A male Suspect raped Victim. Victim is pregnant and has signed a VPS. CO dismissed all charges against Subject and advised no further action would be taken.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol and drugs were involved. Victim Subject provided a sworn statement denying culpability. Subject was re-interviewed and provided a sworn statement admitting culpability. Subject was found not guilty on all specifications.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes			Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was in her dorm room when Subject came to her room. Subject left her dorm room immediately after sexually assaulting her and she contacted a friend. She received a sexual assault examination that evening, when she made a restricted report. She then decided to report the incident to NCIS. Subject was found guilty at GCM of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 120 (Rape) and was sentenced to 6 months confinement and dismissal from service.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	Yes	Yes		BCD							OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Upon returning to Victim's room, Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty of Article 80 (Attempted Aggravated Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, in a trial by General Courts Martial. Subject was awarded four months confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined, and Bad Conduct Discharge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim indicated she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male in a wooded area near her apartment. This investigation is closed and will be reopened upon identification of a suspect in Victim's rape.
Rape Art.120	Uganda	E5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim and Subject went back to Subject's hotel room where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was charged and pleaded not guilty to five specifications of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape, sexual Assault, and other sexual misconduct) and one specification of UCMJ Article 134 (Disorderly conduct). Subject was found not guilty on all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92					Yes						OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged she went to the barracks room of a friend (Subject) where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 (Aggravated sexual assault) and Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy) at a GCM. Subject was found guilty of Article 92 (Orders Violation -wrongfully engaging in sexual activity in the barracks) under the UCMJ and received 30 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128			Yes								OCONUS off-base: Subject allegedly groped Victim. A Summary Court Martial was held which Subject plead guilty to violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 128, (Assault) and Article 134, (Drunk and disorderly). Subject was awarded reduction in pay grade to E-5.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS on-base: Victim #1 reported he awoke due to an unidentified person touching him inappropriately. Victim #2 reported same thing happened to him. During investigation, three additional victims were identified that reported unwanted touching by Subject while they were sleeping. Subject admitted culpability for touching Victims. Subject was discovered deceased in his barracks room.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS unknown: Drugs were involved. Victim stated that Subject sexually assaulted her. Results of Trial stated Subject pled guilty to violations of two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 92 - Violation of a Lawful Order by possession and use of "Spice." Subject pled guilty to a violation of Article 112(a) - Use of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Subject pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 134 - To the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline. Subject also pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 128-B- Assault Consummated by a Battery. Subject was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), thirty-five (35) months confinement, reduction in rate to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on base: Victim was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. This investigation is being closed due to the absence of additional investigative leads or the identification of a logical suspect.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by an unknown person after attending a Squadron Christmas Party. Subject was taken to an Article 32 Hearing. The Investigating Officer recommended charges be dismissed citing "Insufficient Evidence." Subsequent contact with Command determined that a Court Martial would not be convened.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Subject stated in text messages that he sexually assaulted the Victim while she was unconscious. Victim confirmed Subject's statements. Victim further stated she has not filed a report with any law enforcement agency, however she is willing to participate in this investigation. At a trial by General Court-Martial, Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape), Article 120 (Indecent Assault), and Article 107 (False Official Statements). Subject was awarded six (6) months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Oman	O3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes										OCONUS on-base: Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. A trial by general courts-martial was convened, subsequently finding Subject guilty of violating the following UCMJ articles: Article 80 (Attempting to commit sodomy on an enlisted member by force and without consent); Article 120 (Engaging in a sexual act with an enlisted service member and causing her to be in fear of physical injury); Article 120 (Engaging in sexual act with an enlisted service member by threatening use or abuse of military position, rank, or authority); Article 125 (Committing sodomy with an enlisted service member by force and without consent); Article 128 (Unlawfully grabbing the throat of an enlisted service member); Article 128 (Unlawfully biting the breasts of an enlisted service member); and Article 133 (Wrongfully engaging in sexual intercourse with an enlisted service member, a woman not his wife). Subject was sentenced to be confined for a period of five years.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Obstructing Justice Art. 134-35	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial	Obstructing Justice Art. 134-35										UOTHC	CONUS unknown: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. She made a restricted report. Victim later unrestricted the report. The Investigating Officer recommended a Special Court-Martial be convened pursuant to obstruction of justice charges. Charges related to the alleged sexual assaults were recommended to be withdrawn. Subject was separated from the USN under other than honorable conditions pursuant to a separation in lieu of trial by court-martial.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. While sleeping in her hotel room, Victim was woken by Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject's Special Courts-Martial was held at the Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO). Subject was subsequently acquitted of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she and Subject went to a friend's apartment where she was sexually assaulted. DNA testing showed evidence of the Subject. At Court-Martial the subject was found not guilty.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim woke up to discover that Subject was sexually assaulting her. A sexual assault examination kit was obtained and entered into evidence. Subject was charged with three specifications of violation of Article 120, UCMJ. All charges were dismissed against Subject due to Victim's declination to participate in prosecution.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E6	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial											UOTHC	CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim came forward with an official allegation against Subject stating he sodomized him without his consent. An Article 32 hearing was conducted in which compelling evidence was established to proceed with a General Courts-Martial (GCM). Following the GCM, Victim submitted a signed victim declination statement to JAGC, Trial Counsel, Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO). As a result, the charges against Subject were withdrawn and Subject received a SILT under OTH conditions and was discharged from the Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes			DD							OCONUS off-base: Victim had disclosed to two male coworkers she had been raped. Victim, subsequently reported to NCIS that Subject raped her at the apartment. Subject was tried and found guilty of UCMJ 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) and 134 (Adultery) Violations. The sentence adjudged included a Dishonorable Discharge (DD) from the U.S. Navy and a 7-year confinement at the U.S. Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, KS.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. RA learned that Victim accused Subject of raping her while she was unconscious. Subject denied having any sexual contact with Victim and provided an exemplar DNA sample. Jurisdiction was taken by NCIS. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial (GCM) for Article 120 (Rape).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim said the sexual contact was unwanted and unprovoked. Subject was subsequently interviewed and stated he had consensual sex with Victim. After review of the results of the Article 32 hearing, Commanding Officer dismissed the Article 120 charge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported Subject physically and sexually assaulted her. Subject was tried by a General Courts Martial for violation of UCMJ Articles: Article 80 (Attempts); Article 120 (Rape); Article 128 (Assault); and Article 134 (Public Drunkenness). Subject was found not guilty on all counts.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Soliciting an offense Art. 134-48	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Soliciting an offense Art. 134-48											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim believed she may have been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject stated he believed he had Victim's consent. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for violation of UCMJ Article 134 for wrongfully encouraging the use of alcohol to a fellow USN member who was under the age of twenty-one (21). NO PUNISHMENT SPECIFIED. PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Victim reported that after consenting to engage in sexual activity with Subject, he had sex with her a second time without her consent. The Command preferred the case to a Court-Martial. An Article 32 was held. Upon completion of the Article 32, the Investigating Officer (IO) recommended Dismissed. Subsequently, the Command concurred with this recommendation and the case was dismissed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to														CONUS off-base: Two victims have both reported that they were sexually assaulted by Subject during drill weekends. Subject is no longer in the Navy Reserves and AFOSI stated they will brief this case to the local authorities.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: NCIS was contacted by Victim regarding a report of a sexual assault that occurred while she was on leave. Efforts to further identify Subject have been unsuccessful thus far; furthermore, several attempts to contact Victim have met with negative results.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Subject sexually assaulted Victim during a birthday party. Alcohol was involved. Subject was found Guilty by a General Courts Martial of UCMJ Article 120 (Engaging in Abusive Sexual Contact) and UCMJ Article 92 (Violating Lawful General Regulation). Subject was sentenced to one year confinement in the Military Penal System, Dishonorable Discharge from the United States Navy, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											CONUS off-base: Victim stated she was sodomized by Subject. This case was presented at an Article 32. Investigating Officer (IO), Region Legal Service Office (RLSO), determined reasonable grounds do not exist to believe Subject committed the violation of Article 125 (Indecent Assault); however, reasonable grounds exist to believe Subject committed a violation of Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation). IO recommended Non-Judicial Punishment for the violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was administratively separated from USN for Misconduct-Commission of a Serious Offense as evidence by violation of UCMJ.
Rape Art.120	Djibouti	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim was allegedly raped by a "stranger," who was described as a male with no descriptive details provided. The rape allegedly occurred in Victim's living quarters. Two attempts to interview Victim were made and Victim refused to cooperate in the investigation or make a statement regarding the allegation. Victim elected to sign the Victim Preference Statement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS off-base: Subject #1 and Subject #2 were accused of inappropriately touching three females. Alcohol was involved. Subject #1 was subject of a Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). He was charged with a violation of Article 92 (Failure to obey other lawful written orders) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject #1 was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of two (2) months of pay and 45 days restriction and extra duty. Command declined prosecution of Subject #2 based on the SPF investigation finding he was not involved in the alleged acts.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharges	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	OCONUS on-base: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while at her on base residence. Command Judge Advocate advised Subject was beyond his Expiration of Active Obligated Service (EAOS) therefore, Command removed the legal hold and Subject processed out of the USN.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS on-base: Victim provided a sworn statement regarding an allegation wherein she was the recipient of unwanted sexual contact by an unidentified male aboard the ship. Victim provided a physical description of the male, however she did not know him by name or rate. Subject was taken to NJP and received reduction in rank, forfeitures of 1/2 month's pay for 2 months, restriction, and extra duties.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject in the personnel lounge of the Transient Personnel Unit (TPU). Victim stated she did not report the incident immediately as she was afraid of being reprimanded. Victim reported no injuries. Prosecutor's Office declined to prosecute Subject due to lack of evidence.
Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	OCONUS	E1	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes								OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim related Subject continued sexually assaulting her despite her resistance. Subject was found guilty at General Court-Martial of two (2) violations of Article 128 (Aggravated assault) and (Assault consummated by a battery) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subject was awarded three (3) months confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of \$1,379.00 for three (3) months.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS on-base: Victim informed her command she was the victim of an indecent assault committed by Subject. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast and found guilty of violations of Article 120 (Indecent Assault) and Article 128 (Simple Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject received the following: 45 days restriction, suspended for 6 months; 45 days of extra duty, suspended for 6 months; reduction in grade to E-2, suspended for 6 months; forfeiture of \$822.00 per month for 2 months, 1 month of which was suspended for 6 months.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120				Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim stated she was raped by Subject. GCM members found Subject not guilty of the charge of rape, but guilty of wrongful sexual contact. During sentencing, Subject was dismissed from the U.S. Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes										OCONUS on-base: Victim had been sexually assaulted the night prior by the Subject in the barracks. Victim was contacted by NCIS and declined to provide a statement and signed a VPS. Victim later rescinded the VPS and identified the individual who sexually assaulted her. General Court Martial for Subject was held. Subject had been charged with violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statements) and Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault). Subject was found guilty of False Official Statements and not guilty of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Subject received 89 days confinement; however, he was given credit for spending 114 days in pre-trial confinement and released.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported that, while underway aboard ship, he was indecently assaulted by an unknown male while sleeping in his rack in one of the berthing areas of the boat. During investigation, 3 more Victims were identified. The 3 additional Victims experienced the same male reaching into their berthing area and touching their penis on the outside of their clothing. One Victim identified Subject. Subject was found guilty at a GCM for violation of Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and sentenced to 360 days confinement, reduction to the pay grade of E-1, forfeiture of \$970.00 per pay month for a period of 12 months (\$11,640), and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim states Subject sexually assaulted her in her bedroom. An Article 32 hearing was held and the Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO) requested additional information which was provided. Command declined to take any Administrative or Judicial action due to insufficient evidence for the offense.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	O4	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											ABOARD SHIP: Alcohol was involved. While aboard the ship, Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. Subject plead guilty at Captain's Mast for violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation) and Article 133 (Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS on-base: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject in Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was involved. Subject subsequently transferred. Trial Counsel, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate of the adjudication of Subject. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial and received five (5) years confinement, reduction to E-1, total forfeiture of pay and allowances and a dishonorable discharge.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she had been assaulted on two occasions by Subject in her barracks room. An Article 32 was held and the Investigating Officer determined there was a lack of evidence that Subject engaged in any nonconsensual sexual activity with Victim and a lack of evidence that Subject had intent to sexually assault Victim after unlawfully entering Victim's room.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Adultery Art. 134-2		Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		OCONUS on-base: Victim alleged she had been raped by Subject in his quarters. Alcohol was involved. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) notified Reporting Agent (RA) that Commanding Officer provided Subject with a Letter of Reprimand for adultery and having an unauthorized person in male Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes	Yes									CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim felt Subject sexually assault her. Subject was found guilty at a GCM of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was awarded one year confinement. All pay and allowances will be forfeited while Subject is confined.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was sexually assaulted at a barracks by his brother's roommate, Subject. Command was apprised of the investigation and decided to administratively separate Subject for reasons other than the captioned investigation. No disciplinary action will be taken against Subject for the indecent assault.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported when interviewed by Police Department that he was indecently assaulted and sodomized by Subject at Subject's apartment. The investigation was presented to the State Attorney's Office (SAO) for prosecutorial determination. The SAO spoke with Victim and he advised he did not want to pursue criminal charges.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim advised she does not feel threatened by Subject and is unwilling to participate any further with the investigation. Victim advised she was reporting to the Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA for sexually transmitted disease tests. During a General Courts Martial, Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault and other Sexual Misconduct).
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	O3	Male	O-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim identified Subject as the person responsible for sexually assaulting her. Subject was charged with violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Articles 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault, or Other Sexual Misconduct) and 133 (Conduct Unbecoming of an Officer and Gentleman), and an Article 32 hearing was held. A General Court-Martial was held; wherein, Subject was found "Not Guilty" of all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	False official statements Art. 107			Yes								CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was interviewed by NCIS and Victim said she awoke and discovered Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject admitted he entered Victim's room and engaged in consensual sex with her. The Article 32 hearing Investigating Officer found that the charges were supported by the evidence; however, the Investigating Officer recommended none of the charges be referred to Court-Martial and both Subject and Victim should face Administrative Separation Proceedings. Subject received Captains Mast and was awarded a reduction in pay grade to E-2 for violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement), UCMJ Article 134 (Communicating a Threat) and UCMJ Article 134 (Obstructing Justice).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes	DD							CONUS unknown: NCIS was contacted by victim advocate with allegations by Victims that on numerous occasions Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order), Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was reduced in rate to E-1 and given a dishonorable discharge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes			DD							CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was asleep in her secured barracks room where she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Command members in the vicinity heard the commotion and came to Victim's aid. Security apprehended Subject in his barracks room. Subject pled guilty at a General Court-Martial to one charge of the UCMJ, Article 120-AS (Engaging in sexual contact without permission), and one charge of Article 129 (Burglary). Subject was sentenced to six years confinement and a Dishonorable Discharge.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim was arrested for public intoxication and after being released from jail, decided to make a report. No disposition information is available at this time.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Female	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim had decided to change her reporting of a sexual assault from restricted to unrestricted. Victim was interviewed and provided a statement detailing that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was charged with five specifications of violation of Article 120, UCMJ. An Article 32 hearing was held. The charges were withdrawn and dismissed against Subject.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated that Subject sexually assaulted him. Subject was interrogated and confirmed the sexual encounter occurred, but claimed it was consensual. The investigation was presented to the State Attorney's Office (SAO) who declined prosecution.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject apologized to Victim. Subject turned himself in to PD pursuant to an arrest warrant for Assault to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct and was subsequently released on bond. Subject attended a court hearing to verify his presence for bond purposes and no adjudication procedures occurred on this date. Subject was recommended for and received Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI). RA made contact with Command representatives to apprise of Subject's status and closure of captioned investigation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim indicated she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. A Sexual Assault Exam (SAE) was conducted. Witnesses were interviewed and a possible suspect was identified. Additional witnesses were interviewed and confirmed seeing Victim and Subject drinking together and kissing the evening. Local PD is currently seeking to locate Subject. NCIS was notified by PD that the Office of the District Attorney declined prosecution.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim alleges subject sexually assaulted him in his apartment. Victim would not provide a sworn statement and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), advising he does not want to participate in the investigation at this time.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. This investigation was initiated subsequent to an allegation by Victim that she was sexually assaulted at her residence. Subject initially maintained he never had sexual contact with Victim. However, Subject eventually stated he engaged in consensual, sexual intercourse with Victim. Subject was tried before a General Courts-Martial and found Not Guilty.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes			Yes					OCONUS unknown: Victim was sexually assaulted by two Subjects. Victim was re-interviewed and stated that all sexual acts with Subject #2 were consensual. At a Summary Court Martial, Subject #1 was found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and subsequently awarded forty five (45) days hard labor, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one (1) month, and reduction in rate to E-2.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was awoken by being sexually assaulted. Victim went to local hospital; however, declined to submit to a sexual assault examination and informed Metropolitan police she only wanted to make notification and not file a report. Based on insufficient evidence and the inability of the victim to identify a suspect, the investigation is closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes	Yes		Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim reported that Subject, her Commanding Officer, sexually assaulted her in his stateroom aboard the ship. Victim asserted that she was fearful to resist because Subject was her commanding officer. Victim #2 came forward with similar rape allegations against Subject. Subject entered a guilty plea at a General Court-Martial to four specifications of Article 120 and three specifications of Article 133. The plea acknowledged the rape of Victim #2, the aggravated sexual assault and the abusive sexual contact of Victim #1. Subject was sentenced to ten years confinement, dismissal, and total forfeitures. However per the pretrial agreement all automatic forfeitures were deferred and waived and shall be paid by the Subject's dependents. Additionally, per the pretrial agreement all but 42 months of confinement will be suspended.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial												ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject who came into female berthing. Subject was scheduled to be taken to trial by GCM, but Victim decided she did not want to participate in the trial. As a result, charges against Subject were dismissed. Subject was separated from the US Navy in lieu of going to trial by GCM.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes		BCD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim had been sexually assaulted by her stepbrother, Subject. A General Court Martial was convened in this matter. On 09Mar12, Subject was found guilty of one (1) specification in violation of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault), and one (1) specification in violation of Article 120 (Indecent Act). Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge, three (3) months confinement and total forfeiture of pay while confined.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes		Yes	BCD							OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke and caught Subject sexually assaulting him. Subject admitted to inappropriately touching Victim without Victim's consent. Subject pled guilty to violations of UCMJ, Article 128 (Assault Consummated by a Battery). Subject was sentenced to 140 days confinement, a BCD, and reduction to E-1.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim explained that she had been raped when she was walking back to the ship from the Navy Exchange. Victim could not identify her attacker. Victim refused to provide a signed sworn statement and refused to turn over the clothing she wore, citing she laundered them twice since then. Victim declined further questioning and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), indicating she did not want to participate in the investigation/prosecution of this case. This case is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and lack of viable leads.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victims contacted Command regarding being sexually assaulted, propositioned, and harassed by Subject. During investigation, more Victims of sexual assault by Subject were discovered. Subject appeared before a Special Court Martial where he pled guilty to violating UCMJ Articles 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct) and 134 (Adultery). Subsequent to his guilty plea, Subject was ordered to forfeit nine hundred dollars (\$900) a month for twelve (12) months, reduced in grade to an E-1 and confined for a period of twelve (12) months. Upon his release from confinement, Subject will be discharged from the United States Navy with a Bad Conduct Discharge.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												CONUS unknown: Victim was interviewed regarding her allegation of rape, perpetrated against her by Subject. Article 32 hearing was held for the Subject. The Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) notified Reporting Agent (RA) the charges against the Subject were dismissed due to insufficient evidence and Command has declined any further action regarding this case.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to NCIS that she was raped by Subject. A General Court-Martial was held and Subject was found not guilty of the violation of UCMJ Article 120.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey regulation Art. 92		YES	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty at NJP of violating Article 92 (Failure to Obey Other Lawful Order), Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct). Subject was sentenced to forfeiture of 1 months pay and reduction in rank. Additionally, Subject is being administratively separated.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Bahrain	E5	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Fraternization Art. 134-23										LOC		OCONUS unknown: NCIS was notified of an alleged indecent assault perpetrated against Victim. Subject was given a verbal reprimand by Commanding Officer, and a Page 13 entry was made in Subject's Official Personnel File regarding curfew and fraternization violations.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigate d	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action												LOC		CONUS off-base: Victim initially made a restricted sexual assault report. Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim filed an unrestricted report because she wanted to receive medical testing for venereal diseases. During interview, Victim stated she never said she was sexually assaulted or raped and executed a Victim Preference Statement to exercise her wish to decline participation with this investigation. Commanding Officer recommended formal counseling for Subject vice taking any judicial action. Counseling for Subject was conducted.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												UNKNOWN off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she may have been sexually assaulted. Following an Article 32 Hearing, Command declined prosecution of Subject.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOC		ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported an allegation of wrongful sexual contact. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) indicated that the command would not be pursuing charges against Subject due to a lack of supporting evidence. He added that Subject would be issued a formal counseling letter, which will be included in his service record.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported through her chain of command that she had been the victim of an indecent assault by Subject while she was on liberty. JAGC, USN, declined to pursue the indecent assault charge. Subject was taken to Admiral's Mast and found guilty of a violation of UCMJ Article 134 Disorderly Conduct-Drunkenness; as a result of his actions. Subject was given a punitive letter of reprimand.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty of violations of UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. A sexual assault kit was administered. Command withdrew and dismissed, without prejudice, all charges against the subject following an Article 32 hearing.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharges	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120											UOTHC		OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Victim underwent a medical examination and the local doctor reported no trauma or evidence of an assault. An Administrative Separation Board voted for Subject to be separated from the US NAVY with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Victim #1 was sexually assaulted by the Subject during an impromptu defensive tactics course of instruction. Victim #2 reported that she was also assaulted by the Subject. Victim #3 stated she was also assaulted by the Subject on two separate occasions. Subject was taken to Summary Court-martial (SCM), and pled guilty to five counts of Article 92 (Violate a Lawful Order) and one count of Article 120 (Intentionally expose in an indecent manner his penis in the work place). Subject was found guilty and received a Reduction in Rate and 30 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									Other		ABOARD SHIP: This investigation was initiated, subsequent to a report from Victim that she was allegedly indecently assaulted by Subject onboard the ship. Victim opted to make an unrestricted report. A Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action for Subject was received from Commanding Officer. Subject was counseled on the Navy Sexual Harassment Policies.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Female	E-8	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes									CONUS off-base: Victim reported he was indecently assaulted at his residence by Subject. Victim received non-judicial punishment for a violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) of the UCMJ. Victim received a punitive letter of reprimand and a forfeiture of one-half month's pay, per month, for two months. JAGC stated Subject received non-judicial punishment and was given a punitive letter.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternalization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternalization Art. 134-23											CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by Subjects. Subject #1 admitted guilt and pled to charges of fraternalization. Subject #2 was acquitted due to lack of evidence.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated while standing watch as the Officer of the Deck (OOD) she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim stated the following morning Subject knocked on her door and apologized because he was told he had done something to her the previous night but could not remember what had occurred. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and was found guilty of Article 120 (Sexual Misconduct) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was awarded forty-five (45) days restriction, forty-five (45) days of extra duty, and reduction in rank to E-2.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. An Article 32 was held. The Investigating Officer has recommended charges be dismissed. No administrative/judicial punishment will be taken.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim advised she had been sexually assaulted and she did not wish to cooperate with law enforcement and refused to provide the name or description of her assailant. Victim described the incident, which occurred on base in a wooded area. Victim reiterated she did not wish to cooperate with this investigation and signed a Victims Preference Statement. Region Legal Services Office (RLSO) declined to prosecute captioned investigation based on the fact no suspect was identified.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS off-base: Local Police responded regarding a sexual assault. Victim who reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject denied sexually assaulting her, but advised they had consensual sex. NCIS received a copy of the Sexual Assault Disposition Report signed by the Commanding Officer. The report indicates that non-judicial punishment was administered to Subject. Subject was assigned non-judicial punishment for underage drinking and not for any kind of sexual assault.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim reported having been sexually assaulted by a contractor she was acquainted with but did not know the true name of. As the alleged assault occurred in the quarters of the assailant, a crime scene exam cannot be completed until a subject is identified. Due to the Victim's refusal to participate in this investigation and lack of additional logical lead in identifying a subject, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed she was sexually assaulted by a civilian while she was a member of the United States Navy Delayed Enlistment/Entry Program (DEP). Victim advised she no longer wanted to participate in the ongoing investigation and would not provide information or testimony regarding the sexual assault. This investigation was presented to the Office of the State's Attorney, who declined prosecution due to lack of cooperation by the victim and lack of evidence.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E7	Male	Foreign National	Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS off-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Local police interviewed Subject and obtained a confession; however, they advised Victim did not want to file a complaint, so local Police declined further action. Article 32 judicial proceeding was completed. The Investigating Officer's Report (IOR) was completed with a recommendation for General Courts Martial. Subject was found deceased.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she awoke to having been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject admitted to sexually assaulting her. Charges were preferred against Subject for violations of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 92-Failure to obey order or regulation; and Article 120-Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. This case was presented before a jury trial at which time Subject was acquitted for rape, but was convicted for providing a false official statement. Subject received 3 months confinement, reduced in rank to E-1 and total forfeiture of pay and allowance.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim stated Subject would have raped her had she not fought him off. Region Legal Service Office advised Victim declined to participate in the captioned investigation. Subsequently, charges were preferred against Subject but had been dismissed without prejudice.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject at his residence. Local Police Dept assumed primary jurisdiction in this case, and has closed their case with no charges being filed against Subject.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged that Subject came over to her house and forced her to have sex with him. A medical exam was not conducted. Local Police Department (MVPD) closed the case with no charges pending due to a lack of evidence.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS aboard ship: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject advised all acts were consensual amongst both parties. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey other lawful written order) and Article 134 (Disorderly conduct and drunkenness). Subject was awarded 45 days restriction, 45 days extra-duty, forfeiture of half a month's pay for 2 months, and reduction to E-3.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed to personnel aboard ship that she was raped by a fellow service member while assigned to the Transient Personnel Unit (TPU). Subject was later identified to be a civilian vice a service member. Virginia Beach, VA Commonwealth's Attorney Office declined to prosecute due to insufficient evidence, Victim's inability to recall the details of the assault and Victim's decision to no longer participate in this investigation.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim had disclosed being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was charged with violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 125 (Sodomy). Subsequent to an Article 32 hearing held. All charges against Subject have been dismissed.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes			YES						CONUS off-base: NCIS was notified by Command that Victim was allegedly indecently assaulted by Subject at an off base residence. Alcohol was involved. Reporting Agent (RA) received the Command's disposition for Subject. The report lists the date of Captain's Mast, with charges of violating UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful sexual contact), UCMJ Article 86 (Failure to report to appointed place of duty), UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey a lawful order), and UCMJ Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject received punishment of 60 days restriction to the USS WASP and half forfeiture of pay for two months.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Victim advised he woke up to having been sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated he was not consuming alcoholic beverages or taking medication during the evening. Victim sent a text message to Subject asking what had occurred while he was sleeping. Subject responded that he thought Victim was awake and a willing participant. Subject was acquitted via General Court Martial on all charges pertaining to this case.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	E3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107				Info not available							OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim notified NCIS that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject without her consent. Subject was convicted at Courts Martial of one count of Art 120-A1 (Felony Unlawful Sexual Contact), two counts of Art 107-B, (False Statements) and one count of Art 134-B1 (Adultery). Subsequent to that conviction, the military panel gave no punishment to Subject and he was redeployed or out processing from the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim was reportedly raped by Subject. Victim subsequently submitted to a sexual assault examination. Local Police Department declined case, advising they would only continue if Victim filed a police report. Victim is not interested in filing a police report. State's Attorney's Office declined to prefer charges in regards to this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign Nat'l - Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														OCONUS on-base: Two victims were sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim#1 and Victim#2 filed police reports with the local Police. Subject was bared from entering the base and the case is pending adjudication by the local Court. Local police have exercised full jurisdiction over this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		YES						ABOARD SHIP: Subject allegedly indecently assaulted multiple (4) female crewmembers while underway onboard the ship. Victim #1 was interviewed and stated Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim #3 was interviewed and stated that on multiple occasions, Subject touched her inappropriately. Victim #2 was interviewed and stated Subject sexually assaulted her before she was allowed to leave the room. Victim #2 subsequently reported this incident to Command. Victim #4 stated that Subject inappropriately touched her on two separate occasions. A Summary Court Martial was held and Subject was found guilty of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and UCMJ Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to grade reduction to E7 and restriction for 30 days.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E5	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted him at the off base apartment. Local Police Department (PD) was contacted and initiated an investigation. PD agreed to release the investigation to NCIS. Legal Services advised that they are declining to prosecute Subject due to contradictory testimony given by Victim at the Article 32 hearing.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject while socializing with him at a nightclub. Subject was charged with two (2) counts of wrongful sexual misconduct, one (1) count of abusive sexual contact, and one (1) count of assault. The charges in this investigation were withdrawn and dismissed without prejudice.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Local PD requested investigative assistance in reference to the rape of Victim. Earlier in the night Victim was observed leaving with an unknown male. The rape occurred in the jurisdiction of local PD which is the primary investigative agency. Local Police Department, Criminal Investigations Division advised all logical leads have been completed in this investigation and no suspects were identified. The case is inactivated and they require no further assistance from NCIS.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS aboard ship: Victim was sexually assaulted by an unknown USMC member in uniform. Victim provided a general description of the unidentified Marine, but was unsure if she would be able to positively identify him later. Victim was re-interviewed but could not provide any additional information to assist in the identification of a possible suspect. As all leads have been completed and no logical suspect could be identified, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim reported he was forcibly sodomized in a bathroom stall in the locker room by an unidentified male wielding a knife. Victim reported another unidentified male witnessed the assault and possibly served as a look-out. All logical leads have been exhausted without identification of any suspects.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge													Honorable	CONUS off-base: Drugs were involved. Victim related that she and Subject were sitting in his car smoking Spice when she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. No alcohol was involved and it was not forced in any way. Commanding Officer advised Subject was Administratively Separated from the USN under honorable condition for misconduct.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim advised she awoke to being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim decided to change the reporting to unrestricted. Subject was convicted of violation of UCMJ, Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) at General Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to a Dishonorable Discharge, Reduction to E-1, and two (2) years confinement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported that around 0200 she was awakened by the Subject who sexually assaulted her. Adjudication by Norfolk General District Court System.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her acquaintance and shipmate. Victim reportedly confronted Subject soon after and received an apology for his indiscretion. Other witnesses also claim to have obtained verbal admissions from Subject regarding his sexual assault. A Courts-Martial convened, where Subject was found Not Guilty.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													CONUS unknown: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by Subject. Victim subsequently provided a sworn statement alleging during late December 2010, Subject touched her inappropriately. Victim said because of the situation, she was in fear for her career and became uncomfortable in her work environment. MPO was issued. NOSC advised a disciplinary review board convened and Subject was granted a cautionary evaluation. No other disciplinary action against Subject was forthcoming.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by a known male U.S. Navy service member and he declined to provide further information concerning the identity of the alleged perpetrator. Victim said he knew the alleged offender and was initially reluctant to disclose the person's name. Victim identified Subject. Subject was interrogated and admitted to touching Victim's penis on the outside of his clothing while Victim was asleep. Subject said he did it because he thought Victim would like it. Commander issued an Administrative Discharge of Subject under Other Than Honorable Conditions in Lieu of Trial by Courts Martial.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victim returned to her room and was followed by the Subject who sexually assaulted her. Alcohol was involved. Subject pleaded guilty at a Special Courts Martial for violating UCMJ Articles 128 (Assault) and 112a (Wrongful use of controlled substances). Subject received a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), seven (7) months confinement, a total of \$6,300.00 forfeiture of pay, and reduction to pay grade E-1.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS on-base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted while both she and Subject were on Active Duty for training. Victim advised she did not realize Subject's actions were a reportable offense until she recently went through the SAPR GMT training. Subject accepted the imposition of Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for Violation of UCMJ Article 92 Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation. Command imposed NJP that included the following: Reduction in rate to E-5, Forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay per month for 2 months, Restriction not to exceed 60 days, Extra duties not to exceed 45 days, and Admonition or Reprimand.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Drugs and alcohol involved. Victim advised her Command that she had possibly been drugged and sexually assaulted at an off-base residence of another USN member. The Victim later signed a Victim Preference Statement, indicating she did not want to assist in the investigation. Commanding Officer was briefed that no further investigative steps are pending.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS on-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial. Subject pled not guilty and was found not guilty of all charges and specifications: one specification of UCMJ Article 80 (Wrongful attempt to engage an unduly familiar relationship); two specifications of Article 120 (Engage in a sexual act); and one specification of Article 128 (Unlawfully touch and choke).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		Yes	Yes		YES						CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim, a USN dependent spouse, reported that she was sexual assaulted at her residence. RSLO declined prosecutorial consideration based on insufficient evidence. Subject was taken to Commanding Officer's NJP and found guilty of violation of Article 134 (General Article) of the UCMJ. Subject was awarded Reduction to next inferior paygrade, Forfeiture of \$80.00 for two (2) months and thirty (30) days restriction.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23		Yes	Yes				YES				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim indicated she had been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim also reported incidents of wrongful sexual contact committed by the Subject. Subject received the following non-judicial punishment for fraternization and adultery: 45 days of extra duty, reduction in rate, and forfeiture.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim stated he does not want to report this incident to NCIS but provided details leading up to the alleged assault. Victim stated the assault was done by an individual he met via an application called "Grindr" on his Android cellular phone. Victim would not provide specific details of the alleged assault. Victim stated when the alleged assault occurred there was another unidentified male present in addition to Subject. Victim could not provide details on the second individual. Victim stated he did not consume any alcohol on the night of the alleged sexual assault. Due to lack of cooperation from Victim and no viable suspect being identified; this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim contacted NCIS and reported she was raped by Subject. Subject later admitted culpability in the rape of Victim. Subject plead guilty to rape charges in the County state court. County Clerk provided NCIS with Subject's sentencing documentation, which revealed Subject was sentenced to eight (8) years' incarceration.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Male	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		YES						CONUS aboard ship: Victim was interviewed and provided a sworn statement wherein he detailed an allegation that he was indecently assaulted and sexually harassed on multiple occasions by Subject. Victim also stated he felt that Subject threatened to use his superior rank as intimidation when Victim demanded the unwanted sexual comments and physical contact cease. At an Article 15 hearing, Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey a lawful general order or regulation) and Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject was awarded sixty (60) days restriction and reduction in rank to E-5.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted off-base by a non-military member. Victim filed a "restricted report" and received medical attention at an unknown location. Victim declined to provide any further details and claimed she did not want to pursue any further judicial action against the unknown suspect. Victim stated she does not want to be interviewed by NCIS. Victim completed a NCIS Victim Notification Preference Form.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											ABOARD SHIP: NCIS was apprised of the possible indecent assault of two (2) Victims by Subject while the ship was underway. Subsequently, Subject went on Unauthorized Absence (UA) status, eventually progressing to deserter status. Subject was arrested and returned to command. Subject underwent Captain's Mast where it was determined to process Subject out of the US Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	O-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107	Yes			BCD							CONUS Off Base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was awakened to the Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject was sentenced to a ten (10) month confinement period and a bad conduct discharge from the U.S. Navy for violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 120 (Engage in sexual contact with another service member without legal justification or lawful authorization and without permission).
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim made a report of sexual assault at his friend's house. Alcohol was involved. The Victim originally made a restricted report but had decided to pursue an investigation against the Subject. Local PD Special Victims' Unit advised that they had unfounded the report due to Victim's uncooperativeness and lack of interest in prosecuting the case.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS Off base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported his concerns about possibly being sexually assaulted to his command, who contacted authorities. The victim does not know who the subject could be and believes he was drugged. Due to the lack of any suspects identified in the case, this case is closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on base: Victim reported being raped in her barracks room by another USN service member which she knows. No other identifying information was given about the rape or the suspect. Victim has confided some information to her friend. Victim related via voicemail that she was unwilling to participate in this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											CONUS On-base: Victim reported that he woke up to find the Subject standing beside's the Victim's bed and inappropriately touching the Victim. The Subject maintains that the contact was consensual. Subject was taken to non judicial punishment, for one count of Article 120, Wrongful Sexual Contact; and one count of Article 134, Threat, Communicated. Subject received an oral reprimand by Commanding Officer and was subsequently administratively separated from the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS On-Base: The Victim reported being sexually assaulted in the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters. The victim does not wish to provide any additional information about the incident or the events leading up to or following the incident. Victim returned to sign a Victim Preference Statement. Due to the lack of information into the identities of the alleged suspect, witnesses, and location, there are no logical leads to pursue.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		YES						UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim also stated she immediately reported the incident to her chain of command. Subject was taken before Captain's Mast and found guilty of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Other Lawful Order) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was awarded a reduction to next inferior pay grade, forfeiture of \$1,657.00 per month for two months and 60 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	W-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject was taken before Captain's Mast and found guilty of violation of Article 128 (Assault) and Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subject was awarded 60 days restrictions, reduction of rank to E-2, and forfeiture of half months pay for two months.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Female	E-2	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local Police Department (PD) had responded and assumed investigative jurisdiction. Victim stated he did not desire to provide any details regarding this incident. Victim stated he wanted this report to remain restricted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating he did not desire to provide additional information or participate in this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		No	Yes		Yes						OCONUS Off-Base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Executive Officer (XO) reported that Subject went to Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment(NJP), and Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. Subject received 60 days of restricted duty and reduced in enlisted rank from E-3 to E-1. Subsequently, Subject is being processed for administrative separation from the United States Navy.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS On-Base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject received Commanding Officers Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) with a conclusion date for violation of UCMJ articles 92, 109, 120, 128 and 134. Subject was awarded forty five days restriction, forty five days extra duty and forfeiture of half months pay for two months and reduction in rank to next inferior paygrade.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes									OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Non-Judicial Punishment Hearing was conducted and Subject was found guilty of two (2) specifications of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation) and two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 28 (Assault). Subject received a punitive letter of reprimand and a forfeiture of \$1,500 per month for two (2) months.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS on-base: Three Victim stated they were sexually assaulted by the Subject. An Article 32 hearing was conducted. The Investigating Officer's Report (IOR) was completed with a recommendation for General Courts Martial. Subject was found deceased.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				CONUS off-base: Victim stated she has been raped by a Navy service member, (later identified as Subject). Subject was taken to Captain's Mast on about 14Dec11, for misconduct, and awarded 45 days restriction, 45 days of extra duty, fined \$400.00 for two (2) months, and reduced in rate.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim was sexually harassed and indecently assaulted by Subject. A Summary Court Martial was held and Subject was found guilty of violating of UCMJ Articles 120 (Wrongful Sexual contact), 128 (Assault), and 134 (Indecent Language). Subject was sentenced to 25 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of 2/3 pay for 1 month.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported to command that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. Victim disposed of the clothing he wore during the assault in the trash and refused to submit to a physical examination for the completion of a sexual assault evidence collection kit. Victim declined to make a statement and to participate in the investigation. Investigation conducted utilizing limited information Victim provided to command and a shipmate to corroborate an indecent assault.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	CONUS off-base: Victim awoke-to having been sexually assaulted. CO was advised Subject had been separated with an under other than honorable discharge for unrelated offense. CO stated he did not wish to recall Subject if Subject had already been separated from the USN with an other than honorable discharge.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Charges were preferred against Subject for violation of UCMJ Article 120(a) (Rape), Article 120(c) (Aggravated Sexual Assault), Article 128 (Assault) (2 Specifications), and Article 134 (Assimilative Crimes Specification - Wrongfully Providing Alcoholic Beverages to a Person Under the Age of 21). Victim decided against providing any additional information or participating in this investigation, and signed a Victim Declination Acknowledgement. All charges against Subject were dismissed without prejudice per the Convening Authority.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she awoke feeling as if she might have been sexually assaulted. Victim reported to NMCP but refused a Physical Evidence Recovery Kit. Victim also refused to provide details of the evening and would not identify the people she was with. Victim agreed to report to NCIS but she still refused to provide any details regarding the incident. Victim stated again that she did not want to pursue this matter, and she told RA that she wanted to sign a Victim Preference Statement.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS on-base: Victim advised she was sexually assaulted. Victim did not feel like she was able to give consent and because of this, wanted to report a sexual assault. Commanding Officer held a Non-Judicial Punishment hearing and Subject was charged by the command for violating a lawful order. As a result of the hearing Subject received a Non-Punitive Letter of Conduct.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							OCONUS off-base: Victim was found passed out by two witnesses reported seeing Victim on the ground with her pants down. Victim was immediately transported to hospital to undergo a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE). Further investigation revealed that a surveillance camera recorded sexual contact between Victim and Subject while Victim was potentially unconscious. Subject was given a trial by General Court-Martial. He was found guilty of violations of Articles 92, 120, 128 and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), six (6) months confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined, and reduction in rank to E-1.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Victim alleged that Subject had inappropriately touched her. While en-route to the ship, Subject made several spontaneous utterances admitting to the violation. Subject was subject to a Captains Mast/Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) resulting in Subject being found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article(s) 92 (Failure to obey an order) and 120 (Wrongful Sexual Conduct). Subject was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4 (suspended for 6 months), 30 days restriction to barracks, 30 days extra duty, and forfeiture of half pay for one month.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim had made an allegation of Rape while on suicide watch. Attempts were made to re-interview Victim and Victim again stated she did not want to participate in the investigation or any judicial proceedings. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged rape of Victim could be obtained.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim possibly had an unwanted sexual encounter. Victim advised he did not want to provide any information regarding the incident and did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim again advised he did not wish to provide any information or participate in an investigation and executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged sexual assault of Victim could be obtained.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes			BCD							ABOARD SHIP: Alcohol was involved. Subject was suspected of wrongful sexual contact. Based on the description Victim provided of the individual, Subject was identified as a viable suspect. At a trial by Special Court-Martial, Subject was found guilty of attempted wrongful sexual contact. Subject was awarded 251 days of confinement. Subject will also receive a bad conduct discharge after his time in confinement is complete.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														ABOARD SHIP: Victim was awoken in his rack to being inappropriately touched. Victim stated he was not able to identify him. At this time, all investigative leads have been completed and this investigation is closed pending information on a viable suspect.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim was interviewed and declined to provide any details or information regarding the alleged sexual assault and advised she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim was re-interviewed at NCIS. Victim again advised she did not wish to provide any information or participate in an investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged sexual assault of Victim could be obtained.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: NCIS received notification regarding the reported Rape of Victim, an active duty USN member, by Subject, a Civilian Contractor at Victim's off-base residence. Assistant Attorney General (AAG) met with Victim recently to review the incident for prosecutorial merit. Victim stated she has had no additional contact with Subject and is comfortable with the fact that Subject no longer works at Naval Station Newport. Victim reportedly informed AAG that she no longer wishes to pursue prosecution. Local PD/AAG has closed their case.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported she was raped by an unknown assailant. Victim signed a victim preference statement and advised she did not wish to participate in the investigation. No Subject could be identified.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim was interviewed and stated she did not wish to participate in an investigation or give a statement. Victim affirmed she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim was re-interviewed and stated once again, she still did not want to provide information or wish to participate in an investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. This investigation is being closed as no pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged rape of Victim could be obtained.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke to Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject's investigation was presented to an Article 32 hearing. CO concurred with the recommendations of the Article 32 officer and dismissed all charges against Subject without prejudice.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by another USN sailor, Subject, who worked aboard the ship. Victim said because of the situation, she was in fear for her career and became uncomfortable in her work environment. Subject was taken to SCM for violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), and found guilty. Subject received fifteen (15) days restriction, reduction in rank to E-5, suspended for six (6) months.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	O-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) notified NCIS of the alleged sexual assault of Victim. Victim did not want to report the incident and did not want NCIS involvement. However, Victim had mentioned the incident to someone (NFI), making the report unrestricted.-Victim stated that she did not want to talk about the incident and did not wish to pursue this matter. Victim returned to sign a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) after giving some thought to the matter.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was found passed out after being sexually assaulted. Subject was found guilty of Art 92 (orders violation for drinking after hours) and Art 134 (drunk and disorderly conduct). Subject received reduction in rate (suspended for 6 months), forfeiture of \$1,040.00 for two months, and restriction to the ship for 60 days (30 days suspended for 6 months).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-6	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		UNKNOWN various locations: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated, while standing in line at the Subway, Subject sexually assaulted him. Subject was counseled by Command and received a Page 13 entry into his Official Military Personnel File.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Kuwait	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to														OCONUS: Victim stated that she was inappropriately touched by the Subject. DynCorp International advised that Subject was terminated, his Visa was being cancelled and that he would be repatriated.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim advised she had been raped by a co-worker in her unit; however, she would not divulge her assailant's name. Victim advised she only notified her command to obtain counseling and had no intention of reporting the assault. Victim met with NCIS Agents but did want not to cooperate in the investigation and stated she felt pressured by her command to make a report to NCIS. Victim advised she informed her command of her assault in order to obtain counseling only. Victim discussed limited information in reference to the assault. Victim stated she would not provide information which would lead to the identification or apprehension of her assailant, pursue charges, assist in the investigation, or testify in court. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	No		Yes						UNKNOWN off-base: Victim stated that after dinner, they went to a Bar where she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Alcohol was involved. Subject was subject to Non-Judicial Punishment and was found guilty of Article 128 (Assault), specifically that he did unlawfully strike Victim on the body with his hands. Subject was awarded forfeiture of \$770.00 per month for 2 months and 60 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other		CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged an intoxicated Subject whom she did not know inappropriately touched her. NCIS was notified Subject had been issued a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution (NPLC) in accordance with the captioned investigation. No additional administrative/judicial action would be taken by the command.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes		Yes				ABOARD SHIP: Victim was approached from behind by Subject who sexually assaulted her. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for wrongfully sexually assaulting Victim and awarded Reduction-in-Rate (RIR), 45 days Restriction (15 days suspended) and 45 days Extra Duty (15 days suspended).
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported to her chain of command she had been sexually assaulted over the weekend. Victim did not want to report who had allegedly sexually assaulted her. Victim advised that the person who sexually assaulted her was a sailor onboard the ship whom she looked up to. However, the Victim would not identify the Subject as she did not want to cause problems for him or his family. Due to Victim's unwillingness to provide information in furtherance of a criminal investigation, all logical leads exhausted.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was raped. Victim was subsequently transferred and decided that she wanted to make an unrestricted report, but she does not want an investigation. Victim declined to give a statement, participate in an investigation or name the sailor involved in the rape. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to lack of viable leads the investigation was closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Drugs involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by an unknown person driving a white car. All logical leads have been completed with no Subject identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that a fellow U.S. Navy (USN) member, Subject, visited her at her temporary quarters, sexually assaulted her. Victim executed a Victim Declination Statement. Due to her lack of cooperation with the prosecution of Subject, the matter was turned back to Subject's command for administrative adjudication. As a result, he received a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution for his actions associated with the captioned investigation.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim asserted she was sexually assaulted or possibly even raped. Based on the lack of information provided to them by Victim and her unwillingness to cooperate she was arrested for public intoxication. Victim stated the possibility of having been sexually assaulted. Victim advised she does not want to pursue an investigation because she is unsure if anything happened to her at all.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim #1 stated Subject had been sexually touching and harassing her for approximately a week using his rank to keep her quiet as well as raped her. Victim #2 came forward and reported she had been sexually touched by Subject also during the last underway period. Subject was charged on 19Mar12 for suspected violations of Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct), 120a (Stalking) and 128 (Assault) of the UCMJ. All charges pending against Subject were dismissed following Article 32 hearing.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Security Dept made a duty notification to reporting agent of a possible indecent sexual assault of Victim by Subject. The results of Captains Mast by reason of Command absence due to deployment were reported. On 18May12, a Captain's Mast was administered; wherein, charges for violation of Article 120, UCMJ (Wrongful Sexual Contact), were dismissed with a warning and violation of Article 128, UCMJ (Two Specifications of Assault Consummated by a Battery), were both dismissed. Command does not intend to process Subject for administrative separation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				CONUS on-base: Victim advised her Command that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment from his Command for violations of the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Violation or failure to obey lawful order) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject received 45 days restriction to base, forfeiture of pay (\$3496.00), reduction to next inferior pay grade and 45 days extra duty. Additionally, Subject was recommended for administrative separation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to her command that she was sexually assaulted. Subject was found guilty at trial by SCM of violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) and Article 112(a) (Wrongful Use or Possession of a Controlled Substance). The charge of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual conduct) was withdrawn. As the result, Subject was awarded 140 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes		Yes						CONUS onbase: Victim reported that he awoke to his roommate, Subject, inappropriately touching him. Victim reported the alleged assault occurred in his barracks room. A Summary Court Martial and Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the UCMJ. Subject received forty-five (45) days restriction, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one (1) month, and a reduction in rate to E-2.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted but did not want to talk about it-Victim stated she did not want to participate in an investigation. At a follow-up meeting, Victim affirmed her desire to not participate. Victim signed VPS. As there are no pertinent investigative leads to pursue and Victim declined to participate, this case is closed.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim disclosed being raped while stationed onboard the ship during a counseling session regarding her Navy career, but declined to provide any amplifying details. Victim acknowledged being raped but declined to provide any information stating she "just wanted to move on and put the incident behind her." Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). Staff Judge Advocate advised no further action was anticipated.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS unknown: Victim stated that during her last deployment, approximately two years ago, she was raped. Victim stated that she did not want to participate in an investigation. She also did not want to provide the subject's name. Subsequently, Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13					Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a signed sworn statement detailing her being sexual assault by the Subject. Two of the USN members present at the club, intervened by talking to Subject about his actions. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and was found guilty for violation of Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct and Drunkenness). Subject received 30 days restriction and extra duties.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim reported a rape. RA re-interviewed Victim to update her on investigative endeavors. Victim stated she no longer wanted to participate in this investigation and executed a Victim Preference Statement indicating as such. Due to the lack of victim's willful participation, a suspect, and investigative leads, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120											Other		OCONUS on-base: Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Subject was interviewed and admitted to having sex with Victim but stated the sex was consensual. Due to Victim expressing her desire not to participate in the investigation and the limited amount of evidence, it would be significantly difficult for the government to prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt. As a result, Command ordered Subject receive a memorandum for record, attend counseling and receive sexual assault awareness training.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Victim's husband reported his wife was sexually assaulted by Subject at their residence. Subject admitted to allegations against him. Subject went to a General Court Martial where he was found guilty of Article 120 (Engage in sexual act with someone substantially incapacitated) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was sentenced to four (4) years of confinement, he was reduced to an E-1 and received a Dishonorable Discharge from the Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS aboard ship: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to command that Subject sexually assaulted her onboard the ship. Victim was interviewed and provided a sworn statement regarding the allegation that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim admitted to having a previous sexual affair with Subject, however did not recall the sexual encounter with Subject. Victim related she did not feel Subject took advantage of her or raped her or used his position to persuade her to have sex with him. Victim executed a Victim Declination Acknowledgement declining to participate in this investigation. Subject and Victim were both taken before Captain's Mast for violation of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation and UCMJ Article 134 (Adultery.) Subject was awarded 60 days restriction; Forfeiture of \$42 of pay for two months; Reduction to next inferior pay grade.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported sexual assault to local law enforcement. Victim stated she did not want to make a statement or press charges against Subject. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement acknowledging her choice to not to provide information or participate in the investigation.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Through a third party the Command had learned that Victim had been raped. The SAPR advocate contacted Victim, who did not wish to provide any details regarding the incident. Victim refused to speak with RA regarding the sexual assault incident and did not provide any details for investigation. RA provided Victim with a Victim Witness Assistance Pamphlet (VWAP) and a business card advising her to contact him if she changed her mind.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Bahrain	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported a sexual assault which occurred on board the ship while in port. Subject admitted to initiating all sexual contact with Victim. Subject requested and was approved to be separated from the US Navy under Other Than Honorable circumstances, in lieu of a Trial by Court Martial.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject while in her assigned barracks room. Subject was interviewed and admitted to having consensual sexual relations with Victim on the night in Victim's barracks room. Subject related he did not sexually assault or rape Victim. Article 32 recommended dismissing UCMJ Article 120 charges. SJA provided a copy of the charge sheet for Subject dismissing without prejudice to the government the Article 120 violations Subject was suspected of violating. No further administrative or punitive action would be pursued against Subject.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had consensually engaged in a series of sexual acts with an unidentified male. The consensual activity was punctuated by sexual intercourse, which the Victim reportedly did not want to participate in. Subject was charged with one violation of Article 120, UCMJ. An Article 32 hearing occurred. The charge against Subject was dismissed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. NCIS notified that at a residence Subject inappropriately touched Victim on several occasions. During investigation, two additional Victims were discovered. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast and found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article 92 (failure to obey lawful general order) and violation of UCMJ Article 120 (5 Specifications)(wrongful sexual contact). Subject was given a letter of reprimand as a result of the NJP.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported he was raped by an unknown male in a bar. Victim subsequently stated he did not wish to participate in an investigation regarding the alleged rape. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), indicating he did not wish to provide additional information or participate in the investigation and in the prosecution of the unknown suspect.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported an unknown male approached her on the dance floor, where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast for violations of the UCMJ, Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 128 (Assault). The charges were "Dismissed with Warning" by Commanding Officer.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her supervisor, Subject at the his off-base residence. Subject sent the Victim a series of apologetic text messages. Subject admitted making sexual advances but denied intentionally touching Victim inappropriately. Regional Legal Service Office provided the Non-Judicial Punishment file for Subject. Subject received Captain's Mast and was found guilty of failure to obey an order or regulation, assault, and indecent language. Subject was recommended for administrative separation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				ABOARD SHIP: Victim#1 and Victim#3 alleged they had been sexually harassed and assaulted by Subject for the past several months while on board. Victim#1 stated that Subject often makes comments about raping her, Victim#3, and Victim#2. Victim#3 provided a sworn statement detailing the misconduct inflicted upon her by Subject. Victim#1, Victim#2, and Victim#3, were provided with Victim Witness Assistance Program pamphlets. Subject has been temporarily reassigned to another division onboard as a result of the reported incidents. On 06Jun12, Subject was awarded Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) at Captain's Mast. Commanding Officer found Subject guilty of violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Dereliction of Duty), Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery, and Article 128 (Simple Assault). Subject was sentenced to 45 days of restriction with extra duties, forfeiture of half pay per month for two months, and reduction in rank to E5.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported a rape allegation to her command. Victim declined to make any statements or answer any questions and stated she did not want to talk about the incident. Victim returned to NCIS, with her victim advocate, and reaffirmed her decision to not participate in the investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). This case is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and lack of viable leads.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a sworn written statement wherein she claimed-she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. She got checked at the on-base medical clinic for STD's, but did not report being raped. All pertinent leads to identify witnesses and/or subject(s) have been exhausted. As a result, this case is closed pending the receipt of additional information and/or leads.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Command reported an alleged sexual assault on Victim. Victim was interviewed and during the interview, Victim stated she does not want to report this incident. Victim provided no further details regarding this investigation. Victim completed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to lack of follow-up or identifying information from the victim in this investigation, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim reported he was asleep in his rack aboard the ship when he felt someone touch him inappropriately. Subject's assigned rack is next to and on the same side as Victim's rack. Subject signed a Military Suspect's Acknowledgement and Waiver of Rights and admitted to rubbing Victim's genital area by sticking his hand into Victim's rack and feeling around for Victim's genitals. A General Court Martial was held and Subject was acquitted of all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported being raped to her chain of command; however, she only wanted medical treatment and did not want to participate in an investigation. Victim confide in the UVA that the alleged rape occurred while she was staying at a family friend's (NFI) residence (NFI). Victim was uncooperative and refused to provide any identifying details regarding the family friend who allegedly raped her or his residence. A Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) pamphlet was provided to Victim. Since the Victim did not wish to participate further in the investigation and no viable suspects have been identified, this investigation was closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim's report was originally restricted; but became unrestricted when Victim confided in a Command member. Victim was interviewed and declined to name the subject or his address and to cooperate with the investigation or any subsequent prosecution. Victim advised Subject raped and sodomized her in his residence when she exited his bathroom. Command was briefed on the status of this investigation and based on the lack of evidence and no identified suspect, no administrative/judicial action would be taken in this investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-5	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											Other		OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a sworn statement detailing an allegation wherein he was the recipient of unwanted sexual contact from a male. This case was disposed and Subject received Extra Military Instruction (EMI).
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed to healthcare providers she had been involved in a recent sexual assault. Victim relayed she did not wish to participate in a criminal investigation. Victim was vague in her disclosure. Victim refused to provide any information to NCIS. RLISO provided a copy of Victim's Declination Agreement. Subject is a civilian.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. An unrestricted indecent assault allegation made by Victim, Local PD has since closed their investigation citing no evidence of a crime being committed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Yes			BCD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being the victim of a sexual assault. Subject admitted to prying open the window screen with a knife and entering Victim's bedroom. Subject was found guilty during a general court-martial of violating Article 120 (Engage in sexual contact with another service member who was substantially incapable of declining participation). Article 125 (commit sodomy with another service member by force and without consent) and Article 134 (Unlawfully enter the room of another service member which conduct was prejudicial to good order and discipline) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was sentenced to two (2) years confinement and received a bad conduct discharge from naval service.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								OCONUS aboard ship: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was interviewed and denied touching Victim sexually or inappropriately. Subject received Non-Judicial punishment for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 92 (Failure to obey lawful general order or regulation), and Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject received an Verbal Reprimand and a reduction in rate to E-5.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Naval Security Forces (NSF) reported an alleged sexual assault involving Victim. A friend of Victim advised that Victim alleged she had been sexually assaulted. Victim stated she did not want to disclose the name of the alleged suspect or details regarding the incident. Victim denied the alleged suspect had made any threats against her. Victim stated she had no injuries and did not feel she was in danger. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	United Arab Emirates	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated after returning from liberty, a Sailor she did not know, later identified as Subject, sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty at NJP for a violation of Article 92 of the UCMJ (Failure to obey lawful general order or regulation/sexual harassment). In addition, Subject was found guilty of a violation of Article 121 of the UCMJ (Larceny) for an incident unrelated to this investigation. Subject was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, 60 days restriction and suspension of half of a month's pay for two (2) months with totals \$1730.00.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim made a restricted sexual assault report to the Command Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR). Subsequently, Victim's friend reported the sexual assault to her chain of command. Victim did not agree to be interviewed at this time, however stated she will provide a statement in the future. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement and stated she did not desire to cooperate with the criminal investigation. All investigative leads have been exhausted.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted. Victim reported she was raped, but provided limited details about the incident. Victim reiterated she did not want to participate in an investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). Due to victim's unwillingness to participate, lack of information about the rape, or additional identifying information on a possible suspect, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject went to a Non-judicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ) hearing for violation of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) at the Region Legal Service Office (RLSO). Subject received an Administrative Discharge from the Military as a result.
Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged that she had been indecently assaulted by Subject while on liberty. Subject provided a sworn statement admitting culpability to the assault. Subject claims to have been intoxicated during the incident. Command held a Nonjudicial Punishment hearing for Subject. Subject was found in violation of UCMJ Article 107 - False Official statement, Article 120 - Wrongful Sexual Contact, and Article 134 - Disorderly Conduct/ Drunkenness. Subject was awarded 30 days Restriction, 30 days Extra Duties, and Reduction In Rank to E-4.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator reported Victim had been the victim of a rape. Victim declined to provide any information regarding the rape allegation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she may have been sexually assaulted. Victim felt it was likely that someone could have drugged her, entered her residence, and sexually assaulted her without her knowledge. Victim denied any recent consensual sexual activity and advised she had no idea who could have assaulted her. Victim was recommended for Administrative Separation based on medical diagnosis.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assault by Subject in her Barracks' room. County Prosecutor's Office (CPO) informed they would not pursue criminal charges against Subject since they could not prove "lack of consent beyond a reasonable doubt."

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial												CONUS on-base: Victim advised that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. JAG advised Subject received Separation in Lieu of Trial (SILT).
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol involved. Victim reported she was raped by the Subject. Victim reported she was not willing to provide any names of individuals involved or knowledgeable of the incident, but would report the events which occurred. Victim signed a VPS. Due to the lack of information gleaned from Victim, no investigative leads remain to identify the alleged assailant.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Subject was arrested by local police for allegedly inappropriately touching local national female. Subject was subsequently arrested for sexual assault. Subject was taken before CAPTAIN'S Mast and found guilty of Violating Article 128 (Assault) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct), and awarded reduction to the next inferior pay grade, forfeiture of \$1,040.00 per month for two months, and 60 days restriction.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court Martial		Convicted		Yes	No	Yes	DD							CONUS on-base: Victim advised she had been raped by Subject. Victim first reported the assault to her Command, but was told that Subject was already in pre-trial confinement for unrelated offenses. In the PTA, Subject pled not guilty to two specifications of a violation of Article 120 of the UCMJ pertaining to crimes alleged by Victim. In a trial by GCM, Subject was found guilty of numerous charges unrelated to sexual assault and was awarded 30 years confinement, reduction in rate to E-1, and a DD from the USN.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes								OCONUS off-base: Naval Base reported an alleged sexual assault involving Subject and Victim. Victim initially reported the incident as restricted, but later changed her mind and went unrestricted. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and the case was not recommended for trial by Court-Martial. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Sexual Harassment) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was reduced in rank to E-4 and adjudged forfeitures of \$2522. Subject was also informed he will be processed for administrative separation.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Drugs involved. Victim stated she was the victim of a sexual assault and made a restricted report. Victim declined to provide CID any further details of the alleged report of sexual assault. Victim provided limited information about the alleged assault and stated she did not want to make a report or discuss the details further. Victim claimed that "someone put something in her drink". Victim signed a VPS. As Victim declined to provide detailed information of the alleged sexual assault and declined to participate in this investigation, there are no further logical leads to pursue.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128					Yes						CONUS off-base: Victim-reported that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. A Command investigation was initiated on 19Apr12 for UCMJ Article 128 (Assault). Article 120 not pursued due to a lack of evidence showing Subject's specific intent in the touching of Victim's breasts and groin. In a conduct hearing held, Subject found guilty of violating UCMJ Article 128 (Simple Assault) and Subject was given 45 days of restriction.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: NCIS contacted Victim in reference to an allegation of rape, in PPV Housing. Victim made to Command. Victim reported that an unknown male forced entry into her apartment and raped her. During Victim's interview, Victim stated she did not want to provide information regarding the alleged rape or participate in the investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120			Yes								CONUS off-base: Victim provided NCIS with a sworn statement detailing an incident of wrongful sexual contact. Subject faced a Summary Court Martial and was found guilty of a violation of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject received a reduction in rank to E-5, suspended for 6 months.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														CONUS on-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject in Subject's assigned barracks room. Alcohol was involved. Victim stated that he was too intoxicated to give consent. Subject was interrogated and admitted to sexually assaulting Victim. Subject was found deceased in his assigned barracks room.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim was interviewed during a command investigation into a hostile work environment when she conveyed to the command that Subject sexually assaulted her. Legal Officer advised that Subject's case was heard at Captain's Mast. Subject was found guilty of Article 92 (Failure to obey order) and awarded Reduction in Rank to the next inferior pay grade (E-5).
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator reported an alleged rape involving Victim and an unknown person, that occurred at an unidentified address. Due to Victim's unwillingness to participate in this investigation and no investigative leads, this investigation is being closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Branch Medical reported a possible sexual assault. Victim was sexually assaulted on the weekend and wanted to make a restricted reporting, but had notified his command of the incident. Victim was interviewed regarding the alleged sexual assault and advised he did not want to discuss the incident. Additionally, Victim advised he did not want to participate in the investigation.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: NCIS received notification of a suspected rape involving Victim, a USN student. Victim confirmed basic details of the alleged assault, that her male friend had sexually assaulted her. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation because she was afraid her friend would lose his work visa and be deported. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. As Victim has declined to fully identify the subject or to participate further in an investigation and no developed information indicates a DOD nexus under NCIS investigative jurisdiction, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign National	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was sexually assaulted during a port visit. Victim filed a Restricted Sexual Assault Report, but told a non-privileged command member about the report when questioned about violating the liberty policy. Victim advised that he does not wish to cooperate with the investigation and will not provide a statement detailing the alleged sexual assault. Victim also signed a Victim Preference Statement. No details about the alleged sexual assault were provided. Victim stated he does not remember anything about the alleged crime including the perpetrator, but stated it was not a US service member or US citizen, but believes it could have been a local National.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported to medical personnel she was sexually assaulted. Victim intended to keep the report restricted but medical personnel thought they were required to report the incident. Victim reported the assault occurred while she was on leave and the alleged offender was a civilian. Victim provided no further details and declined to participate in the investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	US Civilian	Male	O-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim was transported to naval hospital for a psychological evaluation. Victim was having suicidal ideations following a sexual assault. Victim provided limited information regarding the assault before deciding to not participate in the investigation. Victim stated her attacker is not active duty military and the assault occurred at her residence. RA met with Victim to have her sign a Victim Preference Statement confirming her decision to not participate in the investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12)	United Arab Emirates	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she was touched sexually by an unknown male. All investigative leads to identify the subject have been exhausted. Based on lack of evidence to positively identify a subject, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125											CONUS on-base: Victim advised the Subject sexually assaulted her. There was no apparent use of alcohol or drugs by either Victim or Subject during this incident. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). Subject was administratively discharged from the United States Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Local PD reports documenting the arrest of Subject were reviewed. According to arrest report, Victim woke up having been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local PD arrested Subject for a felony violation (Object Sexual Penetration).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim advised she was sexually assaulted but unwilling to discuss any details of the reported assault. Victim confirmed she was unwilling to discuss any details of the reported assault and signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	ABOARD SHIP: Victim advised Subject sexually assaulted her. Command advised in lieu of trial by court martial for Violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery). Subject accepted a plea bargain for an Other Than Honorable discharge.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim told her Victim Advocate that she was raped by a local national (NFI). Victim stated she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim stated it was her intention from the beginning to have the case remain "Restricted" but the paperwork was not filled out correctly. Victim indicated she wished to fill out a Victim Preference Statement which was signed by Victim and witnessed by her Victim Advocate.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: An enlisted Sailor reported to the emergency room with her assigned Victim Advocate (VA) seeking medical treatment following a sexual assault. NCIS met with Victim and Victim stated she did not wish for law enforcement to become involved and declined to provide additional information regarding the assault. Victim completed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) documenting her declination to participate.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Security advised that Victim reported being the victim of a sexual assault which occurred approximately two years prior. Victim advised that she had filed a "Restricted Report" and did not want the matter investigated by law enforcement. After further discussion it was learned that Victim had not disclosed the reported assault to a third party, but rather her Command Victim Advocate had reported the incident to the naval hospital Security, violating the confidentiality provision of Restricted Reporting. Victim reasserted her unwillingness to participate in the investigation and declined to provide details of the assault. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		OCONUS off-base: Victim alleged Subject inappropriately touched Victim. Legal Officer advised Command had disposed of the allegation against Subject via administrative action. Specifically, Subject was counseled by Commanding Officer regarding his inappropriate behavior toward Victim, and issued a non-punitive letter of caution (NIPLOC).
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Security Department reported the alleged rape of Victim. Victim was interviewed and stated she would not confirm or deny that she was the victim of a rape. Victim refused to provide any details regarding the alleged rape. Victim declined to cooperate with NCIS pertaining to this investigation and she signed a Victim's Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS unknown: Victim indicated she had been the victim of approximately ten additional separate sexual assaults by members assigned to the same command. Victim was interviewed regarding her indication of being the victim of approximately ten additional sexual assaults and elected to not provide amplifying details or identifying information regarding those assaults. Victim stated she was firm with her decision and elected to execute a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											General		CONUS on-base: Subject had indecently assaulted Victim. Subject was administratively separated, with an ELS discharge, from the United States Navy due to this assault.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim Advocate, reported the possible rape of Victim. Victim requested restricted reporting. Reporting Agent made contact with Victim a number of times, and initially Victim stated she didn't know if she wanted to report the incident. Victim ultimately decided she did not want to report the incident and Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim had reported he was sexually assaulted to his Command Master Chief. Victim's Victim Advocate advised Victim did not wish to participate in an investigation and did not want to talk about the incident with NCIS. Victim declined to provide the name of the perpetrator or any other details surrounding the alleged sexual assault, to include the date, location, or any criminal acts conducted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Commanding Officer, advised Victim contacted the ship's Quarterdeck and requested a ride to medical but did not want to state why. Command Master Chief spoke with Victim, at which time Victim disclosed he had been sexually assaulted in his barracks room in the late afternoon, but did not provide any other details.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim had reported to his Command that he was sexually assaulted. Victim stated the incident happened over one year ago while he was overseas, and he did not know the identity of his perpetrator. Victim declined to provide any other details surrounding the alleged sexual assault, to include the date, location, or any criminal acts conducted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Command reported the suspected rape of Victim. Victim could not identify the location, her assailant or what happened; therefore she does not want to initiate a NCIS investigation. Victim maintained she did not want to report being raped, and she signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim filed a restricted report alleging being sexually assaulted by an unidentified, possibly civilian, male subject. The report was changed to an unrestricted status once Victim's command became aware of the incident. Victim refused to provide any details of the sexual assault and subsequently signed a victim preference statement (VPS).
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: NCIS received a duty call that there was a victim in an unrestricted rape case in the ER. Victim refused to submit to a SANE examination or to be interviewed by Law Enforcement. The only information provided by the victim was that she had been raped after a party by an unknown male at an unknown residence in an unknown jurisdiction approximately 2 weeks earlier. Victim indicated that she did not want to provide additional information or participate in an investigation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement confirming her desire not to participate or be contacted by NCIS.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim related she felt she was the victim of a sexual assault. Victim provided a sworn written statement detailing that she had been sexually assaulted in her barrack's room in the early morning by an unknown male. Convening Authority (CA) did not proceed with a trial on alleged violations of UCMJ Article 120, Aggravated Sexual Assault as no credible suspect(s) had been identified.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim related she felt she was the victim of a sexual assault. Victim provided a sworn written statement detailing that she had been sexually assaulted in her barrack's room in the early morning by an unknown male. Convening Authority (CA) did not proceed with a trial on alleged violations of UCMJ Article 120, Aggravated Sexual Assault as no credible suspect(s) had been identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated while on a working party with Subject #1, he sexually assaulted her. Subject #1 and Subject #2 attended Captain's Mast, wherein charges were dismissed on both Subjects due to no evidence being developed to substantiate Victim's allegations.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated while on a working party with Subject #1, he sexually assaulted her. Subject #1 and Subject #2 attended Captain's Mast, wherein charges were dismissed on both Subjects due to no evidence being developed to substantiate Victim's allegations.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim, reported to the chaplain she was sexually assaulted by two unknown male Subjects. Victim was unable to provide any description of her assailants except they spoke in Haitian dialect. All logical leads have been exhausted and Victim's assailants have not been identified.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim, reported to the chaplain she was sexually assaulted by two unknown male Subjects. Victim was unable to provide any description of her assailants except they spoke in Haitian dialect. All logical leads have been exhausted and Victim's assailants have not been identified.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: USN member reported to the medical clinic stating he may have been sodomized. Victim reported the alleged sexual assault occurred during the early hours. Victim declined to participate in creating a facial composite sketch of his alleged assailants. No viable suspects have been identified.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: USN member reported to the medical clinic stating he may have been sodomized. Victim reported the alleged sexual assault occurred during the early hours. Victim declined to participate in creating a facial composite sketch of his alleged assailants. No viable suspects have been identified.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN on-base: Victim revealed to him that she had been sexually assaulted by an unnamed senior chief and an unnamed master chief. Victim refused to provide any additional information and stated she did not wish to report the incident to NCIS. Reporting Agent interviewed Victim who advised she did not wish to provide any additional information on the sexual assaults to NCIS. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement. At this time, no information is available as to when or where the alleged sexual assaults occurred or whom the suspects are in the assaults.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN on-base: Victim revealed to him that she had been sexually assaulted by an unnamed senior chief and an unnamed master chief. Victim refused to provide any additional information and stated she did not wish to report the incident to NCIS. Reporting Agent interviewed Victim who advised she did not wish to provide any additional information on the sexual assaults to NCIS. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement. At this time, no information is available as to when or where the alleged sexual assaults occurred or whom the suspects are in the assaults.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room—undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room—undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room—undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS: unknown: Victim#1 alleged she had been sexually assaulted and harassed by two senior enlisted members of her command. Additional witness interviews were conducted, after which another victim of wrongful sexual contact emerged. Subject#2 was tried at a Summary Courts Martial and received 30 days restriction and was reduced in rank to E-7. A Special Courts Martial for Subject#1 was conducted. Subject#1 entered a guilty plea to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject#1 was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-5, forfeiture of \$1500.00 in pay for five months and five months confinement. A pre-trial agreement reduced Subject#1 to E-6, reduced the forfeiture in pay to two months and reduced the confinement to 15 days.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		Yes						CONUS: unknown: Victim#1 alleged she had been sexually assaulted and harassed by two senior enlisted members of her command. Additional witness interviews were conducted, after which another victim of wrongful sexual contact emerged. Subject#2 was tried at a Summary Courts Martial and received 30 days restriction and was reduced in rank to E-7. A Special Courts Martial for Subject#1 was conducted on 30Nov11. Subject#1 entered a guilty plea to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject#1 was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-5, forfeiture of \$1500.00 in pay for five months and five months confinement. A pre-trial agreement reduced Subject#1 to E-6, reduced the forfeiture in pay to two months and reduced the confinement to 15 days.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN off-base: This investigation was initiated subsequent to the disclosure to command by Victim of a previously restricted report of sexual assault. Victim stated while he was on leave, he was approached by two males. Victim stated he did not know where he was at the time of the assault. Prior to terminating the interview Victim provided no location for the assault, description of the assault, or description of the assailants. Medical records pertaining to Victim's visit to Naval Hospital were reviewed and indicated he stated he was sexually assaulted six days prior while on emergency leave. The medical records indicated Victim stated he was sexually assaulted.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN off-base: This investigation was initiated subsequent to the disclosure to command by Victim of a previously restricted report of sexual assault. Victim stated while on leave he was approached by two males, one of which put a knife to his throat and asked for money. Victim stated he did not know where he was at the time of the assault. Prior to terminating the interview Victim provided no location for the assault, description of the assault, or description of the assailants. Medical records pertaining to Victim's visit to naval hospital were reviewed and indicated he stated he was sexually assaulted six days prior while on emergency leave. The medical records indicated Victim stated he was sexually assaulted.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

7. UR Case Synopses

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

Summary Worksheet

US Marine Corps - FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*		181
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		119
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**		231
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**		89
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12		FY12 Totals
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*		82
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		49
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12		88
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated		15
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12		FY12 Totals
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*		99
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*		70
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12		143
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated		74
<p>*Does not include victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported. Also does not include victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p> <p>**Does not include subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.</p>		
FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports		109
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*		7
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted		102

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.	FY12 Totals
Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	351
# Service Member victims	248
# Non-Service Member victims	103
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	333
# Service Member on Service Member	190
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	93
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	28
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	333
# On military installation	184
# Off military installation	133
# Unidentified location	16
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	333
# Investigations pending completion as of 30-SEP-12	161
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	172
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	109
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	7
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	102
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	333
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	111
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	97
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	36
# Unknown	21
Time of sexual assault	333
# Midnight to 6 am	55
# 6 am to 6 pm	9
# 6 pm to midnight	15
# Unknown	254
Day of sexual assault	333
# Sunday	49
# Monday	16
# Tuesday	18
# Wednesday	24
# Thursday	27
# Friday	38
# Saturday	60
# Unknown	101

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	334
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	172
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	24
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	162
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	46
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	387
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	330
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	320
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	10
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	19
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	38
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	350
# Service Member victims	246
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	229
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	17
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	104
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	172	# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	182
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	200	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	131
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	160	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	62	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	26
# Unknown Offenders	33	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	6	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	20	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	3
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	51	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	3
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	20	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	23	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	16
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	10
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	8	# Service members 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	7
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	72	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	15	# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12	49
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	15	# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	10
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	3

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)		FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)		166		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12		4		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12		162		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12		187	# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	167
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12		170	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	115
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization		0	# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO		0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority		31		
# Unknown Offenders		16	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	13
			# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ		2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
			# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority		13	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	2
# Subjects who died or deserted		0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
			# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault		55		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action		23	# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	14
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute		18	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	8
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations		1	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command		13	# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	6
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action		0	# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12		27	# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12	16
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12		74		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action		74	# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	53
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)		25	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	22
# 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		19	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	13
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		21	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense		1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense		8	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	6
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.				

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	29
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	29
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	5
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	24
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	8
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	16
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	13
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	14
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# 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	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	0

1a. Unrestricted Reports (A-K)

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	1
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	22
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	22
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	2
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	20
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	20
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	12
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	7
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	9
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	6
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	2
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	25
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	24
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	24
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	12
# Subjects receiving extra duty	9
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	6
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY12 Totals
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	10

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER

L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) [Investigation opened within the reporting period]	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	292	30	1	3	3	4	0	333
# Service Member on Service Member	165	23	0	2	0	0	0	190
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	93
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	22
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	18	3	0	0	3	4	0	28

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																	
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12								Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through								
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS [Investigation opened within the reporting period] Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinu e use of this category	Non-Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	27	23	6	6	3	9	2	0	66	96	17	32	27	18	0	1	333
# Service Member on Service Member	7	15	3	6	3	4	1	0	33	60	12	18	16	11	0	1	190
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	4	9	7	3	0	0	93
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	22
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	7	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	28
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	17	20	5	7	3	9	2	0	40	66	14	24	25	15	0	1	248
# Service Member Victims: Female	17	20	4	4	3	3	1	0	40	65	9	18	18	8	0	1	211
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	1	3	0	6	1	0	0	1	5	6	7	7	0	0	37
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	27	23	6	6	3	9	2	0	66	96	17	32	27	18	0	1	333
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	24	5	6	2	5	0	0	55
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	9
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	15
# Unknown	25	23	6	5	2	8	2	0	52	64	9	23	23	12	0	0	254
Day of sexual assault	27	23	6	6	3	9	2	0	66	96	17	32	27	18	0	1	333
# Sunday	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	23	2	5	3	2	0	1	49
# Monday	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	16
# Tuesday	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	2	4	0	0	18
# Wednesday	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1	4	2	1	0	0	24
# Thursday	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6	1	4	3	2	0	0	27
# Friday	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	17	1	5	2	3	0	0	38
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	28	4	9	3	3	0	0	60
# Unknown	22	12	6	4	1	4	2	0	22	6	5	3	11	3	0	0	101
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 [Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened]																	
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but Investigation completed during FY12								Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12								FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	34	76	3	6	32	14	1	2	55	58	16	14	24	14	0	1	350
# Male	0	1	0	0	4	7	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	7	0	0	29
# Female	34	75	3	6	28	7	0	1	55	57	14	13	20	7	0	1	321
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	34	76	3	6	32	14	1	2	55	58	16	14	24	14	0	1	350
# 16-19	4	15	3	0	11	4	0	2	17	18	4	5	8	4	0	1	96
# 20-24	18	44	0	5	11	8	1	0	18	30	11	3	11	7	0	0	167
# 25-34	10	16	0	1	5	2	0	0	12	8	1	6	3	3	0	0	67
# 35-49	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
VICTIM Type	34	76	3	6	32	14	1	2	55	58	16	14	24	14	0	1	350
# Service Member	22	50	3	3	23	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	246
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	11	25	0	3	8	2	0	1	24	11	4	4	3	2	0	0	98
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	22	50	3	3	23	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	246
# E1-E4	17	46	3	1	20	9	0	1	26	43	12	8	16	9	0	1	212
# E5-E9	3	1	0	2	3	2	1	0	4	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	26
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1b. Unrestricted Reports (L-O)

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontin ue use of this category	Non- Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	22	50	3	3	23	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	246
# Army	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Navy	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
# Marines	20	44	3	2	22	11	1	1	30	42	12	10	18	12	0	1	229
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	22	50	3	3	23	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	246
# Active Duty	21	49	3	3	22	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	243
# Reserve (Activated)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 [Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened] Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																	FY12 Totals
	Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12								
Gender of SUBJECTS	44	88	3	6	28	14	1	3	55	69	16	13	23	23	0	1	387
# Male	40	85	3	6	26	12	1	3	49	67	16	13	23	21	0	1	366
# Female	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# Unknown	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
Age of SUBJECTS	44	88	3	6	28	14	1	3	55	69	16	13	23	23	0	1	387
# 16-19	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	28
# 20-24	19	45	1	4	11	2	0	0	14	38	5	3	12	8	0	0	162
# 25-34	8	14	2	1	11	5	0	0	11	13	4	5	7	2	0	1	84
# 35-49	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	13	20	0	0	2	6	1	3	22	8	4	3	3	12	0	0	97
Subject Type	44	88	3	6	28	14	1	3	55	69	16	13	23	23	0	1	387
# Service Member	37	81	3	6	28	11	1	3	37	62	14	11	21	14	0	1	330
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	16
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Unknown	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	14	4	1	0	1	6	0	0	38
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	37	81	3	6	28	11	1	3	37	62	14	11	21	14	0	1	330
# E1-E4	23	51	2	3	15	6	0	2	22	49	8	8	14	12	0	0	215
# E5-E9	11	25	1	3	11	4	1	0	13	12	5	2	6	2	0	1	97
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	37	81	3	6	28	11	1	3	37	62	14	11	21	14	0	1	330
# Army	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Navy	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# Marines	31	81	2	6	28	10	1	3	37	60	14	11	21	14	0	1	320
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	37	81	3	6	28	11	1	3	37	62	14	11	21	14	0	1	330
# Active Duty	37	80	3	6	25	11	1	3	37	61	14	11	21	14	0	1	325
# Reserve (Activated)	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin ue use of this category	Non- Consensua l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
*NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.																	

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

2. Restricted Reports

USMC FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	FY12 TOTALS
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	109
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	104
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	5
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	7
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	7
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	102
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	97
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	109
# Service Member on Service Member	68
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	11
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	8
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY12 TOTALS
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	109
# On military installation	60
# Off military installation	45
# Unidentified location	4
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	109
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	40
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	17
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	24
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault incident	109
# Midnight to 6 am	42
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	45
# Unknown	20
Day of sexual assault incident	109
# Sunday	24
# Monday	16
# Tuesday	7
# Wednesday	6
# Thursday	11
# Friday	11
# Saturday	34
# Unknown	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS	104
# Army victims	0
# Navy victims	8
# Marines victims	96
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

2. Restricted Reports

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS		109
# Male		12
# Female		96
# Unknown		1
Age of VICTIMS		109
# 16-19		28
# 20-24		57
# 25-34		17
# 35-49		3
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Unknown		4
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS		104
# E1-E4		92
# E5-E9		8
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		2
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Unknown		2
Status of Service Member VICTIMS		104
# Active Duty		99
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		5
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Unknown		0
VICTIM Type		109
# Service Member		104
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)		5
# Foreign national		
# Foreign military		
# Unknown		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		3
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		3
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

3. Victim Services

USMC FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
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.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1,975
# Medical	290
# Mental Health	325
# Legal	291
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	315
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	417
# DoD Safe Helpline	267
# Other	70
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	651
# Medical	86
# Mental Health	115
# Legal	85
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	94
# Rape Crisis Center	118
# Victim Advocate	125
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	28
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	84
# 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	8
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY12 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	222
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	9
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	9
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	22
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	12
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	314
# Medical	50
# Mental Health	79
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	48
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	91
# DoD Safe Helpline	24
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	54
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	9
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	11
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

3. Victim Services

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	79
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	58
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	8
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	79
# Male	1
# Female	67
# Unknown	11
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	79
# 16-19	20
# 20-24	34
# 25-34	20
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	2
Non-Service Member Type	79
# DoD Civilian	14
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	51
# Foreign National	7
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	6
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	439
# Medical	70
# Mental Health	60
# Legal	61
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	61
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	100
# DoD Safe Helpline	56
# Other	30
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	323
# Medical	41
# Mental Health	54
# Legal	44
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	41
# Rape Crisis Center	93
# Victim Advocate	41
# Other	9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	18
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

3. Victim Services

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

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

US Marine Corps COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	11
# Service Member victims	10
# Non-Service Member victims	1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	9
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	9
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	9
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	3
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	6
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	0
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	0
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY12 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	9
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Unknown	2
Time of sexual assault	9
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	7
Day of sexual assault	9
# Sunday	3
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Unknown	6
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	6
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	6
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	2
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	0
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	12
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	9
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	9
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	0
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	1
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	12
# Service Member victims	12
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	12
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	0
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	0
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

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

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	6	# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	7
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	7	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	7
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	5		
# 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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	1		
# 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	1	# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	3	# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	2
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	1		
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	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 Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	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	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1

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

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

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

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST																	
F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals									
# Service Member on Service Member	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9								
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2								
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																	
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12							Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12									
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin- ue use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	10
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	8
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	7
Day of sexual assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6

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

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinues use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12																	FY12 Totals
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																	
	<i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i>								<i>Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12</i>								
Gender of VICTIMS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	11
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM Type	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Service Member	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# E1-E4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Active Duty	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134 (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin- ue use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134 (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12																	FY12 Totals
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.																	
	<i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12</i>								<i>Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12</i>								
Gender of SUBJECTS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Male	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Subject Type	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Service Member	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# E1-E4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Active Duty	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE																		
J. FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	<i>Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12</i>									<i>Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12</i>								
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontin- ue use of this category.	Non- Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																		
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central and South Asia																		
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	8
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USMC FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	94
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	16
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	37
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	15
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	5
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY12 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	26
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

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

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

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

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

FY12 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: US Marine Corps											Punishments										Case Synopsis	
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type		Administrative Discharge Type
1	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the son (a Marine) of the Victim returned to the bar to find Victim on the side of the Enlisted Club building, in a semi-conscious state with an unknown male. The case was closed due to lack of plausible investigative leads.
2	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified												Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that he went to sleep in Subject's bed and awoke to find Subject anally penetrating him with his penis. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office (RCDAO) declined to take any adjudicative action against Subject.	
3	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES			YES				LOR	UOTH	Off-base offense where the Victim drank alcohol provided to her at a party and by Subject, but she could not remember events until she awoke the following morning in a hospital. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Order Violation), 133 (Conduct Unbecoming), and Article 134 (Fraternalization) at a Special Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to restriction for a period of 60 days; forfeiture of \$3000.00 per month for 12 months; and a letter of reprimand. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
4	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		On-base offense where Subject came to Victim's barracks room seeking marital advice. Subject had been drinking alcohol and Victim allowed Subject to sleep in her barracks room chair for the evening. Victim awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her, without her consent. Subject's letter of reprimand indicated Subject was charged with violation of Article 134 (Adultery) of the UCMJ. Subject received a nonjudicial punishment and was ordered to re-familiarize himself with the Marine Corps orders and directives, and to seek assistance from his chain of command or the Chaplain.
5	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where an unidentified male Subject entered the Victim's room while she was sleeping and forcibly raped her using force, such as punching the Victim in the face. The investigation was closed due to all logical leads being exhausted and Victim's unwillingness to cooperate with this investigation.
6	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										General	Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by the Subject when she was attending USMC Administration School. Subject pled guilty at Summary Court-Martial to violating Articles 92 (Fraternalization) and 134 (Adultery and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was subsequently administratively separated with a General characterization of service.
7	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107											On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was awakened by Subject penetrating her vagina with his penis. At a Special Court-Martial Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 but guilty of Article 107 (False Official Statement). Subject was awarded no punishment beyond the conviction itself.
8	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Rape Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2			YES		YES						On-base offense where the Victim reported that subject raped her when she went to use the bathroom of the residence. Subject received NJP for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery), was reduced to the rank of Lance Corporal (E-3) and awarded 15 days of restriction.
9	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject removed her pants and forced her to engage in vaginal intercourse while ignoring her pleas for him to stop. The Investigating Officer (IO) recommended Subject be tried by General Court-Martial for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject appeared before General Court-Martial where he was acquitted on all charges.
10	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art. 120					YES	YES	YES				On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject pulled Victim's pants down and inserted his penis into her vagina while holding her around the neck with one hand. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating Article 120 (Indecent Acts), pursuant to a post-trial agreement, the findings and sentence were disapproved and the subject accepted NJP for violation Article 120 (Indecent Acts).
11	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Subject removed Victim's clothes and forced the Victim to engage in vaginal intercourse. Subject appeared before General Court-Martial for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was acquitted on all charges.
12	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported awaking in her barracks room feeling as if she had been beat up and was extremely wet in her vaginal area. She initially reported the incident as a restricted report. Due to lack of logical leads or suspects, this investigation was closed.
13	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES			YES						Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she awoke naked in Subject's bed and Subject was naked on top of her. Victim indicated she did not consent to any sexual relations with the Subject and experienced pain and discomfort in her vaginal region. Subject was given non-judicial punishment (NJP) for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and was sentenced to a forfeiture of \$2,012.00 pay per month for two months and seven days of restriction. Subject was fingerprinted and photographed.
14	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Combat Development Command received a letter from the Victim wherein she stated, "While at 8th & I, she was sexually assaulted twice". Victim declined to provide details about the sexual assaults. Staff Judge Advocate, MCCDC advised the allegations could not be substantiated and no further actions/investigation was warranted.
15	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	W-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES			YES					UOTH	Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject came into her room uninvited and demanded the Victim to engage in non-consensual intercourse. Subject pled guilty at SPCM to violating Article 92 (Fraternalization), Article 133 (Conduct unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject received restriction for 60 days and forfeiture of \$3000 pay per month for three months. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
16	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES							UOTH	Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject allegedly forced Victim to perform oral sex on him and attempted to penetrate her anus with his penis. Subject was found guilty at a Summary Court-Martial of violating UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey and order) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was reduced in grade to E-1 and required to forfeit \$978.00 pay for one month. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
17	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject forced her to engage in vaginal intercourse by striking her about the face, body, and strangling her around the neck. Subject was arraigned on four (4) misdemeanor charges (two counts of Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse and two counts of Simple Assault). The Court found Subject not guilty.
18	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up to discover Subject digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim stated without her consent Subject then put his penis inside her vagina for approximately one minute then he stopped. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial.
19	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim's husband woke up and observed Subject performing oral sex on Victim. Victim reported she was paralyzed in fear and the oral sex from Subject was unwanted. After the Article 32, the victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating that she did not want to further participate in the proceedings. The charges were dismissed from court-martial and subject was processed for administrative separation; the victim did not testify at the adsp board, and the board found that the preponderance of the evidence did not support the allegations.
20	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim alleged she had been raped by Subject, at a public park in Temecula, CA. Temecula Police Department investigation was forwarded to the RCDAO who declined to file charges in this case due to insufficient evidence.
21	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES									Off-base offense where the Victim alleged the Subject fondled her breasts and buttocks. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation and Fraternization). Subject received a suspended forfeiture of one half months pay for two months and was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
22	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject threatened, berated, and made her orally sodomize him. An Article 32 Hearing resulted in the referral of this matter to Court Martial. The subsequent trial resulted in Subject being acquitted of all charges.
23	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Female	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up realizing her vagina was being digitally penetrated by Subject. Subject was convicted at GCM for violations of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault and Indecent Conduct); Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy); and Article 134 (Unlawful Entry). Subject was sentenced to 30 months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Dishonorable Discharge. Sex offender notification required, and required to submit her DNA.
24a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES	YES	YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related while lying on the futon Subject digitally penetrated her vagina while Subject#2 attempted to insert his penis into her mouth. Subject was found guilty at Summary Court-Martial of violations of Article 120 (Indecent Conduct), Article 125 (Sodomy) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was reduced to Private (E-1), ordered to forfeit two-thirds pay (\$904.00) for one month, and confinement for 30 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
24b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13			YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related while lying on the futon Subject#2 digitally penetrated her vagina while Subject attempted to insert his penis into her mouth. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct/Drunkenness) and was reduced in rank.
25	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject sexually assaulted her multiple times, to include kissing her and licking her breasts, putting his fingers in her vagina, vaginal sex, and oral sex. Subject pled guilty at a Summary Court-Martial to a violation of Article 128 (Assault), and two violations of Article 134 (Adultery and Drunk and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one month, and confinement for 30 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for a Pattern of Misconduct.
26	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							Off-base offense where the Victim reported she held a party at her residence. After the party she fell asleep and awoke to find Subject on top of her naked. A General Court-Martial was held and Subject was found guilty for violations of Articles 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and 134 (Indecent Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to three years confinement, a dishonorable discharge and reduction to E-1. Upon release, Subject will be required to register as a sex offender.
27a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Adultery Art. 134-2	YES				YES				LOR		Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by two Subjects. Subject #1 was found guilty at a General Court Martial for two specifications of UCMJ, Article 134 (adultery and indecent language) and was sentenced to 45 days confinement, 60 days of restriction and received a letter of reprimand. No further information was developed on Subject #2.
27b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty at a GCM of the sexual assault allegation, but was found guilty of two specifications of Article 134 (adultery and indecent language) and was sentenced to 45 days confinement, 60 days of restriction, and a punitive letter of reprimand.
28	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to Subject having nonconsensual sexual intercourse with her. Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD) further advised that charges were not being filed against Subject.
29	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Off-base offense where the Victim stated she performed oral sex on the Subject and at one point, the Subject began to perform oral sex on her. Victim stated she did not want him to proceed and told him "No," and to stop, however according to her he continued. An Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended that the charges be dismissed. Command dismissed all charges without prejudice.
30	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol. Victim woke up the next morning feeling like she had had sex. Victim did not remember anyone coming into her room that night

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
31a	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120					YES						On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject #3 engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject began having intercourse with her while Subject#2 grabbed her head and placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted at Summary Court-Martial of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Indecent Act) and was awarded reduction in rank to E-4 (suspended) and restriction for 30 days.
31b	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject #3 engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject#2 began having intercourse with her while Subject grabbed her head placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted at GCM of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault), Article 120 (Indecent Acts), Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy), and Article 81 (Conspiracy). Subject was sentenced to 3 years confinement, reduction to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge.
31c	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES			BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject#2 began having intercourse with her while Subject#3 grabbed her head and placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted by GCM of Article 120 (Indecent Act) and was sentenced to 18 months confinement and a bad conduct discharge.
32a	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent Acts Art 120		YES			YES		YES			UOTH	On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject shoved his penis down her throat while Subject#2 shoved his penis into her anus, then the Subjects switched positions. Subject received NJP for wrongful possession and use of Spice, wrongfully having a female visitor, consuming alcohol while on restriction, indecent act. Subject received restriction and extra duties for 45 days and forfeiture of pay. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for drug abuse.
32b	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTH	On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject shoved his penis down her throat while Subject#2 shoved his penis into her anus, then the Subjects switched positions. Subject received NJP for wrongful possession of Spice. Subject received restriction and extra duties for 45 days, forfeiture of pay, and reduction to E-3. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for drug abuse.
33	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												On-base offense where the Subject allegedly put his hand under Victim's shirt and grabbed her right breast. Victim declined to participate in the prosecution. An Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended that charges be dismissed due to insufficient evidence of any offense. The command concurred with the IO and dismissed the charges.
34	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTH	Victim alleged she had been raped by a Marine recruiter on multiple occasions. Subject was administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense (Inappropriate Relationship in violation of Article 92 and Adultery in violation of Article 134) and received an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
35	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject biting her nipples, performing oral sex on her, and having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was convicted of assault consummated by battery and sentenced to 75 days confinement, forfeiture of 2/3 pay during confinement, and a Bad Conduct Discharge at Special Court-Martial.
36	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action												Other		Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject grabbed her left breast and stroked her crotch without her consent.
37	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported when she woke up she was on top of Subject having vaginal intercourse. Victim explained she didn't remember giving consent to have sex with Subject. Case went to GCM and Subject was found not guilty.
38	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES							General	On-base offense where the Victim was sleeping with her husband when she awoke to find Subject had placed his hand down her pants. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of Wrongful Sexual Contact and received reduction to E-5. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense and received a General characterization of service.
39	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Off-base offense where the Victim stated she went out for dinner and drinks with Subject. Victim stated that during the taxi ride back to the hotel, Subject reached into her blouse while she was sleeping. At a General Courts-Martial aboard MCB, CPC, Subject was found guilty of two specifications of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 128 (Assault) and Article 134 (Possession of Child Pornography), of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to 4 years confinement, received a dishonorable discharge, was reduced to E-1 and was awarded a total forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Furthermore, upon release of confinement, Subject must register as a sex offender.
40	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim stated she awoke to find Subject crouched next to the bed digitally penetrating her vagina. Subject was recommended for General Court-Martial (GCM) after receiving an Article 32 hearing. Subject was acquitted of all charges at the GCM.
41	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTH	Off-base offense where the Victim stated she and Subject began kissing and Subject inserted his fingers into Victim's vagina, an act to which Victim consented. Victim advised she then realized Subject had inserted his penis into her vagina without her consent. Subject was charged with violating Article 92 (Order Violation for unprofessional relationship) and Article 107 (False Official Statement). Subject was separated in lieu of trial by court martial with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
42	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was raped by Subject on two occasions. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (fraternization) and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction in rank and forfeiture of pay.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
43	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTH	On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject pressured her into performing and receiving oral sodomy. Subject also was alleged to have digitally penetrated Victim without her consent and attempted to insert his penis into her vagina. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction to LCpE-3, forfeiture of \$900 pay per month for two months, and 45 days of restriction and extra duties. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
44	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTH	Off-base offense where the Subject allegedly raped the Victim by force in her residence. San Bernardino County declined prosecution of Subject due to lack of sufficient evidence. Subject was charged with violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received a separation in lieu of trial with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
45	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject digitally penetrated her vagina, then began to orally copulate her. Deputy District Attorney related the Riverside County Sheriff's Dept office will not file charges and prosecute the case due to insufficient evidence.
46	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was raped by Subject while staying at his residence. Subject reportedly entered the bedroom and began to "play fight" with Victim. Subject reportedly inserted his penis into Victim's vagina and began to have intercourse with her. Victim informed the Detective that she was unwilling to cooperate further. Due to the lack of Victim cooperation, there was no adjudication.
47	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2			YES								Off-base offense where the Subject allegedly told victim to remove her pants and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Victim. New Hanover County District Attorney declined to prosecute and closed the case. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery). Subject's punishment consisted of reduction to E-3, forfeiture of pay (suspended), and restriction for 60 days (suspended).
48	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject touched Victim's breast, rubbed her genital area through the top of her clothing and forced Victim to touch his penis. Subject was found guilty of three (3) charges of violating Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery), of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) at a General Court Martial. Subject received twelve (12) months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
49a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES								On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject#2 and Subject#3. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 92 and received reduction in rank to E-2 and forfeiture of pay for two months.
49b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for Violation of Article 92 and received reduction in rank to E-2, forfeiture of pay for two months, and 60 days restriction.
49c	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent Acts Art 120			YES	YES							On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 120 (Indecent Act) and received reduction in rank to E-1 and forfeiture of pay for two months.
50	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES							UOTH	On-base offense where the Subject allegedly grabbed Victim, held her down, and proceeded to have non-consensual sexual intercourse with her. Subject pled guilty at SCM to Assault and received confinement for 30 days, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of 2/3 pay for one month (suspended). Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
51	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES		YES	YES				UOTH	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she consumed a bottle of liquor with Subject and subsequently went to a local gentlemen's club where they continued to drink. After leaving the club, Victim stated she returned to Subject's residence and fell asleep on the downstairs couch. Victim stated she later woke up and Subject was on top of her, penetrating her vagina with his penis. Subject pled guilty at GCM to violation of Article 92 (providing alcohol to a minor) and Article 134 (adultery). Subject received reduction to E-2, 45 days restriction, and 45 days of hard labor without confinement. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
52	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										LOR	Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim alleged she was raped by Subject in a secluded area. Subject was formally counseled for violation of Article 92 (Fraternalization) by multiple junior ranking females.
53	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim had been socializing with two others. Victim stated that she took a shower and noticed symptoms leading her to believe that she had been sexually assaulted the previous night. Senior Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney declined to prosecute citing insufficient evidence to non-consensual sex and evidence supporting the rape allegation.
54	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported that she awoke in an unknown male petty officer's berth, in a state of undress, and with the feeling of uneasiness and soreness in her vaginal area. Review of the case by Trial Counsel, Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA, recommended closure of the investigation due to exhaustion of all investigative leads without identification of any alleged offender or confirmation an offense occurred.
55	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where Victim stated Subject took off her clothes and inserted his penis into her vagina and had non-consensual intercourse with her for approximately thirty minutes. Subject was found not guilty of Attempted Forcible Sodomy, Wrongful Sexual Contact and Threat by Communicating at a Special Court Martial.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
56	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107											On-base offense where Subject allegedly put Victim on his bed and forcibly inserted his penis into her vagina. Subject received NJP for Violation of Article 107 (False Official Statement) and the allegations of rape were unsubstantiated.
57	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	YES		YES	BCD							Off-base offense where Subject allegedly exposed his erect penis and forced Victim to touch his penis. Subject pled guilty to violations of Articles 92 (unprofessional relationship with prospective applicant) and 107 (false official statement). Subject was sentenced to five months confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and a bad conduct discharge.
58	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Subject allegedly held Victim down on his bed, removed Victim's belt and pants, and forcibly penetrated Victim's anus with his penis. Subject pled guilty to violation of Article 92 (Fraternalization) and was sentenced to 11 months confinement, a reduction in rank to E-1, forfeitures of 2/3 pay, and a bad conduct discharge.
59	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the Subject allegedly put his hand under the victim's shirt and bra and fondled her breasts. Subject was also alleged to have pulled victim's shorts and underwear down and fondled her buttocks. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) by engaging in an inappropriate relationship with Victim. Subject received reduction to LCpl, forfeiture of \$975 pay per month for 2 months and restriction for 18 days.
60	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Assault Art. 128											Other		On-base offense where the Victim reported that she and Subject were returning gym equipment back to the gymnasium when Subject struck her in the groin and buttocks with a 25kg sandbag. Subject was awarded a Non Punitive Letter of Caution.
61	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Assault Art. 128											Other		On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject entered her office and stood directly behind her while she was working on her computer. Subject then squeezed her left buttock. Subject received counseling for actions deemed inappropriate and unprofessional.
62a	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject #2 held the gun on Victim and forced her to perform oral sex and anal sex with Subject #1. Subjects switched places and Subject #1 held the gun and forced her to perform oral and anal sex with Subject #2. Honolulu Police Department has closed their investigation and the case is pending prosecution of Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the Circuit Court of the City and County of Honolulu.
62b	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject #2 held the gun on Victim and forced her to perform oral sex and anal sex with Subject #1. Subjects switched places and Subject #1 held the gun and forced her to perform oral and anal sex with Subject #2. Honolulu Police Department has closed their investigation and the case is pending prosecution of Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the Circuit Court of the City and County of Honolulu.
63	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject digitally penetrating her vagina twice against her will in her barracks room. Subject counseled for violating Article 92 (Failure to obey and order) by having a member of the opposite sex in a barracks room after hours.
64	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject placed his left hand around her back as she sat on her dresser and touched her inner right thigh with his right hand. Subject then slid his right hand up her shirt, as though he meant to touch her breasts. Subject was issued a formal counseling for fraternization.
65	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim related he believed he had been the victim of sexual assault, after he woke up in an unknown apartment, with pain in his rectum and potential lubricant on his anus. Due to the lack of developing a Subject, crime scene, and other supporting witnesses and evidence, this investigation was closed.
66	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Subject exposed his penis to Victim #2 and touched her breasts and thigh. Subject also touched Victim #1's thigh and solicited sex from both Victims while in their barracks room. Subject was found guilty at a Special Court-Martial of violating Article 92 (Sexual Harassment), Article 128 (Assault), and Article 134 (Indecent Language); he was found not guilty of violating Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure). Subject was awarded reduction to E-1 and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
67	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject was named as the subject of a rape investigation by Queensland Police of Australia of an Australian citizen. The Victim did not wish to pursue an investigation and no information about the Victim was available. FPD Australia received the QLD police report indicating this matter was closed as unfounded.
68	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense where the Victim woke up to find Subject laying on top of her and appeared to be taking off his pants. Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 90 (Willful disobedience of a superior commissioned officer), Article 120 (aggravated sexual contact) and Article 134 (unlawful entry and forging a military pass). Subject was sentenced to 51 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge.
69a	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the incident occurred as part of a hazing activity where Subject#1 and Subject#2 took the Victim into a room told the Victim to get down on his knees, stood before the Victim only wearing underwear, and told the Victim to close his eyes and open his mouth. The Victim thought he would be made to orally copulate against his will. Both Subjects received administrative punishment in the form of Page 11 counselings.
69b	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the incident occurred as part of a hazing activity where Subject#1 and Subject#2 took the Victim into a room told the Victim to get down on his knees, stood before the Victim only wearing underwear, and told the Victim to close his eyes and open his mouth. The Victim thought he would be made to orally copulate against his will. Both Subjects received administrative punishment in the form of Page 11 counselings.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
70a	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES		YES	BCD	YES	YES					On-base offense where the Victim reported she was grabbed by several men and dragged into a bedroom. Victim stated she remembers one of the men penetrating her vagina with his penis in a missionary-style position while the remaining men, three or four in number, stood by her head. Subject pled guilty to violations of Articles 92, 120 (Indecent Acts) and 90 and per a pretrial agreement was sentenced to a BCD, reduction to E-1 and 4 months confinement.
70b	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Victim reported she was grabbed by several men and dragged into a bedroom. Victim stated she remembers one of the men penetrating her vagina with his penis in a missionary-style position while the remaining men, three or four in number, stood by her head. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact and Indecent Act) and was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction to E-1, and 5 months confinement.
71a	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128							YES				On-base offense where the Victim disclosed that he had been indecently assaulted on two separate occasions by two different Marines from his unit. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 128 (Assault) and received reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of pay of \$1162.00 per month for two months, and 45 days of extra duties (all but extra duties suspended).
71b	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128							YES				On-base offense where the Victim disclosed that he had been indecently assaulted on two separate occasions by two different Marines from his unit. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 128 (Assault) and received reduction in rank to E-2, forfeiture of pay of \$822.00 per month for two months, and 45 days extra duties (all but extra duties suspended).
72	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Unknown location of offense involving alcohol where the Victim related she woke up to an unidentified Hispanic male on top of her engaging in intercourse with her. Victim said she was outside when the incident occurred but was unsure where she was. No information was revealed leading to the identification of a subject or amplifying details concerning the rape. This case was closed.
73	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Iraq	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim said that Subject performed oral sex on her against her will while she was incapacitated by Ambien pills. Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of sexual assault allegation due to insufficient evidence; command concurred.
74	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that the Subject performed non-consensual oral sex on him for about 20 minutes. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy). Subject was sentenced to six years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge.
75	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES					YES		Other	General	Subject was alleged to have used his rank and physical size to intimidate the Victim into kissing, fondling and oral sex. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Order Violation and Dereliction of Duty) and Article 134 (Adultery) and received forfeiture of \$1777.00 per month for two months (total forfeiture of \$3,554.00), and extra duties for 45 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with a General characterization of service.
76	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she woke up on the floor in the lounge with her pants and underwear pulled down. The Victim also found a used condom in her pants. The Victim does not remember any additional details from that night. All logical leads have been exhausted with negative results.
77	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim was found partially unclothed and highly intoxicated near her barracks. The Victim could not identify who the suspect was, suspect currently unknown. This investigation is being closed because no suspects were identified, and no evidence was uncovered that corroborated a sexual assault against Victim occurred.
78	Rape Art.120	Bahrain	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES									Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was allegedly awakened by a pressure on her chest and discovered that the Subject was penetrating her vaginally with his penis. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and received forfeiture of pay in the amount of \$1,748.00 per month for two months (suspended for six months).
79	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alone wearing only the Subject's shirt with pain to her vagina and anus and smeared in blood. A report was obtained from BOPD stating they had closed their investigation due to lack of prosecutorial merit.
80	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject forced his way into Victim's room, physically detained the Victim by placing his right hand on the Victim's throat, slapped the Victim in the face and started to sexually assault the Victim by pulling down the Victim's clothing and digitally penetrating her vagina and anus against her will. Subject pled not guilty and was found not guilty of all charges and specifications: one specification of UCMJ Article 80 (Wrongful attempt to engage an unduly familiar relationship); two specifications of Article 120 (Engage in a sexual act) and one specification of Article 128 (unlawful touch and choke).
81	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims - Female		Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
82	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up several times during the night to find Subject digitally penetrating her vagina, sticking his penis in her mouth, and performing vaginal penetration with his penis. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating one (1) specification of Aggravated Sexual Assault, one (1) specifications of Abusive Sexual Contact, and three (3) specifications of Wrongful Sexual Contact under Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject was also found guilty of violating one (1) specification of Forcible Sodomy under Article 125 (Sodomy) of the UCMJ. Subject was awarded 371 days confinement (timeserved), reduction in rank from LOpt (E-3) to Pvt (E-1), total forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
83	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she woke up naked in her bed with the Subject having intercourse with her. Elton Police had primary jurisdiction. The recommendation was approved for Subject to receive an Other Than Honorable Discharge for misconduct from the USMC.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
84	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
85	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported while on liberty to Palm Springs, CA he arrived back to his hotel room to find his friends and an unknown civilian woman. He was fixed a non-alcoholic beverage which he believed to be drugged because he passed out and later came to with the Subject having intercourse with him with out his consent. Palm Springs Police Department has taken primary jurisdiction. No additional information was reported to lead to positively identify a suspect.
86	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she voluntarily went to the Subjects' house at the end of the night, took off her clothes, and engaged in sexual intercourse. However, the Victim does not think she was in a state where she was freely able to consent to the sexual relations and believes had she been sober, she would have objected. Morgan Hill Police Department are investigating. Command who advised they spoke to Victim and learned she no longer wished to participate in the MHPD investigation.
87	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was given an alcoholic beverage that he believes was laced with an unknown drug while on liberty in Bakersfield, Ca at a bar called "The Mint". The Victim reportedly woke up hours later approximately 1.5 miles from the bar and related that his rectum hurt extremely bad. It is the Victim's opinion that he was sodomized by an unknown person while under the influence of an unknown substance. No suspects have been identified in this investigation.
88	Rape Art. 120	Alghanistan	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported that she was raped by an unknown male of dark complexion, perhaps Indian or Afghan. She was doing laundry in the quad-con living support area (LSA) about midnight when a man grabbed her from behind, placed a knife or sharp object to her side, forced her to a nearby quad-con, unzipped his pants, and "had sex with" the Victim. All logical investigative endeavors were completed. No Subject was identified.
89	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Subject allegedly strangled the Victim and proceeded to have non-consensual intercourse while the Victim was blacked out. The District Attorney declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence.
90	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
91	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTH	On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject pressured her into performing and receiving oral sodomy. Subject also was alleged to have digitally penetrated Victim without her consent and attempted to insert his penis into her vagina. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction to LCP/E-3, forfeiture of \$900 pay per month for two months, and 45 days of restriction and extra duties. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
92	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject groped her breast, her buttocks, and vagina on one day and on another he forced the Victim to touch his erect penis while he "fingered" the Victim's vagina. Glendale Police Department (GPD) submitted its investigative report to the Maricopa County District Attorney's Office (MCDAO) for prosecutorial review.
93	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim reported that she was raped, but did not provide any other details to investigators. No information about the Subject or specifics about the rape have been uncovered. Investigation has been closed since there are not other viable leads.
94	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject started to kiss the Victim and take the Victim's bra and shirt off, kissing her all over. Victim claimed to no longer wish to pursue criminal charges. Oceanside Police closed the case and forwarded the information to military authorities. No military prosecutorial action was taken.
95	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location offense where the Victim and her boyfriend drank a 1/2 bottle of vodka then proceeded to a bar for additional drinks. At some point the two were separated. The boyfriend reports he saw the Victim exit the bar and leave with an unidentified male. The Victim does not recall the events from this evening but reports that she was raped. No Subject was identified.
96	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject entered the Victim's room, rubbed her back, unhooked her bra, pulled down her pants, and rubbed her breasts. Subject appeared in the Craven County, NC court for trial. The case was dismissed on a motion by the Defense at the conclusion of the State's Case.
97	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject used physical force to restrain and intimidate her during the sexual encounter that occurred at the Subject's off-base residence. Fulton County (GA) Grand Jury, Atlanta, Ga indicted Subject, charging him with four felony counts, including: Rape, Kidnapping, False Imprisonment and Sexual Battery. Subject pled guilty to public drunkenness and received first offender status. All charges relative to the rape indictment were dismissed.
98	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										UOTH	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she passed out in her room and woke up a time later to find the Subject penetrating her with his penis. Subject was administratively separated for a Pattern of Misconduct and Drug Abuse with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
99	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reports she went to sleep and was awakened by the Subject twice rubbing her breasts and buttocks and then digitally penetrating her vagina. Subject was convicted of Assault Consummated by Battery and sentenced to 90 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-3 and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
100	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported the Subject forced his way in her room then lifted the Victim onto the bed and started to kiss and rub her body including touching her vagina underneath her clothes. Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 90 (Willful disobedience of a superior commissioned officer) Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Contact), and Article 134 (Unlawful entry and Forging a military pass). As a result, Subject was sentenced to fifty-one (51) months confinement, dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
101a	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
101b	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
101c	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
102	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a		YES	YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject was alleged to have forcibly sodomized Victim. Victim refused to participate in the proceeding. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 112a (wrongful use, possession of illegal drugs) and received reduction to E-2 and forfeiture of pay.
103	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES		YES						Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject allegedly assaulted several members of his military command, dependent wives, and other civilians while attending the Marine Corps Ball. Subject was found guilty at SCM of violating Articles 91, 2, 117, 28, and 134; Subject was sentenced to 30 days restriction and a reduction to E-1. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
104	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim alleged that she was raped during a deployment to Korea in support of Operation Key Resolve. Victim informed that she was raped by an unknown Hispanic male with a bald head, possibly in the US Military. During the course of this investigation attempts to identify the suspect met with negative results.
105	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES								On-base offense where the Subject allegedly grabbed victim's arm, pulled her into his room and began to kiss her. Subject reportedly forced his penis into Victim's mouth before she was able to get away. Subject pled guilty at SCM to violation of Article 92 and 107 and received reduction in rank to E-4 and restriction for 60 days (suspended). Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with a General characterization of service.
106	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject raped her in his private motor vehicle while at an off-base location adjacent to the Joshua Tree National Park. A memorandum was received from Supervisory Deputy District Attorney, DA Morongo Office, Joshua Tree, CA. The memorandum advised the DA's office completed a review of this investigation and found insufficient evidence of a crime of rape existed and no criminal charges will be filed against Subject.
107	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				On-base offense where the Victim reported she woke up to Subject pulling her clothes off and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with her. Subject went to NJP for violating Article 134 (Adultery) and received a reduction in rank to E-2, 30 days restriction/extra duties, and forfeiture of \$835 per month for 2 months.
108	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she went to an off-base party with a civilian friend she met on a social media web site, Plentyoffish.com. Victim didn't know anyone at the party other than her friend. After drinking her second mixed drink, Victim went upstairs by herself. The following morning, Victim awoke in the upstairs bedroom, alone, wearing only her bra and underwear. Her dress was lying on the side of the bed. Victim felt as if she had sex and had pain in her vaginal area and stomach, but had no memories of what happened to her. A suspect was never identified, the address of the alleged rape was never identified and Victim is unwilling to cooperate with this investigation.
109	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Victim stated he was asleep in his barracks room and was awakened after experiencing a feeling like someone was performing oral copulation on him without his knowledge or consent. Victim related as he woke up he observed his roommate, Subject, kneeling down next to his bed. Subject pled guilty to violating Article 120 of the UCMJ and was sentenced to 18 months of confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
110	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim related after going to Nashville's Bar, Walkie, HI, he met an unknown civilian male Subject on the street, who shared an alcoholic beverage with him, and later apparently sexually assaulted him. Victim further related he suspected he was drugged by the unknown male Subject because he awoke several hours later, alone, within an apparent hotel room, and found a camera containing a photograph of him and the unknown male Subject naked together on the bed. Victim was unable to identify the alleged perpetrator or the hotel location due to his apparent intoxication.
111	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim reported he was indecently assaulted during the early morning hours of 17Dec11, by Subject, within Victim's on-base residence. Victim stated Subject touched his penis on three or four occasions while he was sleeping eventually causing him to wake up. Victim confronted Subject about the incident and Subject reportedly admitted to masturbating Victim's penis while he slept. Subject was interrogated and provided multiple explanations including denial, insisting the activity was consensual and an admission of indecently assaulting Victim. Subject was found deceased, hanging by the neck, inside his assigned barracks room aboard MCAS Cherry Point.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
112	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim advised she was subsequently transported off-base to locations in Carlsbad, CA and Oceanside, CA, where she was handcuffed, sexually assaulted, and eventually raped by her abductor. At the time of the notification, Agent disclosed Victim was filing a report with the Oceanside Police Department (OPD), Oceanside, CA. OPD attempted to re-interview Victim in an effort to address the inconsistencies of her original report; however, this was unsuccessful due to the fact Victim no longer wished to participate further in the investigation.
113	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense; Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject lifted her onto the counter, pulled her shorts to the side, and engaged in sexual intercourse. Subject received a Battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) on for a violation of Article 92 (Adultery) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was reduced to E-2, forfeiture of \$835.00, and placed on restriction for 45 days.
114	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified												UOTH	Off-base offense involving alcohol where Subject was arrested for rape and attempted murder of Victim. Subject appeared in court and was held to answer to four of five charges, including attempted murder. Subject was administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
115a	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of an anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
115b	Rape Art. 121	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of an anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
115c	Rape Art. 122	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of an anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
116	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12)	Alghanista	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	Assault Art. 128		Assault Art. 128									Other		On-base offense where the Subject's hands allegedly came into contact with Victim's private area over her clothing. Subject was formally counseled for poor judgment and excessive horse playing.
117	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim disclosed she was sexually assaulted during her Military Occupational Specialty school, in Meridian, MS. The disclosure came during an unrelated, non-punitive counseling session with the Squadron's Sergeant Major. Victim reported she did not want to participate in the investigation, declined to provide any details of the assault and could not recall her assailant's name. On 09FEB12, a copy of a Victims Preference Letter (VPL) signed by Victim was provided by Trial Counsel, Joint Law Center (JLC). The VPL relates Victim's desire to not participate in the investigation or to go forward with prosecution if a subject is ever identified. Currently no subject has been identified.
118	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Unknown locations where the Legal Officer, Wounded Warrior Battalion (BN), Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC), provided RA with a copy of Victim's hand written statement to the ADSEP Authority. Germane to this investigation, RA noted the following sentence: "I've been put through many tests in my time that I've spent of the Marine Corp; I've been raped, told that I was a paranoid schizophrenic and ripped out of my division in a matter of less than a couple of years." Aside from the aforementioned phrase, "I've been raped," there is no further mention of a sexual assault in Victim's statement. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement relating he did not wish to participate in any investigation based on his allegation. Due to no evidence of a crime being committed, this investigation is closed.
119	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim was seeking medical attention at the Naval Hospital (NAVHOSP), MCB, CLNC for an alleged rape. Victim disclosed she was raped at the Hampton Inn Suites, St. Augustine, FL after attending a wedding and becoming intoxicated; however, declined to provide any additional information pertaining to the alleged incident. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) declining to cooperate with law enforcement or make any statements regarding the alleged rape. No Subject was identified.
120	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by Subject at a motel in Jacksonville, NC. Jacksonville Police Department maintained investigative jurisdiction on this investigation.
121	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												On-base offense where the Victim disclosed she was touched non-consensually by Subject at a squadron function. An Article 32 IO recommended dismissing allegations of sexual assault.
122	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped at unknown address in Jacksonville, NC. The suspect was unknown to her and was described as a male approximately forty years of age. Victim did report the suspect was not a member of the armed services.
123	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-9	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Jacksonville Police Department (JPD), Jacksonville, NC reported, Victim's mother reported while within their shared residence Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim reported she was lying fully clothed in her bed with a male friend (NFI), when Subject entered the room and demanded the male friend leave the residence. Upon the departure of the male friend, Subject returned to the bed where Victim was lying, forcibly digitally penetrated her vagina and groped her breast for approximately one hour. JPD disclosed Assistant District Attorney, Onslow County District Attorney's Office, Jacksonville, NC declined to prosecute based on inconsistencies in Victim's statements and lack of evidence.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
124	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									Other		On-base offense where Victim#1 reported his supervisor, Subject, had placed his hand on his genitals for approximately five (5) seconds in a joking manner. Victim#2 reported Subject, on multiple occasions, would place his hand between his butt cheeks (over Victim's clothes) while he was bent over performing work duties. Subject received a formal counseling for violation of MCO 1000.9A (Sexual Harassment).
125	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim said she woke up naked with a "sore vagina" and sore wrists with Subject naked beside her and three (3) clear capsules on the coffee table next to the futon. Subject was arrested by OCSO for Statutory Rape.
126	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Subject grabbed Victim by the throat, knocked her to the floor and forcibly penetrated her vagina with his erect penis. OCSO disclosed Subject would only be charged with two misdemeanor counts of Sexual Battery and one misdemeanor count of Assault on a female.
127	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male Subject. According to Victim, she went to bed in her assigned quarters Camp Hansen, Okinawa, Japan. Victim stated at an unknown time, she was awakened to the sensation of someone rubbing her buttocks and further rubbing her vagina under her clothing. Victim recalled she was lying on her right side and as she turned to see who was touching her, no one was there. Victim stated when she did not see anyone in her room; she assumed that she was just dreaming and went back to sleep. Victim related she was then awakened to someone holding her head down and attempting to straddle her. Victim then rolled over and saw the unknown individual and screamed. Military Police also conducted a search of the area in attempt to locate the male; however, his whereabouts and identity are currently unknown. Due to a lack of substantial evidence and a suspect, this investigation is closed.
128	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the San Diego, CA, Police Department (SDPD), identified a person of interest in an on-going SDPD serial rape case. SDPD reported between Sep10 and Jan12, five violent sexual assaults and attempted rapes of prostitutes and one female who was not a prostitute occurred in San Diego, and all victims reported a similar description of their attacker, including similar statements, by all but one victim, that he was wearing some sort of camouflage fatigues. SDPD advised three of the victims positively identified Subject as their attacker. Subject was subsequently booked into the Central Jail, San Diego, for multiple counts including multiple counts of rape, sexual battery, assault to commit rape and one count of kidnapping to commit rape. Subject has been administratively discharged from the USMC.
129	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim advised she was the victim of a sexual assault in Pensacola, FL in 2011 and in Camp Lejeune, NC, date unknown. Victim refused to speak about the matters relating to the alleged assaults. No investigative leads were developed from either of these interviews. Due to Victim's lack of cooperation and no subject identified, investigation is closed.
130	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim related she allowed Subject to sleep on her couch. Victim subsequently awoke to find Subject on top of her engaging in vaginal intercourse. Detective, MPD, Sexual Assault Unit (SAU), Washington, DC (WDC) presented the aforementioned investigation to the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (USAOCD) and after a review of the facts declined the prosecution of Subject.
131	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was forced to perform oral sexual intercourse on "Subject" while in her barracks room. Victim stated she believed Subject took advantage of her and remembered seeing photographs of her and Subject in sexually compromising positions. The United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia declined prosecution.
132	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim advised he was drinking alcohol with co-workers at the Kintai Inn, MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, and the following morning he was awoken by military police circa 1213 in a vacant room. Victim advised when he was awoken by military police his pants and underwear were pulled down to his ankles and he did not recall how he ended up in the vacant room or the later events of the night. Command concurred with the closure of this investigation due to the lack of a suspect, Victim's unwillingness to participate in investigation, and the lack of evidence.
133	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was at the US Naval Hospital (USNH) Okinawa, Japan, Emergency Room aboard Camp Lester and reported she had been raped the previous night. Victim said when she woke up, her pants were on, but her panties were in her pants pocket. She felt wetness between her legs, which turned out to be blood. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded reduction in rank to E-3; forfeiture of one half month's pay for two months, and sixty days restriction.
134	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense where the Victim told a SARC she was raped by former Marine Subject. SARC reported Victim was and is "afraid" of Subject and does not want to cooperate with an investigation. SARC added Subject is currently incarcerated in Riverside County jail awaiting trial on kidnap and rape charges related to four (4) other women. There is a restraining order/ order of protection obtained by Victim against Subject.
135	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated she was awoken by Subject lying on top of her, rubbing his clothed genitals against her, grabbing her breasts and buttocks and communicating lewd comments. JPD assumed primary investigative jurisdiction, JPD indicated there was insufficient evidence and they were closing their case as unfounded.
136	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she had been the victim of rape. Victim reported the incident occurred in June of 2011 in an unknown Barracks aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC. Victim stated the Subject, who she was unwilling to identify, had since left the United States Marine Corps. Victim had come forward to report the incident in furtherance of seeking support through Marine Corps Community Services. She further reiterated she would not provide any details or identify the subject, as he had since left the Marine Corps. Victim stated she was confident she would never encounter the Subject again and she was not in fear of him. Victim signed a Victim Preference Letter at the Joint Law Center reaffirming her refusal to participate in the investigation and as a result the Military Justice Officer advised no legal action would be pursued.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
137	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim told Platoon Sergeant the Subject "took advantage" of her when they were asleep in bed together and that she was "unresponsive" when the Subject had sex with her. Victim has not provided any information regarding the alleged sexual assault, nor has she disclosed the identity of the potential suspect to NIOS or anyone within her Chain-of-Command. Victim stated does not desire to cooperate with this investigation.
138	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was raped by an unknown male. Victim recalled waking up to a white male Marine in bed with her. Victim stated the male Marine attempted to kiss her and she "bunked" her head to avoid kissing him; however, eventually "made out with him". As Victim made out and French kissed the male Marine, he began taking her clothes off. At one point, Victim stated "No, not now" and held her hand to his chest to communicate she did not want to have sex. Subsequently, after further intimate contact, the male Marine took all of his clothes off and Victim allowed him to remove her clothing as well. Eventually, the male Marine "got on top of" Victim and had sexual intercourse with her for about "half an hour". Victim stated she did not receive any injuries, nor did the male Marine threaten her. When she woke up the next morning, the male Marine was no longer in the room. All logical leads and endeavors have been exhausted. A suspect has not been identified. As a result, this investigation is being closed.
139	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														On-base offense where Victim#2 identified him as the male who assaulted her. Victim#2 reported while walking to her assigned quarters within LSA 8, she was approached by Subject who initiated a conversation and commenced walking with her. Victim#2 stated as they approached LSA 6, Subject hugged her and she pushed him away. Victim#2 further stated after she pushed Subject away he fled the scene. Victim#1 reported while walking from the gym near the MEF Compound, an unknown male initiated a conversation by asking her for a lighter. Victim#1 stated she told the male she did not have a lighter. Victim#1 further stated the male hugged her and she pushed him away and departed the area. Victim#1 stated she observed the same male near the MEF Compound. Victim#1 further stated she subsequently spoke to a civilian victim about the assault and the two believed they were assaulted by the same male. Victim#1 stated they walked to the MEF ECP to notify the guards and were told they had a male in custody. Victim#1 identified Subject as the male who assaulted her. Subject's employment with Ecolog International was terminated and Subject departed AFG on 27Apr12. Commander, Task Force Belleau Wood, LNK issued a Letter of Disbarment barring Subject from LNK and all U.S. installations in the AFG Combined Operations Area.
140	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other	UOTHC	On-base offense where Victim stated Subject fondled her breasts, buttocks, and the exterior of her vaginal area without her consent. Subject was formally counseled. Subject was administratively separated for a Pattern of Misconduct with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
141	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim relates she had been walking alone on Camp Kinser at approximately 2100 circa February 2012, when she was attacked by an unknown assailant. Victim further explained she was forced to the ground, her shorts removed, the assailant exposed his genitalia, attempted to force her to touch his penis, moved her panties to the side and attempted to penetrate her approximately
142	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim had reported she was raped nine months prior to entering USMC Recruit Training. Victim stated she did not know the individual nor has she seen the individual since the assault in August. No Subject was identified in this case.
143	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim stated sometime during February 2012 and March 2012, he was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated Subject rubbed his hand in his groin area approximately three times, each time Victim told Subject to stop. Victim stated he was unsure if Subject made contact with his penis; however, when he woke up the following day the zipper to his pants was unzipped. Subject was found deceased, hanging by the neck, inside his assigned barracks room aboard MCAS Cherry Point. As a result of the death of Subject, this investigation is closed.
144	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated that Subject, who was her former boyfriend, came to visit her in her hotel room one evening when she was alone. Victim stated that while there, Subject forced penile/vaginal intercourse on her against her repeated objections. Jacksonville Police Department subsequently assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
145	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she had been raped by a civilian male while staying at a hotel in Wilmington, NC. Victim confirmed she had been raped and digitally sodomized by an unnamed civilian (former Marine) in an unnamed hotel in Wilmington, NC. According to Victim, she drove to Wilmington with her friends and rented a hotel room. Victim reported that she went to sleep on the floor of hotel room and woke up to a male pinning her down by the arms and raping her. Victim stated that her attacker left the room after he had raped her. Victim related that she did not want to pursue a criminal investigation or cooperate by providing any further information. Victim stated she would not cooperate and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) indicating her choice to not participate with the investigation regarding the alleged rape. Due to the lack of a viable suspect, crime scene, witnesses and victim cooperation, there are no investigative avenues to pursue.
146	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim had been at the Naval Hospital (NAVHOSP) for unrelated medical treatment and disclosed during a Command welfare visit that she had been raped by Subject while at the hotel. Victim did not remember the incident; however, had later seen a video depicting her engaged in sexual acts with Subject. JPD assumed investigative jurisdiction. JPD closed their investigation on the basis that there was no evidence to support the allegations made in the case.
147	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim reported that he was in his barracks room when Subject came to his room and gestured for him to come into the hallway. Victim reported he walked into the hallway and subsequently followed Subject into his barracks room, where Subject locked the door and grabbed Victim's penis. Victim indicated he pushed Subject away and ran for the door when Subject grabbed him from behind and tried to grab his penis again. Victim reported he was able to break free and leave Subject's room. Subject was found hanging from the ceiling of his barracks room and was declared deceased by responding medical personnel.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
148	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-2	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject started hugging and kissing Victim and then pulled his shorts down exposing his penis. Subject then performed oral sex on Victim. Subject then removed her sweatpants and underwear, straddled Victim and inserted his penis into her vagina. Victim reported that he believed that due to his consumption of alcohol he was sexually assaulted by Subject. Special Assistant United States Attorney, Camp Lejeune, NC was briefed on the outcome and declined this case for prosecution.
149	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been raped, while at a party on the Penn State University campus (NFI). Victim decided to seek counseling for the above incident while she was attending Marine Combat Training (MCT), School of Infantry, aboard Camp Geiger (Camp Lejeune), NC. Victim stated she went to the aforementioned party with acquaintances and made her own hard liquor drinks throughout the night, getting very drunk, very quickly. Victim related she awoke on the car ride back home, but remembered that at sometime during the party she was held down by the hands and raped by an unknown male. On 19Jun12, during NCIS interview, Victim only confirm the accounts related above and advised that she did not want to pursue a criminal investigation. This incident occurred while Victim was a civilian, prior to her enlistment in the USMC. Based on the limited information Victim provided, the alleged rape occurred within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania State University (PSU). Due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and provide relevant facts pertaining to the alleged rape this investigation is closed.
150	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related that she awoke completely naked the following morning in a guest bedroom and was lying next to Subject who was wearing only boxer shorts. Victim asked Subject why she was naked and at some point Subject reportedly admitted to digitally penetrating Victim. OCSO assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
151	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she had very little memory of the later part of the evening and the following morning her friend told her she had had sexual intercourse with Subject sometime the night before. OCSO assumed primary investigative jurisdiction due to the alleged offense having occurred off-base within the jurisdiction of OCSO.
152	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject exposed his penis and began masturbating in front of her. Victim stated she immediately told Subject to stop masturbating, which she stated Subject responded to by moving from his end of the couch to hers and got on top of her. Victim further stated Subject held her shoulders down with his hands, while simultaneously thrusting against her with his hips and exposed penis. OCSO assumed investigative jurisdiction.
153a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim remembered Subject#1 hitting her face with his penis and Subject#2 placing his hands down her pants and inserting his fingers inside of her vagina against her will. Victim stated Subject#2 tried to have sex with her; however, she does not remember having sex with Subject#2 or Subject#1. OCSO District Attorney declined to prosecute based on insufficient physical evidence to support Victim's allegations.
153b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim remembered Subject#1 hitting her face with his penis and Subject#2 placing his hands down her pants and inserting his fingers inside of her vagina against her will. Victim stated Subject#2 tried to have sex with her; however, she does not remember having sex with Subject#2 or Subject#1. OCSO District Attorney declined to prosecute based on insufficient physical evidence to support Victim's allegations.
154	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense where the Victim related she was raped by Subject, on the hallway floor of her house. Victim reported she did not consent to the intercourse. Victim and her family have requested a restraining order be in place for Subject. Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) advised they closed her investigation. Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) did not file charges in this case and opined there was no reasonable likelihood of a conviction due to the lack of sufficient evidence.
155	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim was sexually assaulted by an unidentified male in Yuma, AZ circa Jul-Aug09. Victim reported she had attended a "Marine Party" with her then fiance now husband. Victim indicated she had been consuming "jello shots" which heavily impacted her level of intoxication. Victim stated she and her husband went to sleep in the sofa bed located on the first level of this unidentified two bedroom apartment. Victim stated she may or may not have had sexual intercourse with her husband once they went to bed together. She explained she was nude and "blacked out" on the sofa bed. According to Victim, the next thing she remembered was the heavy smell of cigarette smoke and waking up in one of the upstairs bedrooms while the aforementioned unidentified male was engaging in sexual intercourse with her. Victim explained she did not want to provide specific information on this alleged offense to include a suspect's name or the exact location of the alleged offense. Victim provided a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), and indicated she was unwilling to provide details of the alleged offense.
156	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES		YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject while she was asleep in the rear seat of a vehicle on the way back to her barracks. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 120 and 128, UCMJ, at a Summary Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to 30 days confinement and reduction in rank to E-2.
157	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Female	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject ripped Victim's clothes off and then digitally penetrated her vagina. Victim also reported Subject performed oral sex on her during the assault. JPD subsequently assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
158	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim disclosed to one of her drill instructors she was sexually assaulted prior to entering the Marine Corps. Victim declined to provide any further details as to the exact location of the assault or who her assailant was. Contact was made with SVU, South Bend Police Department, South Bend, IN and he was informed him of Victim's allegations, including her declination to provide any further details and desire not to participate. Detective agreed to review Victim's statement, but indicated his department could not act on the information without Victim active participation in the investigation. No subject was identified.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
159	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim went off base to the bar, "Nashvilles" with a group of friends from her unit. At approximately 0200 on 01Sep12, Victim departed the bar with an unidentified male friend from her unit in order to return to base when the male friend pushed her up against a wall outside of the club and attempted to forcibly kiss her. The male friend then removed Victim's belt and attempted to remove her pants while both were standing outside of the bar after having unbuttoned her trousers. Victim successfully pushed the male friend off of her; however, after buttoning her pants back up, the male friend again tried to remove her pants after unbuttoning her trousers. Victim once again was able to push off her friend and subsequently was able to return to base with him without any further incident. Victim was interviewed; however, declined to provide any information or participate in the investigation. Due to the fact that no subject was identified, no Military Protective Order (MPO) was issued. Lead Trial Counsel agreed with closing the investigation due to Victim's lack of cooperation and lack of prosecutive merit.
160	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Resident Agency (NCISRA) Twentynine Palms, CA that five (5) years ago, he was knocked unconscious, robbed, and sexually assaulted by two (2) unknown Hawaii/Samoan local males in the vicinity of Wapahu, HI. Victim was unable to provide a description of his assailants, the specific location of the bar/pool club, or the location where the alleged strong armed robbery and sexual assault occurred. Due to Victim's unwillingness to cooperate with the investigation in attempting to identify the specific location where the crime occurred or attempt to identify his alleged assailants, this investigation is closed.
161	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted approximately four months prior in Pensacola, FL, by an unknown male or group of males at an off-base location. Victim refused to provide any details as to her alleged assault, to include the location, time, and date of the assault, or any information pertaining to the alleged perpetrators. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), memorializing her desire to abstain from participating in this investigation. NCISRA Iwakuni currently possesses no active leads in this investigation.
162	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Alghanista	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														On-base offense where the Victim stated, while bent over grabbing supplies inside a connex box Victim was struck on the buttocks with an open hand by Subject following the strike. Victim point her knife toward Subject saying "no" and quickly walked out of the connex box and informed Sergeant of the incident. Subject was released to Nazir Ahmad. Military Police issued Subject a Debarment Letter Camp Leatherneck and All U.S. Installations for indecent assault. Military police secured the scene with no further incident.
163a	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163b	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163c	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163d	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.