



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy






THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

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INFO MEMO

FOR: UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

FROM: Carlos Del Toro, Secretary of the Navy 

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

- **Purpose.** In response to your request, please see attached responses from the Department of the Navy (DON), United States Navy (USN), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.
- The DON is dedicated to advancing and strengthening efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment through various means, including training and professional development, impactful policy design and evidence-informed prevention approaches.
- The DON addressed interpersonal and self-directed violence in FY 2023 through several key efforts: Preparing for full operational capacity of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, supporting considerable growth in the DON's highly qualified prevention workforce, equipping our leaders with modernized and evidence informed tools to build healthy cultures and climates, and institutionalizing policies that remove barriers to reporting and foster help-seeking for survivors.
 - In FY 2023, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the USN, representing a 5.0% decrease from the previous year (2,052 in FY 2022).
 - In FY 2023, the USMC received 1,228 reports of sexual assault, representing a 1.0% decrease from the previous year (1,244 in FY 2022).
- The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to eliminate sexual violence throughout the Department.

Attachments:

Tab A1 – FY2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: DON
Tab A2 – FY2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy
Tab A3 – FY 2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: USMC
TAB B – Coordination Page

FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is dedicated to advancing sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response efforts through training and professional development, impactful policy design, applied data analytics, military justice reform, and evidence-informed prevention approaches. The DON aims to leverage these efforts to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence and increase help-seeking behavior among Sailors and Marines.

The DON is addressing these goals, in part, by implementing force-wide reforms to address interpersonal and self-directed violence, as outlined by approved recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC) and the reforms contained within recurring National Defense Authorization Acts. In FY23, critical DON implementation activities focused on hiring and training a dedicated and full-time prevention workforce, enhancing prevention knowledge and skills among leaders at all levels, and improving trust in the military justice system by preparing for the launch of the Office of Special Trial Counsel.

The DON recognizes that environments that are permissive of sexual harassment, gender discrimination and workplace hostility pose a higher risk for destructive outcomes, including an enhanced risk of sexual assault. As such, DON is focused on tools that can support commanders in creating healthy climates that reduce harmful behaviors and amplify critical aspects of performance such as communication, trust, collaboration, and teamwork. In addition to enhancing the resilience of Sailors and Marines, these initiatives are critical to supporting increased connection and promoting an inclusive, healthy, and ready force.

Advancing and modernizing leadership skill set

- **Healthy Climates Competencies:** The DON partnered with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) to identify the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed by mid-grade and enlisted leaders to promote a healthy workplace climate. The DON has used CNA findings to form a research-based leadership tool that optimally addresses the establishment of healthy climates and has shared this tool with Navy and USMC partners. These efforts align with the DON's mission to strengthen leaders' prevention competencies and to provide tools to preserve workplace environments that eliminate concerning behaviors associated with increased risk for sexual violence.
- **Cyber Harassment:** The DON developed and launched a cyberharassment learning module to provide leaders with the necessary skills to promote digital and technological safety, enabling them to hold accountable those who engage in cyber harassment and tech-enabled abuse. In addition to ensuring wide accessibility and engagement, these efforts align with the modernization of prevention strategies aimed at addressing technology-facilitated sexual violence. Furthermore, they directly target the deficiencies highlighted in IRC findings which indicate that senior leaders lack knowledge and skills regarding how social media platforms (and other technologies) are utilized by younger service members to cause harm.

- **Women, Peace, and Security:** In June 2023, the DON conducted a three-day training course on Operationalizing Women, Peace, and Security, aimed at training gender advisors and gender focal points throughout the Navy and Marine Corps. This gender advisor training program, utilized by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has previously demonstrated success in reducing sexual violence. The DON's long-term strategy entails continuing bi-annual training sessions to enhance the DON's gender advisor program fleetwide, thereby increasing the number of gender advisors and gender focal points and reducing the prevalence of sexual violence.

Military Justice Reform

- **Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS):** The DON has established a solid foundation for substantial reform in the investigation of sexual harassment allegations and the accountability of offenders. A dedicated platform for sexual harassment investigations has been developed by developing a dedicated cadre of investigators within NCIS. To support this mission, NCIS has expanded its workforce by hiring over 265 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) to ensure a global response capability across field office locations and fleet concentration areas.
- **Office of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC):** The DON reached Full Operational Capacity for its OSTC on 28 December 2023. The overarching goal is to enhance overall trust in the Department of the Navy's military justice process, emphasizing its commitment to protecting the legal rights of all Sailors and Marines, regardless of whether they are accused of an offense or are victims. To ensure the attainment of this goal, the DON has established a Military Justice Reform working group tasked with developing an evaluation plan to assess the performance and impact of OSTC and Military Justice Reform initiatives.

Workforce Professionalization

Integrated Primary Prevention Workforces (IPPW): The DON is proactively preventing harmful behavior by establishing a dedicated and qualified workforce with specialized prevention knowledge. These individuals will play a crucial role in both enhancing prevention capabilities and supporting command efforts to identify and implement tailored integrated prevention strategies. To date, 168 prevention personnel have been hired across strategic, operational, and tactical echelons of command.

Promulgation of Key Policies

“Support Services for Victims of Sexual Harassment”: Over the last two years the DON has promulgated several important policies to improve response to formal reports of sexual harassment and better support victims who make reports of sexual assault. In June of 2023, the Secretary of the Navy signed the policy for

“Support Services for Victims of Sexual Harassment” which expanded available support services for victims of sexual harassment. Uniformed military personnel who experience sexual harassment are eligible to receive the range of support options available to victims of sexual assault through the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program.

DON Integrated Prevention policy: To reinforce the Integrated Primary Prevention workforce, the Secretary of the Navy signed an interim Integrated Prevention policy in November 2022. This policy established and implemented core elements of a DON integrated primary prevention system, outlining requirements for programs and services aimed at preventing specific self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts, as defined.

In FY23, the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps also made significant progress in advancing sexual assault prevention and response as summarized below.

United States Navy Efforts

In FY23, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 5.0% decrease from FY22 (2,052)

The Navy has prioritized the ongoing development of the infrastructure of a broad-reaching movement entitled Navy’s Culture of Excellence (COE). Through these efforts, the Navy aims to uphold the expectation that every member of the Navy total force will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. By adhering to standards of professional behavior and embracing the COE principles, the Navy seeks to cultivate and sustain a culture of mutual respect essential for fostering healthy command climates." The Navy uses COE as a platform to bolster its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program to advance the development of healthy unit climates to enhance unit connectedness, cohesion, inclusivity, and reduce risk factors that propagate toxic work environments, sexual harassment and sexual assault, and self- and other-directed harm. Concrete actions were centered on revising standards and measures that simplify, streamline, and align how they develop their people, leaders, and teams.

The Navy is enhancing its primary prevention initiatives by establishing a skilled prevention workforce and further professionalizing their sexual assault response workforce to increase victim reporting, support, recovery, resiliency, and reintegration. Additionally, the Navy is continuously refining victim advocacy and support, investigative, and accountability capabilities through the provision of readily available high-quality support services and the implementation of process improvement protocols. These protocols assess response capabilities and ensure effective implementation.

Navy SAPR stakeholders have continued to explore new methodologies to measure, analyze, and assess prevention and response processes and procedures to limit destructive behaviors, including sexual assault, and to enhance the effectiveness of response protocols for those Sailors needing assistance. Short surveys are currently used to receive feedback on and assess victim support from SARCs/VAs and VLC as well as determine the effectiveness of SAPR General Military Training (GMT). Expansion of these tools and the resultant changes to various programs are vital to improving the COE.

United States Marine Corps Efforts

In FY23, the Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault, representing a 1.0% decrease from FY22 (1,244).

The Marine Corps is advancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program efforts through continuing education, training, professional development, data analysis, program evaluation, and the use of research-informed prevention initiatives.

The Marine Corps employs a public health approach to prevention, focused on ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of the entire Marine Corps community. These efforts aim to strengthen protective factors that reduce the likelihood individuals will experience harmful behaviors. In addition, prevention education initiatives emphasize the crucial role of connectedness, social support, and healthy relationships as protective factors against child abuse, domestic abuse, hazing, sexual violence, substance abuse, youth violence, and suicide-related behavior. Prevention training targets skill-building to equip Marines and their families to cope with stressors before they become overwhelming by building problem-solving, coping, anger management, and healthy relationship skills.

The Marine Corps has several prevention initiatives in progress that align with the Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy. These include collaborating with Safety Division, Lejeune Leadership Institute, and the Chaplain of the Marine Corps to strengthen Total Force Fitness (physical, mental, social, and spiritual fitness). The Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy includes building an integrated prevention system which streamlines resources and promotes positive behaviors.

The Marine Corps uses identified best practices in the public health sphere at numerous locations. Several milestones were accomplished in the arena of sexual assault prevention efforts to include:

- A SAPR Data Dashboard released to leaders across the Marine Corps for the use of data to inform prevention
- Entry-level training updates to introduce the concept of the Continuum of Harm
- Modernized SAPR annual training reflecting the evolving roles and responsibilities of Marines as their careers progress
- Revised Commandant's Combined Commandership Course (Cornerstone) professional military education (PME) to improve prevention, response, and postvention education
- Developed SAPR brief tailored to spouses
- SAPR training to TECOM leadership, Victims' Legal Counsel, Victim Witness Assistance Program, and Recovery Care Coordinator personnel during their annual training events
- Continued IRC SAPR Workforce Hiring with embedded staff to serve as staff advisors to commanders on sexual assault prevention and response
- Institutionalize No Wrong Door and Warm Handoffs among SAPR, Equal Opportunity, Family Advocacy Program, and other victim services.
- Updated SAPR Victim Advocacy training

FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the force-wide commitment to advancing the Navy's Culture of Excellence (COE) by building great people, leaders, and teams, and not tolerating, condoning, or ignoring sexual assault. People, leaders, and teams drive healthy unit climates to enhance unit connectedness, cohesion, and inclusivity, and reduce risk factors that propagate toxic work environments, sexual harassment and sexual assault, and self- and other-directed harm.

The Navy's COE ensures every member of the Navy Team has the opportunity to become Forged by the Sea: becoming the best version of themselves and doing the most valuable work of their lives alongside people they trust and respect. Through the COE, the Navy deliberately builds upon the strength and resilience of our people focusing on their mind, body, and spirit, and providing them leaders who are not evaluated simply by the outcomes they achieve, but also by the culture and teams they build in delivering those outcomes.

The Navy advances our culture and cements a strong foundation to support mission readiness by revising standards and measures that simplify, streamline, and align how we develop our people, leaders, and teams. The Navy's culture furthers the unmatched advantage of the American Sailor, preparing warfighting teams to dominate in combat, and out-perform any potential adversary, because of how we act, think, solve problems, and innovate.

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

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

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

In Fiscal Year (FY) 23, the Navy Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) accomplished all statutory, Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), and Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) requirements to achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC). Due to the steps taken in FY23, the OSTC is ready to exercise exclusive prosecutorial authority over covered offenses. The development, manning, and establishment of facilities for OSTC, both at headquarters (HQ) and at regional offices throughout the Fleet, supports significant changes to the military justice system and complies with the requirements in the FY22 and FY23 National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA).

Additionally, Navy SAPR stakeholders have continued to explore new methodologies to measure, analyze, and assess prevention and response processes to limit destructive behaviors, including sexual assault, and to enhance the effectiveness of response protocols for those Sailors needing assistance. Short surveys are currently used to receive feedback on and assess victim support from SARCs/VAs and VLCs, as well as determine the effectiveness of SAPR General Military Training (GMT). Expansion of these tools and the resultant changes to various programs are vital to improving the COE.

The Navy's efforts in FY23 reinforce the expectation that every member of the Navy will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. Adhering to standards of professional behavior and implementing the COE will foster and sustain an environment of mutual respect that is vital to establishing a culture that drives healthy command climates.

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

1.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. **(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense**

(SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))

The Navy continued several prevention efforts in FY23. One such effort was the continued establishment of a dedicated Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) with a phased hiring approach through FY28 to ensure infrastructure is in place across the Force. The IPPW is comprised of civilian employees (Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) and Appropriated Fund (APF)) located at Navy Echelons I-IV across the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Navy Culture and Force Resilience Office (N17), Commander Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Navy Fleets, and Type Commanders (TYCOM). IPPW hires were prioritized to include strategic, operational, and tactical positions for testing the Navy Proof of Concept at specific installations. This allowed for early assessment of effectiveness. Proof of Concept locations were identified to maximize collaboration with Fleet and TYCOM HQ. Along with priority for Proof of Concept locations, the Navy selected additional IPPW positions to ensure fully manned strategic and operational levels and focus on areas with prior risk identified through onsite installation evaluation (OSIE) visits.

During FY23, ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders clarified the roles and responsibilities of the IPPW, created clear command and control processes, and identified optimal staffing allocation. Additionally, position descriptions for the full IPPW cadre were developed and classified through CNIC HQ. The current hiring status of the IPPW is as follows:

Strategic Level:

- 3/5 prevention staff for OPNAV N17 (Echelon 1) for the Navy prevention policy, resourcing, coordination and oversight.
- 5/5 prevention staff at CNIC HQ (Echelon 2) for implementing prevention guidance, training requirements, and oversight.

Operational Level:

- 7/10 Regional Integrated Prevention Coordinators (IPC) to build the local prevention leadership structure and assess installations for readiness of IPPW implementation.

Tactical Level:

- 4/4 Embedded Integrated Prevention Coordinator (EIPC) Supervisors to support hiring, training, and management of the EIPCs
- 33/44 EIPCs that deploy with Aircraft Carriers (CVN) and Large Deck Amphibious Assault vessels (LHA/LHD).

Initial implementation of Navy Proof of Concept includes full vertical and horizontal prevention workforce infrastructure at selected locations to allow for early assessment of operational and administrative control effectiveness and to identify any adjustments needed. The Proof of Concept locations are:

- Metro San Diego, CA (Naval Base (NB) San Diego, NB Coronado, Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado, Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, and NB Point Loma)
- Tri-base Jacksonville, FL (Naval Submarine Base (NSB) Kings Bay, NAS Jacksonville, and Naval Station (NS) Mayport)
- NAS Pensacola, FL
- Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples, Italy
- NS Rota, Spain

During the Proof of Concept phase, additional IPPW billets will be placed at the following locations deemed high interest: NS Norfolk, NSA Hampton Roads, and Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Yorktown and Newport News Naval Shipyard.

Over the last year, CNIC HQ Integrated Primary Prevention (IPP) developed a standard onboarding checklist for the IPPW. The checklist contains guidance for meeting with prevention enablers on the installation, connecting with various learning and training platforms for Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Navy (DON) as well as directions on how to register for SPARX knowledge course. The IPP checklist further identifies additional specific trainings and links for new hires and those new to the military and/or Navy culture.

All dedicated IPPW personnel at strategic, operational, and tactical tiers fall into credentialing levels 3 through 5. These staff are required to complete the full SPARX training and continuing education requirements as outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11 (DOD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leader). Navy IPPW began the credentialing process through the Department of Defense Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP). In FY23, 13 prevention personnel were credentialed and other dedicated IPPW are progressing with credentialing requirements.

CNIC HQ IPP staff developed several avenues for ongoing support and engagement with Fleet IPPW. There are monthly Community of Practice (CoP) opportunities for the entire IPPW to enable networking, sharing of best practices/challenges, and cross-pollination of lessons learned. An IPPW Lead Working Group occurred monthly to allow CNIC HQ, Regional, and Supervisory IPP staff to discuss any issues, successes, and new opportunities. This working group also served as an advisory board and informed program development efforts. Finally, CNIC HQ IPP launched and managed an online collaboration site for the IPPW to receive program updates, notices of training opportunities, and a place to share promising practices and challenges.

To diversify recruitment actions, CNIC HQ IPP participated in two virtual career fairs. The first career fair, hosted by Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service (DCPAS), attracted 226 candidates of which 51 requested to speak directly with program leads. Of those candidates, CNIC identified 25 as possible recruits and encouraged them to apply through announcements posted on USA jobs. The second career fair hosted by CNIC HQ Family Readiness targeted an audience of Service members who were transitioning off of active duty, Veterans, and spouses of Active Duty personnel. The CNIC HQ IPP conducted a live and recorded presentation to highlight various prevention employment opportunities within the SAPR mission across the Navy enterprise.

As the regions began onboarding IPPW staff, CNIC developed a standardized new-arrival checklist for all IPPW, and a position-specific hiring toolkit was distributed to all regions. The CNIC Prevention Hiring Guides contain standardized announcements, and tips for reviewing resumes, establishing an effective hiring panel, and standardizing interview questions.

Additionally, the Navy's participation continued in DON and DoD working group efforts to build the IPP program and supporting activities across the military Services. The Navy continued meetings with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) IPPW evaluation leads to support OSD workforce evaluation efforts and inform complementary process improvements implemented with Navy IPPW. This collaboration with OSD included development of a prevention readiness assessment that will roll out with Proof of Concept testing in FY24.

The Navy continued to work towards the completion of other prevention-related approved recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC). An internal process for tracking progress on approved IRC recommendations and milestones was developed to include routine Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) meetings. Recently, the Navy refined the process to include internal tracking of fiscal execution of resources. The common operating platform, initially developed by Navy and used across the DON, enabled ongoing monitoring of IRC implementation. In FY24, this system will transition to an OSD SharePoint system in ADVANA for future implementation tracking.

Navy staff participated in DON's IPP policy working group to inform Department-level guidance that will shape Navy policy. While awaiting DON's IPP Policy, Navy has a Naval Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) under development that aligns with DoDI 6400.11 and will provide interim guidance on the IPPW until OPNAV IPP policy is finalized.

Finally, to promote help-seeking and reduce the stigma surrounding mental health issues, the Navy published the Mental Health Playbook. This Playbook supports leaders to reduce the prevalence or severity of mental health issues. When issues do arise, the Playbook assists leaders to connect Sailors with proper mental health care at the right level and at the right time. With proper use, the Playbook should enable everyone in a command to share an understanding of how to conduct mental health preventive maintenance and how to access additional resources.

1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

Line of Effort 2:

Several actions were taken to support the establishment of the Navy's prevention workforce as detailed in Sections 1.1 and 6.1.

In addition to these efforts, under approved IRC recommendations 2.1b (*"The Services and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) should develop and hold leaders appropriately accountable for prevention."*), and under IRC recommendation 2.1c (*"The Services and the NGB should equip all leaders to develop and deliver informed prevention messages in formal and informal settings."*), the Navy is developing a four-module evaluation and promotion system. This system will allow supervisors, at the beginning of every performance cycle, to document expectations for all leaders, and to create and promote a high-performance culture while preventing destructive behaviors. Progress toward expectations will be documented during mid-cycle performance reviews and performance evaluations. A prototype began development on 1 May 2023.

In an effort to provide ongoing training to the IPPW and their enablers in support of approved IRC recommendation 2.2c (*"The Services should determine the optimum full-time prevention workforce, and equip all echelons of active duty, reserve, and guard organizations."*), CNIC HQ provided monthly CoP webinars for the EIPCs. In addition, training development and updates are in progress, to include contracted

prevention training webinars and prevention workforce briefings, and the establishment of a working group to inform a comprehensive training approach.

Line of Effort 3:

The Navy continued efforts to ensure comprehensive Command Climate Assessments (CCA) are occurring. The Navy Harassment Prevention and Military Equal Opportunity Program Manual (OPNAVINST 5354.1H), requires each unit with a commander, commanding officer (CO), officer-in-charge (OIC) billet or civilian equivalent, regardless of size, to complete a CCA. Additionally, this policy directs commanders to ensure subordinate commanders complete required CCAs. The CCA is completed using the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS), focus groups, interviews, observations, and reviewing command records and reports. Units with fewer than 50 survey participants are surveyed along with a larger unit in the command to ensure anonymity and to provide the opportunity for all military personnel to participate in the climate assessment process. Commanders of these units are still required to complete a CCA by conducting unit-level focus groups, interviews, observations, and a review of command records and reports. The Command Resilience Team (CRT) administers the CCA, and they lead development of subsequent action plans. As the IPPW workforce is phased in, they will provide support and consultation to CRTs and Command leadership on CCAs to inform comprehensive and integrated prevention plans. In NAVADMIN 139/23, to ensure Fleet awareness and appropriate action, the Navy published updates on CCA processes for DEOCS administration, as directed by DoDI 6400.11. (See *additional leader development/climate information in Section 1.3*).

1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” and partnering with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))

Under approved IRC recommendation 3.5a (“*Use qualitative data to select and develop the right leaders.*”), the Navy is testing, developing, and working towards implementation of the Navy Leadership Assessment Program (NLAP). The intent of NLAP is to provide a validated, data-driven process to augment the current system of selecting leaders for key leadership billets and positions. This includes using reliable and valid cognitive and non-cognitive assessments, 360° evaluations, structured job-related psychological interviews, and formal board interviews with leadership. NLAP candidates also receive actionable critical feedback on their strengths and vulnerabilities to further develop their leadership potential and readiness. Additionally, all candidates will be eligible to participate in an executive coaching mobile app pilot program to receive follow-on coaching post-NLAP in the second

quarter of FY24. The assessment methods, which are within the gold standards of established personnel selection science and widely employed both in the DoD and civilian industry, will be integrated into the existing community-driven command qualification screening process. Full implementation of NLAP will better equip decision makers to develop, select, and slate the most qualified and effective leaders for command, key leadership billets, and triad constellations.

The Navy completed 17 pilot programs across eight different Navy commands and communities since January of 2021. The diverse commands and communities supported by this pilot included:

- Navy Special Warfare (NSW) Command's Leadership Assessment Program
- Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) (Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD))
- Navy Submarine Forces (SUBFOR)
- Naval Surface Forces (SURFOR)
- Naval Air Forces (AIRFOR)
- Engineering Duty Officer (EDO) community
- Human Resources (HR) Officer community
- Public Affairs Officer (PAO) community

The proof of concept is now established, and with adequate funding and resourcing, NLAP will transition to the implementation and sustainment phases of the program. This program will involve a phased implementation plan, beginning with SUBFOR, EDO and NECC (EOD). SURFOR is planning for a third pilot in October/November 2023 with a plan to implement in second quarter FY24.

As a part of the implementation of approved IRC recommendation 3.6 (*"Building a climate for the reduction of sexual harassment and sexual assault as a fundamental leader development requirement."*), the Navy completed a gap analysis on 31 July 2022 of all key areas necessary for building a healthy climate. Since that time, the Navy has evolved its efforts to advance Navy culture and continued to implement lines of effort for building great leaders, people, and teams. This includes focus on development of leaders' character and competence to build capacity for fostering cultures that support high-performing teams. The Navy Leader Development Framework (NLDF), which is currently being updated, will set expectations for Navy leaders and further reinforce that the Navy values leaders with high character, competence, and ability to build great culture. Under the NLDF 4.0, Navy Leaders will be accountable not only for the outcomes they achieve, but also for the culture and teams they build in delivering these outcomes. In the first quarter of FY24, the Navy will pilot updated NLDF content to address identified gaps in education and training to equip leaders to foster healthy climates.

CNIC HQ SAPR also provided prevention information in the CNIC Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit and the CNIC SAPR Leadership On-Demand training. In

FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR updated both products in partnership with CNIC HQ IPP to reflect the requirements of both DoDI 6400.09 (DOD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm) and DoDI 6400.11. The training provides leaders with basic educational information on primary prevention, to include the types of prevention, the socio-ecological model, and the role of CRTs in accomplishing the Navy's primary prevention goals.

Additionally, OPNAV N17 and CNIC IPP conducted a virtual training exercise for Commander, Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW) stakeholders and implementing partners to exercise the Prevention System's ability to onboard and sustain an IPC across the tiered levels of influence from 0-120 days. This tabletop exercise brought together various participants across different Navy echelons to deliberate various scenarios an IPC may encounter in their day-to-day activities.

In May 2023, CNIC HQ IPP developed the Navy IPPW Blueprint, which serves as a guide to hiring managers and leaders and outlines the Navy's process for the establishment of the IPPW. Topics include: Program Background and Purpose, Establishment of the Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce, Hiring Process, Onboarding of New Employees, and Ongoing Training opportunities. Additionally, the CNIC Fleet and Family Readiness Director conducts an overview of the IPP during quarterly Senior Shore Leadership Courses for prospective Installation Commanding Officers (ICO), Executive Officers (XO), and Command Master Chiefs (CMC).

Finally, U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) held the first ever Resiliency Symposium, which was developed to build knowledge and capacity with leaders and other personnel in the Navy's prevention ecosystem. The event targeted a wide breadth of civilian and military prevention specialists, and covered destructive behaviors (sexual assault, domestic violence, mental health, and suicide) and preventative approaches to making a more resilient Navy culture. Additionally, USFF held its semi-annual Sailor Resilience Executive Steering Committee to address destructive behaviors in the USFF Area of Responsibility (AOR), to include sexual assault. TYCOM leaders and other behavioral program stakeholders briefed multiple echelon leadership on current and future initiatives to counter these destructive behaviors.

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

The Navy has continued development of supporting materials for launch of the Culture of Excellence 2.0 (COE 2.0). The COE 2.0 established clear standards for people, leaders, and teams by streamlining, aligning, and leveraging existing programs to set a cultural foundation. The anticipated date of implementing COE 2.0 enterprise-wide is March 2024. The COE 2.0 Playbook and Placemat will be the primary means of communicating COE 2.0 to the Fleet.

COE 2.0 supporting components include:

- Warrior Toughness Playbook
- Warm Handoff Procedures (Navy “No Wrong Door” Policy)
- Online Commander’s Suggestion Box
- Commander’s Risk Mitigation Dashboard (CRMD)
- Communities of Practice (Women’s Initiative Team and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Practitioners)
- NLDF v4.0 (v3.0 published May 19; includes new NLDF brief template and guide)
- Revised post-vention procedures (single or multiple deaths by suicide and suicide-related behaviors)
- Revised Command Climate Assessment Debrief Executive Summary and Plan of Action and Milestones (for use in calendar year (CY) 24; links to COE 2.0 Placemat and ensures greater accountability year-over-year).

Several efforts are planned for developing supporting tools for leaders and those providing support to commands as a part of COE 2.0. Incorporation and collaboration with the IPPW in support of COE 2.0 is ongoing as the workforce is hired and trained. As part of the Quality of Service initiatives, the Navy is planning a pilot for the CRMD and the Online Commander’s Suggestion Box to take place in Norfolk, VA in the first quarter of FY24. The Navy is also implementing a People Metrics Offsite that will align efforts across the Navy to measure and assess culture and the outcomes associated with negative climate and culture. Ultimately, the analysis derived from this data will inform prevention recommendations made by IPPW personnel to positively impact command culture by increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors at both the individual and organizational level.

Through an examination of the alignment between COE 2.0 and the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) Leadership Competency Model for Healthy Climates (LCM-HC), the Navy is using research to inform culture, climate, and leadership development. This research will inform enhancements on building Navy leadership competencies and will provide information for both leaders and IPPW to increase data-driven prevention efforts.

Our qualitative research efforts are an essential resource in improving the Navy’s training platforms for responding to sexual assault incidents. In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR began updating training materials for SAPR personnel to reflect policy changes pertaining to prevention. CNIC HQ SAPR worked with CNIC HQ IPPW to update the 40-hour SAPR Initial Victim Advocate Training (IVAT). Updates include alignment with the DoDI 6400.09 and 6400.11 as well as information to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs to effectively participate in CRTs. CNIC HQ SAPR will

continue to employ individual module evaluations and overall IVAT evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the training and content updates.

CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to make annual updates to the CNIC SAPR Prevention and Outreach Toolkit for SAPR personnel. Updates align with prevention policy changes and gives SAPR personnel guidance on incorporating primary prevention into their outreach efforts. A persistent obstacle to achieve prevention goals within the SAPR program is a lack of understanding of primary prevention. SAPR personnel have been trained in, and have worked throughout their careers, applying a response-based approach, which only addressed secondary and tertiary prevention efforts. There continues to be a need to provide ongoing, dedicated prevention training to SAPR personnel to advance their prevention knowledge, skills, and abilities. To that end, CNIC HQ SAPR held an enterprise-wide training in January 2023 for SAPR personnel to discuss the Prevention and Outreach Toolkit as a resource for SAPR personnel and to conduct a primary prevention refresher.

In FY24, the Navy will continue to focus on recruitment, training, marketing, and collaboration among the members of the IPPW and prevention staff. This will include finalization of the continuing education curriculum for the workforce, including the provision of in-person and virtual synchronous and asynchronous learning opportunities, in alignment with DoDI 6400.11, for each prevention workforce tier. Additionally, CNIC HQ IPP will oversee the credentialing of the IPPW through the D-CPPP.

The ongoing CoP will continue to serve as a forum for networking, and the sharing of best practices, including how to best mitigate common challenges. The CoP is also an effective tool to gather feedback from the IPPW to inform policy and practices. Annual prevention summits for the IPPW will further provide the opportunity for the strategic, operational, and tactical level personnel to share experiences and offer feedback to Navy leadership.

CNIC HQ will create a Commander's Prevention Toolkit to brief new Commanding Officers on the IPP and the roles and responsibilities of the IPPW. Each toolkit brief will include unit specific information on unique risk and protective factors and current prevention activities. In addition to the Commander's Prevention Toolkit, a variety of marketing materials and a SharePoint site specific to the IPPW will also be developed. These one-stop repositories will contain the current position descriptions, policy updates, IPPW contact information, resources, and materials relevant to IPP.

To develop further awareness of the IPP, strategic level staff will conduct a series of Region and Fleet engagements throughout FY24. Through these in-person leadership symposiums, installation, region, and Fleet leadership will receive informational briefs, training, and guidance regarding program implementation.

At the Fleet level, USFF will conduct its second annual Resiliency Symposium to build prevention knowledge and capacity with leaders and prevention specialists. USFF will also hold semi-annual Sailor Resilience Executive Steering Committee meetings to discuss and address destructive behaviors in the USFF area of responsibility.

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

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below.

(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

The Navy holds victim advocacy and victim access to resources as a top priority in the SAPR policy framework. In FY23, several major commands and departments accomplished significant gains in expanding victim advocacy and resources, in addition to the implementation of new policy initiatives directed at improving the Navy’s capabilities in achieving the goal of improved victim assistance and advocacy. As the principal office for directing and implementing SAPR policy, CNIC HQ SAPR undertook several initiatives over the past year to improve victim assistance and advocacy efforts. Some of these enhancements include the following:

- Initiated the revision of CNICINST 1752.3B (SAPR Installation Drill Procedures) to improve the Navy’s standardized protocols for conducting SAPR drills and to ensure effective and efficient victim care, response capability, and reporting responsibility. Ten regions and 70 installations completed their biannual SAPR Drill exercises in FY23, resulting in 100% compliance with reporting requirements.

- In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR, in consultation with experienced curriculum writers, developed a Guide to Developing SAPR Training for SARCs and SAPR VAs, which is grounded in instructional systems design (ISD) principles. The Guide provides critical foundational knowledge to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs to develop and teach relevant sexual assault victim advocacy information for Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) recertification. The Guide also provides SAPR staff approved methods to standardize their victim advocacy training efforts.
- Conducted a DD Form 2910 Series webinar to ensure SARC and SAPR VA familiarity with the revised and recently released forms. SARCs then were able to provide ICO training on the forms and how they pertain to Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. Navy policy requires utilization of the relevant DD Form 2910 during monthly and quarterly CMG meetings.
- Updated training resources for SARCs and SAPR VAs to reflect current policies, best practices and integrated primary prevention efforts. Some of the trainings include:
 - SAPR Resource Guide
 - SAPR Leadership Training
 - Ethics Training
 - SAPR CO's Toolkit
 - CMG Training
 - 40-hour Initial SAPR VA Training and SAPR Pocket Guide
 - Quality assurance (QA), certification standards, and records review checklists

In addition, a CNIC HQ-level SAPR asset was tasked to support the Europe, Africa, Central (EURAFCENT) region in a critical gapped position. The individual conducted installation site visits, combining key region SAPR program presence with CNIC HQ SAPR expertise. During the site visits, the CNIC-led team focused on the SAPR program structure, resourcing, program execution, and stakeholder relationships. This effort involved multiple facilitated discussions between civilian SAPR personnel, uniform SAPR personnel, installation Triads, Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) Directors, SAPR stakeholders, and other military branch Service members. During post-site visits, the site visit team worked on developing a region-wide action plan that focused on the challenges and best practices identified during the site visits and conveyed greater insight on the current health and functionality of the installation SAPR programs and the diverse cultural challenges and systemic implications.

In addition to staff training, the Navy has further expanded its capabilities and care facilities in responding to incidents of sexual assault. In support of sexual assault victim medical and mental healthcare needs, the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) continued to provide top-notch and uninterrupted sexual assault

medical forensic care both ashore and afloat. Civilian and military healthcare personnel collaborated with and shared several programmatic responsibilities with the Defense Health Agency (DHA) Forensic Health Care Advisory Council, resulting in the successful implementation of recent DoD directives that affected Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) services. Sustained readiness was demonstrated through the execution of process improvement initiatives and through new collaborative efforts with Fleet medical assets, leading to the enhancement of the delivery of SAFEs in the operational theater. Finally, on 10 August 2023, DHA released its Procedural Instruction (DHA-PI) 6310.01 - Healthcare Management of Patients Associated with Interpersonal Violence and the Department of Defense Forensic Healthcare Program. In compliance with that instruction, BUMED is now interfacing with Fleet Health Services at USFF to determine how to efficiently implement DHA Procedural Instruction requirements across the operational SAFE-capable ecosystem which includes ten aircraft carriers.

Additionally, Navy Medicine continues its ongoing partnership with DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), DHA, U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT), USFF, The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps, NCIS, and OPNAV N17 to lay the groundwork for full implementation of approved IRC recommendation 4.1d (*“Train Independent Duty Corpsmen to be Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners so patient care and evidence collection can be provided in deployed and isolated environments”*). In order to facilitate the identification and preservation of crucial evidence, this recommendation mandates that victims are offered non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated settings prior to being transferred to a higher echelon of care. By the end of FY23, several training modules designed to impart the necessary skills for non-trained providers and Independent Duty Corpsmen (IDC) were completed. The modules covered the collection of victim clothing, worn during and after the sexual assault, in a standardized yet compassionate and trauma-informed manner. The remainder of the training will be completed in FY24.

In November 2022, Navy Medicine elevated Warfighter capability by organizing and hosting its first ever virtual SAPR Summit. Over 175 Tri-Service frontline stakeholders (i.e., SARCs, SAPR VAs, etc.) earned continuing education units after receiving prevention-focused training from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and CNIC policy experts.

2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce: Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))

In response to the SECDEF Memo “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military” (September 1, 2022), the Navy plans

to expand its SAPR Response Workforce to 430 billets by FY26, an increase of 266 billets from a pre-IRC Response Workforce of 164 billets. This 266-billet expansion is broken down into additional civilian SAPR VA billets (expanding from 90 to 266 billets) and SARC billets (expanding from 74 to 164 billets). This additional hiring will support the phased approach to eliminating shore-based collateral duty (CD) SARCs and CD SAPR VAs in an effort to professionalize, strengthen, and resource the SAPR program across the Navy enterprise.

Additionally, the Navy revised the SAPR Program position descriptions to introduce more responsibilities and include an adjusted staffing approach in line with sister Services to create continuity of care and to increase response efficiency across all military branches. SAPR personnel will no longer report to Installation Site Directors within the FFSCs; instead, the Installation SARC (Supervisory/Lead) will supervise all SARCs and SAPR VAs at the installation with the responsibility of facilitating sexual assault reporting and victim assistance. The Supervisory/Lead SARC will report to, and be operationally supervised by, the ICO. This new approach will ensure that Supervisory/Lead SARCs have unimpeded access to ICOs per policy and help to alleviate chain-of-command notification delays, which can potentially hinder or prevent timely and critical communications. The new oversight structure supports the execution of the SAPR mission throughout every command echelon without increasing the administrative burden for the ICO. It also aligns SARCs and SAPR VAs in a way that best balances both support to command and appropriate independence from command influences.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR revised and classified the Program Analyst and Supervisory SAPR Program Analyst position descriptions to support the growth of the CNIC HQ SAPR office. The CNIC HQ SAPR office has grown by six positions including a Supervisory Data Management Analyst, Data Management Analyst, and four SAPR Program Analysts. The increase in staffing is a progressive step toward supporting the increase in full-time SAPR positions enterprise-wide, thus ensuring efficient support mechanisms are in place to support the execution of the SAPR Program mission.

2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying their use? **(OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))**

To support the use of the new DD Form 2910-5, 2910-6, and 2910-7, CNIC HQ SAPR provided CNIC-hosted webinars on the entire DD Form 2910 Series to

support SAPR personnel. Implementation of the three new forms was effective on June 9, 2023.

Currently, the DD Form 2910-5, “Monthly Case Management Group Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program” and DD form 2910-6 “Quarterly Case Management Group (QCMG) Meeting Notes” are being utilized as checklists and verification for SARCs and Installation Commanders, ensuring that all meeting requirements are met for each CMG meeting. One form is completed for each meeting, appropriate to its type. In line with DoD policy, the SARC documents the date, occurrence, report type, installation location, and the case list. The form is then filled out in its entirety, signed and dated by both the CMG Chair and Co-chair after each monthly or quarterly CMG.

The DD Form 2910-7, “High-Risk Response Team (H-RRT) Meeting Notes” is currently being utilized as a checklist for H-RRT meetings. This form is completed for the initial H-RRT by the H-RRT Chair (Victim’s CO), CMG Chair, and the CMG Co-chair and allows members to verify that all meeting requirements are met. A supplemental page is then used for each subsequent meeting to document further discussions on victim safety.

Quality assurance reviews conducted by the Region SARCs serve as the Navy’s way to verify compliance with form completion. Policy compliance is also verified through regular certification reviews and CNIC Inspector General (IG) inspections, which are conducted at installations to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies, ensuring compliance across the enterprise. For each CNIC IG inspection, CNIC HQ SAPR subject matter expert staff assist the IG Team in performing command inspections of the Navy’s installation and region level SAPR Programs, to include: interviews of stakeholders and first responders; reviews of records and instructions; credentials and qualifications validation; Triad briefs verification; CMG Assessments; and SARC and VA Self-Assessments.

Similar to the legacy DD Form 2910 records management capability for hard copy forms, the new series forms are stored under a two-lock system in accordance with OPNAVINST 1752.1C. Once the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) file locker capability has been appropriately expanded, the forms will be uploaded into DSAID for improved records management, security, and tracking purposes.

2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, “Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault,” (October 20, 2022)

The Navy has implemented convalescent leave for sexual assault victims through the Military Personnel Manual (MPM) 1050-180 policy. Guidance for medical providers was also issued in two policy directives: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD) Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) Memo "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," and the ensuing All Navy Message (ALNAV) 084/22 "Improvements to Victim Response." BUMED collaborated with OPNAV N17, OPNAV N13, and Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) Legal (OPNAV-N00L) to continue to issue guidance on convalescent leave for sexual assault victims and their CO's via a BUMED Notice, NAVADMIN, Public Affairs messaging, and Navy-wide fact sheets.

2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))

All CNIC HQ SAPR Training materials are under revision to reflect the Safe to Report Policy, ensuring that all established and new SAPR personnel are receiving the most current policy information during training. During the SARCs' facilitation of the required CO Toolkit Briefs, SARCs introduce the Safe To Report Policy and encourage COs to follow up with their servicing Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for additional information and questions. Commanders are encouraged to seek legal guidance from SJAs upon awareness of collateral misconduct surrounding a sexual assault case.

OPNAV N17 in collaboration with OPNAV N1 PAO created and disseminated an information fact sheet to increase Sailor awareness of this policy.

2.6 SARC Access to the Commander: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

The SAPR Program utilizes the SARC Self-Assessment Checklist to ensure successful implementation of SAPR policies, including direct and unimpeded access to ICOs in accordance with DoD and DON policies. Verification is made via FFSC Directors who currently supervise SARCs and via the Region SARCs who maintain oversight of the SAPR Program at the regional level. Additionally, regular certification reviews and CNIC IG inspections are conducted at installations to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies, ensuring direct and unimpeded access to Commanders.

2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1,

2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “D-SAACP,” (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

POSITION	FY23 SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATION	FY23 REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION	FY23 REINSTATEMENT
SARC	0	0	0
Civilian SAPR VA	0	0	0
Military SAPR VA	3	3	0
Total:	3	3	0

Continuous D-SAACP policy and procedures training enterprise-wide contributed to a decrease in suspensions and revocations of civilian SAPR personnel to 0 from 3 in FY22). This is the first year in over 5 fiscal years where there were zero suspensions and revocations for the civilian SAPR workforce. The number of suspensions for Military CD VAs increased by 1 to 3, up from 2 in FY22. The number of revocations, three, remained the same from the previous year. The number of reinstatements remained at zero year over year.

2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits: Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

Navy medical care of Service members was not hindered due to a lack of SAFE kits or any other resources over the course of the last year. During FY23, TriTech Forensics, the manufacturer that the DoD contracts for the purchase of DoD-approved forensic evidence collection kits, experienced no inventory backorders caused by global supply chain issues, which were pervasive at the height of the pandemic. As such, no Navy Military Treatment Facility (MTF) or SAFE-enabled vessel within USFF, PACFLT, or U.S. Naval Force Europe and Africa (NAVEUR-NAVAF) reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. In a proactive stance, the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam (SAMFE) program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA held contingency talks to ensure swift implementation of resource sharing processes in the event any SAFE program reported any supply shortfalls. Moreover, the Family and Sexual Violence Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain if any could use extra kits.

Additionally, there were no issues at MTFs with respect to the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexual transmitted infections and diseases (e.g., Human Immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV)) or for pregnancy.

2.9 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)

Commanding Officers issue Military Protective Orders (MPOs) as lawful orders to ensure two or more individuals do not contact one another. Such orders may apply in situations involving alleged victims and offenders of sexual offenses. An MPO is only enforceable against Service members, but CO's may coordinate with local civilian authorities to adopt mirrored language in a civilian protective order. The victim and the alleged offender receive copies of the DD Form 2873 Military Protective Order with the CO also retaining a copy. The status of requests for MPOs is included on the CMG checklist and reviewed each meeting. Commanding Officers and law enforcement discuss violations of MPOs and actions taken to ensure the safety of the victim as necessary. Each MPO is tracked via DSAID.

In FY23, the Navy issued 151 MPOs in response to allegations of sexual assault, with three violations from three victims reported.

2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4i)

In accordance with OPNAVINST 1752.1C, SARCs work directly with commands to ensure all training, to include pre- and post-deployment trainings, takes place in a timely manner and do not impede the mission. Prior to deployment, SARCs work directly with COs to ensure Command SAPR programs are 100% compliant with Navy policy always requiring a minimum of two CD VAs.

During Carrier Strike Group (CSG), Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG), or independent unit deployment work-ups, SARCs work with individual units (e.g. Command Triad, CD VAs, DRCs) and command staff (e.g. CSG, ARG, Destroyer Squadron (DESRON)) to ensure all SAPR stakeholders are trained and prepared to support victims of sexual assault. SARCs also ensure DRCs and CD VAs are engaged in continuous education and are on track to maintain their D-SAACP credentials while deployed, further ensuring continuous capability to support victims

afloat or ashore. Additionally, Individual Augmentee deployed personnel are provided with information on local support services.

Medically, BUMED continues to develop innovative methods for supporting afloat, deployed, and overseas SAMFE providers. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at USFF and PACFLT to ensure that the 58-billeted SAMFE providers spread across the Navy are ready to offer uninterrupted SAFEs aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. BUMED further maintains communications with the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services for Marines deployed as a part of a Marine Expeditionary Unit. In addition, in FY 24, all 31 Fleet-designated and deployment-bound students who registered to attend the initial two-week Tri-service SAMFE school course aboard Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX were given top priority for course quotas.

Finally, BUMED is collaborating with DHA and USFF to implement approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d by September 2024. A joint organization-working group developed several training modules as part of the course for non-trained clinicians and IDCs to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

The Navy did not have any situations in which an expedited transfer exceeded 30 days from CO/Flag Officer approval to transfer of the victim.

2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?" (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR facilitated webinars on the entire DD Form 2910 Series including the 2910-4, which highlights the expanded eligibility for individuals who do

not file an official sexual assault report but elect to submit a Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry (SRI). The training includes a train-the-trainer component designed for the facilitation of the training by Region SARCs and SARCS when training newly hired and appointed SAPR personnel. Navy SAPR also provides this module as refresher training to increase the opportunities for personnel to receive the training in a timely manner.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR is developing a tracking process to ensure the workforce receives the initial victim advocate training presentation and a follow-up to verify and record completion of the training. Compliance is also verified through regular certification reviews and CNIC IG directed inspections, which are conducted at installations in an effort to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies.

2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)

The Navy SAPR program played a key role in developing “No Wrong Door” training for victim service providers, with the collaboration of key stakeholders, including BUMED, USFF, PACFLT, Navy JAG, the Navy Harassment Prevention and Military Equal Opportunity Program, and the Family Advocacy Program. Upon the rollout of the “No Wrong Door” On-Demand Training, available as a recorded session on the Learning Management System, SAPR personnel were among the first stakeholders to attend the training live via webinar. The Navy “No Wrong Door” Working Group also created a “No Wrong Door” Teams Group in the Microsoft Teams portal as the central location where “No Wrong Door” information, resources, and tools are shared and updated by Navy personnel worldwide. SAPR personnel can also download the “No Wrong Door” brochure featuring fillable contact information for placement in high traffic areas.

CNIC HQ SAPR is requiring all SAPR personnel to attend the “No Wrong Door” On-Demand Training. This training will also be included in the SAPR program’s “New Employee Orientation Checklist.”

BUMED further participated in the “No Wrong Door” working group to develop the “No Wrong Door” training curriculum and modules, specifically providing input on how health care providers and ancillary staff should conduct warm handoffs to the appropriate helping professionals. BUMED-N7 (Training Code) is actively collaborating with DHA-J7 (Training) and OPNAV Total Force Manpower, Training and Education Requirements Division (N13M7T) to ascertain how to best promulgate this mandatory training requirement within Navy Medicine, as well as how to monitor training completion compliance through Fleet Management & Planning Systems (FLTMPS).

2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report.

Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. **(See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

Within the Navy, several SAPR stakeholders are involved with planning, coordinating, and implementing various approved IRC recommendations for Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support in accordance with DoD guidance. Specific efforts include the following:

- *Approved Recommendation 4.1a: Moving SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure.* As stated in section 2.2, CNIC HQ SAPR adjusted the SAPR administrative and operational chain of command structure moving Supervisory/Lead SARCs from reporting to Installation Site Directors within FFSC to ICOs. This staffing alignment ensures that Supervisory/Lead SARCs have unimpeded access to ICOs. SAPR VAs now report to the Installation Supervisory/Lead SARC.
- *Approved Recommendation 4.1d: Determining how to train medical personnel to perform basic forensic evidence collection in deployed and isolated environments (as part of the healthcare encounter). (Modified): The Secretary of Defense will ensure victims can receive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in all locations, including in deployed and isolated environments. Medical personnel in deployed and isolated environments where law enforcement personnel are not immediately available will be trained in non-intrusive techniques to help victims identify and preserve evidence to avoid loss.* The IRC recognized that when a Navy Service member is sexually assaulted in a deployed or isolated setting where no billeted SAMFE is available, protocol dictates that the victim be airlifted as soon as possible to the nearest port, SAFE-enabled vessel, or hospital with access to trained and certified SAMFEs. Additionally, as previously stated in section 2.10, BUMED is collaborating with DHA and USFF to develop training for non-trained clinicians and IDCs to offer non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations by September 2024.
- *Approved Recommendation 4.3a: Implementing the “No Wrong Door” approach to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse across the Services and NGB.* The SECNAV issued the “Department of the Navy No Wrong Door Policy” in June 2022 to ensure that victims who have experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment or domestic abuse receive the appropriate care, response, and support when they are seeking assistance. This policy requires that, should a victim report an incident to an individual outside of the

standard SAPR network, that individual receive a “warm handoff” from the initial reporting office to the appropriate SAPR recipient. As listed in section 2.13, the Navy implemented the “No Wrong Door” policy and developed and disseminated training to “helping professionals.” SAPR personnel continue the practice of conducting warm-handoffs to appropriate services with the permission of individuals requesting the support services. CNIC HQ SAPR has expanded victim service options to meet the needs of all survivors of sexual assault, abuse, and harassment.

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

The SAPR Workforce Working Group will continue to develop a phased approach to eliminating shore-based military CD SARCs and CD VAs to professionalize, strengthen, and resource the SAPR program across the Navy enterprise. The approach is based on the continued hiring of full-time civilian SAPR VAs, SARCs, Region SARCs, and Region Support SARCs from FY22 through FY26. The Navy is still determining how to maintain a ready, trained, and certified cadre of CD VAs to support underway periods for ships and aircraft squadrons, as well as those supporting isolated and remote sites.

BUMED will host its second annual virtual Navy Medicine SAPR Summit in January 2024, offering two hours of D-SAACP continuing education to all attending SARCs, SAPR VAs, and SAMFEs. Topics presented will range from DoD policy updates to ethics in victim services to investigative updates. Additionally, in a move to foster retention and professional development to the audience at large, SAMFEs will now be able earn continuing education units (CEU) to be used toward forensic evidence certification renewal.

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

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan,**

2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

In FY23, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 54. This included additional field elements such as special agents, crime scene technicians, and digital forensic examiners. NCIS HQ Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Program Management Department also expanded through an increase in the number of desk officers and analysts dedicated to training, policy direction, program innovation, and oversight of adult sexual assault investigations.

In addition, NCIS launched the Agent Impact Video initiative to enhance training for NCIS Special Agents on the importance of sexual assault investigations and the impact of these investigations on sexual assault victims and on the DON. The videos feature the NCIS Director, Special Agents, SARCs, and Navy and Marine Corps survivors, who convey, through their personal experiences, how thoughtful and collaborative NCIS interactions impact both the overall investigative process and the well-being of survivors of sexual assault. The Agent Impact Video screening at NCIS Field Offices globally began in April 2023, with shorter video segments being incorporated into NCIS basic and annual training on sexual assault investigations.

In January 2023, the NCIS Tips program was updated to include a new sexual assault reporting feature, which serves as an alternative method for victims to report sexual assault directly to NCIS. Victims may submit a report through the NCIS Tips Sexual Assault module at any time and from any location, and an NCIS agent will contact them to schedule an interview and gather more information about their report. Since the release of this new feature, sexual assault reporting through NCIS Tips increased 27% as compared to the same period in FY22.

Further, in FY23, NCIS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Lead Special Trial Counsel for both the Navy and Marine Corps, outlining best practices for collaboration between the OSTCs and NCIS to ensure the efficient and effective investigation and prosecution of covered offenses. The MOU also establishes expectations for regular OSTC-NCIS Field Office meetings and joint training opportunities, as well as a framework for exchange programs at fleet concentration areas.

3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? **(Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, “Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense,” (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)**

Evidence processing turnaround time at the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory (USACIL) continues to be a challenge. In FY23, NCIS implemented several measures to address administrative, evidence-submission errors that frequently lead to processing delays. For example, FY23 marked the second year in which NCIS Evidence Custodians (ECs) visited USACIL to train for two days, working hand-in-hand with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with eliminating evidence submission errors at their respective field offices. Because of this initiative, the majority of NCIS's full-time ECs have received hands-on training at USACIL. Additionally, field office ECs receive monthly, evidence-submission error data directly from the NCIS USACIL Liaison Special Agent, which has allowed them to enact quick and meaningful change in local evidence submission practices. Further, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support coordinated with USACIL to send NCIS Special Agents to attend the Special Agent Laboratory Training (SALT), a weeklong in-person class that educates attendees on laboratory examination capabilities, driving better evidence identification and collections from sexual assault scenes and involved persons.

Additionally, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to a new electronic evidence management system, wherein SAFE kits and all other evidence will be marked with a bar code and scanned into the web-based system at the time of collection. When completely implemented, the evidence management system will also track shipment and receipt of SAFE kits from NCIS to USACIL and the return of the evidence to NCIS. This new system will allow NCIS investigators to provide more timely and accurate updates on SAFE kit processing as well as reduce the number of manual administrative errors attributed to NCIS evidence custody tags and documents, increasing efficiency and timeliness of evidence logging and retrieval.

To ensure SAFE kits are retained for a minimum of 10 years, NCIS policy calls for the retention of both Restricted and Unrestricted SAFE kits for at least 20 years, in accordance with law enforcement best practices and Title 18 U.S.C. § 3772, Sexual Assault Survivors' Rights. Additionally, SAFE kits and other Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) evidence associated with unresolved (unknown offender) sexual assault investigations are maintained for 50 years.

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

In FY24, NCIS will launch a new Sexual Assault Information page on the ncis.navy.mil public-facing website to provide resources and information to victims of sexual assault. The site is intended to lower the barriers to sexual assault reporting by educating victims on the NCIS investigative process and preparing them for a potential investigative interview. By helping victims understand what to expect when reporting a sexual assault to law enforcement, this initiative will empower victims to make a more informed decision about their participation in the military justice process.

As mentioned in section 3.2, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to an electronic evidence management system in FY24, which will increase accuracy and efficiency of logging and tracking evidence and reduce manual data entry errors.

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

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

In FY23, the Navy implemented a number of force-wide changes to policy and processes in order to achieve greater levels of accountability in how the organization responds to allegations of sexual assault.

One primary objective for Navy SAPR this year was expansion of legal training. The Office of the Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law Division (OJAG Code 20) continued to deliver training on sexual assault policy for judge advocates who advise convening authorities. This training is incorporated into the Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Staff Judge Advocate courses, and includes lectures and practical exercises. Additionally, OJAG Code 20 produces and distributes training materials on sexual assault policy to judge advocates supporting the Fleet. These materials, including informational “Sidebar” newsletters on SAPR policy updates, serve as timely reference materials on the latest developments in sexual assault policy.

Over the last fiscal year, OJAG Code 20, the Joint Services Committee on Military Justice (JSC), and external legal stakeholders oversaw the successful stand up of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). The OSTC is an independent prosecution office, reporting directly to the SECNAV with Flag-level judge advocate oversight of sexual assault and other covered and related offenses. OSTC operates independently from the chain of command of both the accused and victim. The OSTC reached full operational capacity in compliance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023.

OJAG Code 20 also completed the Navy’s response for the FY22 Report to Congress on “Allegations of Collateral Misconduct Against Individuals Identified as

the Victim of Sexual Assault in the Case Files of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization.” This report sought to identify barriers to reporting among those who have experienced sexual assault in the last two fiscal years, both military and civilian. This report determined the frequency with which individuals reporting a sexual assault are subsequently investigated for collateral misconduct, and if investigated, the frequency with which punishment is imposed. By providing articulable data on how commands respond to victims reporting allegations of sexual assault, this report facilitates greater accountability and trust in the military justice system.

In addition to OJAG Code 20’s efforts, numerous divisions within OJAG made substantial efforts in moving this goal forward during FY23. OJAG Code 20 continued to work with the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP), the Victim’s Legal Counsel Program (VLCP), and other agencies in the DON to improve the Navy’s contributions to this line of effort. These efforts include training practitioners, educating the Fleet on new SAPR policies, and advising senior leadership on substantive changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) that supply new sources of accountability within the military justice system.

The Navy’s TCAP continued to provide training and technical assistance to the Fleet in FY23. TCAP provided in-person and virtual training, with a focus on special victim cases, at each of the prosecution offices located at the nine Navy’s Region Legal Service Offices (RLSO). The Program also conducted regular training webinars on critical and emerging issues and provided specialized training to individual prosecution offices by request. The majority of these trainings focused on enhancing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capabilities. TCAP utilized the help of civilian experts to provide focused, in-person trainings on intimate partner violence crimes and child forensic interviewing and organized a training, along with defense counsel, at the USACIL on DNA and forensic evidence.

Additionally, TCAP executed three two-week Military Justice Orientation Courses (MJOC) for new trial counsel, expanding upon the basics learned at Naval Justice School’s (NJS) Basic Lawyer Course (BLC). MJOC used a mock SVIP case file and trained trial counsel on all litigation steps from the initial investigation through trial and sentencing. The Program continued to focus efforts on establishing a baseline level of SVIP training for all trial counsel, while ensuring quality specialized training for counsel seeking SVIP certification.

Finally, TCAP worked with the Assistant for Prosecution Services to create and maintain the Trial Counsel Manual, a comprehensive guide to prosecuting cases which promotes consistency across the trial enterprise. TCAP continued to provide training for NCIS agents at their special victim courses. At these trainings, TCAP personnel specifically addressed evidence-based prosecutions in SVIP cases, the nuances of the military rules of evidence, the importance of collaboration during investigations, and working with victims throughout a case.

The Naval Justice School in Newport, RI, continued to integrate the latest developments in SAPR and Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) policies into training curricula at all levels and integrated expansions to the JAG Corps BLC and Intermediate Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) Course. The Navy VLCP in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC Organization and the NJS integrated improvements from FY22 for the second iteration of the VLC Certification Course, with renewed focus on Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In April 2023, 18 Navy VLC completed the certification course.

The inaugural Sea Services Special Trial Counsel (STC) Certification Course was held from May through June 2023. At the course, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps judge advocates trained in person alongside their U.S. Coast Guard colleagues for two weeks on substantive law, policy and practical skills. The STCs attended a third week of virtual training offered by The Army Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) that focused on black letter law training. The three week STC Certification Course was required for all STCs prior to receiving certification to perform STC duties. Following successful completion, all detailed STCs were certified by the Navy Judge Advocate General and are prepared to perform STC duties. For offenses occurring on or after 28 December 2023, STC's shall have exclusive authority regarding the prosecution of all sexual assault offenses under Articles 120, 120b, and 120c, as well as any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a sexual assault offense. As a result of the FY24 NDAA, STCs may also exercise exclusive authority over these offenses that occur before 28 December 2023.

These divisions and their efforts, among many others, demonstrate OJAG's continued commitment to improving accountability in the fair administration of military justice, and specifically in the investigation, and adjudication, of sexual offenses. The remaining sections will address these efforts in more detail.

As DON's program manager for the DoD's CATCH Program website and database, NCIS implemented updates to the CATCH system in FY23. Following DoD policy changes and approved IRC recommendation for victim self-access, updates to the CATCH website expanded access to victims who make a SRI and not a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault. The system was also updated to provide victims the ability to upload photos, and the victim questionnaire was streamlined to collect suspect and incident details most useful to the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) when assessing entries for a match.

4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))

The Navy OSTC accomplished all statutory, SECDEF and SECNAV requirements within established deadlines and achieved full operational capability in accordance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023. These milestones included: selection and promotion of the Lead Special Trial Counsel; establishment of the OSTC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which, much like the Trial Counsel Manual, is a comprehensive guide to prosecuting cases which promotes consistency across the OSTC enterprise; writing and execution of OSTC training and education policy; training and certification of all STCs; approval of a joint memorandum of understanding with all other service OSTCs; and completion of the detailing and assignment of STCs and support staff. Additionally, the OSTC assumed some prosecutorial responsibility for cases involving covered offenses from the Navy RLSOs world-wide in September 2023.

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

The Navy's VLCP consistently reviews the size and geographic distribution of its counsel to ensure training certifications are maintained and caseloads are limited to 25 cases at any given time. Currently there are 44 judge advocates serving as field VLC including FY21 staff increases at fleet concentration areas in Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; Jacksonville, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA; and Pearl Harbor, HI. At that time, VLC billets were also filled at NAS Whidbey Island, WA and Walter Reed Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD. These billets were approved to support the expansion of VLC services to victims of domestic violence and to comply with statutory mandates to limit caseloads to 25 cases per VLC.

The addition of seven civilian positions to support VLC in the field and provide continuity across the Program has been a success. These positions included a headquarters GS-14 attorney and GS-13 supervisory paralegal, and five field paralegals (GS-9/11) to support the fleet concentration areas in and around San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Jacksonville, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA; and Pearl Harbor, HI. All positions were filled in FY23, except for one field paralegal position, which was in the rehiring process in September 2023.

Navy VLC offices are in 28 locations around the globe including Bahrain, Spain, Italy, Guam and Japan. Although all of the Services support operations in and around the Middle East, the Navy is the only Service with a permanent VLC billet in the Arabian Gulf to ensure victims stationed in the region or arriving on ships during frequent port calls have VLC immediately available.

Providing VLC services in a face-to-face manner is highly preferred, and all VLC billets are located to maximize the availability of in-person VLC services. However,

with Navy personnel frequently deployed to remote areas or on-board ships, not all victims can be co-located with VLC offices. Navy victims who are in remote locations or deployed on ships are provided immediate VLC contact via virtual means through the closest VLC office or the VLC office located in the homeport of a deployed ship, whichever is most quickly available. In-person contact with VLC is arranged as soon as practicable given the victim's location, operational considerations, and travel/safety restrictions.

The VLCP maintains an internally controlled travel budget that is earmarked specifically for VLC mission essential travel. This budget provides agility for VLC travel to remote locations.

A MOU signed by the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) and VLC programs across the Services in FY21 formalizing a long-standing agreement to provide SVC/VLC services to other Service victims when a SVC/VLC of the victim's own Service is not immediately or locally available, remains in place. The Service programs regularly coordinate inter-service support of victims under this MOU.

As mentioned in section 4.1, Navy VLCP, in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC Organization and the NJS, provide an annual VLC Certification Course focused on Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In addition to providing a Navy/Marine Corps-specific certification training, this course also includes required child-victim representation training and domestic violence training. This course was lengthened by two and a half training days in FY23 (2nd iteration of this certification course) to provide more in-depth small group exercises and discussions. In April 2023, 18 Navy VLC completed the certification course and were certified by the JAG.

As noted above, the 11 new VLC billets filled in FY21 aimed to address the mandated VLC caseload cap of 25 cases per VLC by December 2023. During FY23, VLCP leadership requested five additional VLC billets, three in Norfolk, VA and two in San Diego, CA to address large caseloads. VLCP is requesting additional civilian paralegals to support VLC and provide program continuity in more locations.

4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

In FY23, the conviction rate in cases with referred sexual assault charges was consistent with recent years. There was a continued downward trend in the referral of sexual assault charges to court-martial and a continued upward trend in alternate dispositions (other than referral to courts-martial) in cases involving initial allegations of sexual assault during FY23. The majority of sexual assault cases in FY23 originated in the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic and Navy Region Southwest areas of

responsibility, with a significant number also originating in the Navy Region Northwest, Navy Region Southeast, and Naval District Washington areas of responsibility.

4.5 CATCH Program Awareness: Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries." (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

Challenges related to SARCs' access to the CATCH website have been minimal and corrected by logging out and revisiting the site. Service members are made aware of the CATCH program and expanded eligibility through marketing materials accessible to SAPR personnel via the sapr.mil website and annual GMT. COs receive a brief of the CATCH program during the required Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit Brief. Information regarding the benefits of the CATCH program are provided to victims when they contact a SARC or SAPR VA to discuss filing a report of sexual assault. Information on the CATCH program is also being added to standardized SAPR posters for posting in high traffic areas around installations and aboard ships.

NCIS sexual assault prevention briefings contain information on the CATCH program and include how victims can access it. Additionally, in situations when a victim of sexual assault declines to participate in the investigative process and signs a 540K Victim Preference Statement, the assigned NCIS agent will encourage the victim to speak to their SARC about the CATCH program and eligibility.

4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained on the potential for a discovery request regarding a victim's CATCH entry, should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

COs receive a brief on the CATCH program during required Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit Briefs. SARCs follow established procedures when conducting commander notifications of Unrestricted Report cases and, in addition, must notify a commander when the case involves a CATCH match. The Commander will immediately notify the MCIO, and must inform the MCIO of the CATCH case for potential discovery and investigative purposes. SARCs refer the COs to their servicing SJA to answer any questions the COs may have. DoD SAPRO is developing two Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) courses with an overview set to be released in November 2023 and SARC specific training scheduled for January 2024.

OPNAV N17, OJAG Code 20, SAPR, and NCIS collaborated throughout FY23 to improve reporting processes and maintain client confidence in the SARC/SAPR VA/victim relationship, including a review of best practices as it pertains to maintaining confidential communications within the context of the CATCH program. OJAG Code 20 also collaborated with OPNAV N17 and DON OFR on the annual SAPR GMT for legal officers, which includes content on the CATCH program, its availability for victim use, and CATCH point of contact information.

In cases where a victim elects to participate in an NCIS investigation as a result of a CATCH match, NCIS HQ personnel coordinate with the local NCIS field office to issue an investigative referral. NCIS HQ also provides guidance on ROI documentation of the reason for a victim's change in reporting (due to CATCH match), for potential discovery purposes. This guidance is included in NCIS basic and annual sexual assault investigations training.

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

In FY23, the Navy investigated thirteen individuals for violation of Art. 93a, UCMJ. Two individuals were convicted at courts-martial, and one individual is pending trial, with charges preferred in FY23. Six individual cases investigated in FY23 were resolved through alternative disposition.

4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1: Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In FY23, the Navy continued to engage and participate in working groups and committees in the DON and DoD that are focused on the implementation of IRC LOE 1. Specific efforts include the following:

- *Approved IRC Recommendation 1.1: Creation of the Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.* As discussed in section 4.2, the Navy reached full operational capacity (FOC) for the stand up of OSTC in accordance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023. The OSTC, along with the Navy and Marine Corps Operational Planning Team (OPT) led by the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy (Military Law), meet bi-weekly to ensure the effective manning, training and resourcing of the OSTC continues. The OPT efforts have included: working on the

detailing and Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders of STCs and support staff; assessing, reassessing and submitting budgetary requests; working to acquire office space and technology assets; participating in working groups to amend Department policies based on the establishment of the OSTC; developing training requirements and curriculum for STCs; and, leading a Fleet-wide effort to train U.S. Navy personnel, including commanders and the legal community, on the military justice reforms of the FY22 and FY23 NDAA's.

- *Approved Recommendation 1.2: Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints.* In FY23, NCIS recruited, vetted, and hired 80 new employees to address the requirement for independent investigators needed to respond to sexual harassment complaints. These employees represent the initial tranche of what NCIS expects to be 300 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) by the end of FY25 and are comprised of investigators, investigative analysts, administrative professionals, digital forensic examiners, and human resource specialists. NCIS collaborated with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to establish and schedule a new training curriculum tailored to the requirements of sexual harassment investigations. That FLETC training platform is expected to be implemented in FY24. During FY23, NCIS continued to utilize the existing FLETC Basic Investigations curriculum to train 20 of the new sexual harassment investigators. In September 2023, all sexual harassment investigative and support personnel hired in FY23 attended a one-week training conference held at NCIS HQ where DoD, DON, NCIS, and program expectations were formally delivered.
In absence of the requested support funds necessary to obtain law enforcement equipment, Information Technology (IT), vehicles, training, and PCS costs, NCIS requested and received FY23 year-end funding that was used for equipment purchases and vehicle leases needed by the new sexual harassment investigative team members.
- *Approved Recommendation 1.3: Judge-ordered Military Protective Orders for victims of sexual assault and related offenses.*
- *Recommendation 1.4: Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes.* This recommendation was modeled on the Navy's existing program. In 2007, the Navy established professionalized career billets to develop and retain a cadre of specialized

litigators as military justice practitioners. Today, the Navy has 104 such designated officers in various paygrades and is being used as a model for other services in accomplishing this recommendation.

- *Approved Recommendation 1.5: Judge-alone sentencing in all noncapital general and special courts-martial and establishment of sentencing parameters.* Through the end of FY22, the Sentencing Parameters and Criteria Board developed a series of sentencing parameters and criteria for adoption across the military justice enterprise as required by the FY22 NDAA. These parameters and criteria are tailored to a set of offenses under the UCMJ and consist of enumerated ranges or criteria for military judges to apply in the sentencing phase of courts-martial, consistent with the transition to military-judge alone sentencing as required by the FY22 NDAA. Executive Order (EO) 14103 instituted amendments to the Rules for Court-Martial allowing for the use of sentencing parameters and criteria on 28 July, 2023, effective for offenses occurring on or after 28 December 2023.
- *Approved Recommendation 1.7a-f: Modify the UCMJ in several key areas to increase uniformity, reliability, and consistency in the military justice system.* The Navy has been engaged collaboratively through the JSC, where each service is represented by senior officers who recommend statutory and policy changes for the military justice system. Many of the approved IRC recommendations have undergone comprehensive study by the JSC. During FY23, numerous proposals were adopted into policy as new Rules for Courts-Martial by Executive Order 14103. For example, amending Art. 128, UCMJ to include dating violence has resulted in the Article now covering this specific type of misconduct. Independent defense funding, addressed by Rec. 1.7e, resulted in amended Rules to allow Service regulation of specific procedures. The Navy's system for independent defense funding continues to evolve in practice and in regulation through the Manual for the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN). Finally, new amendments to the Rules for Court-Martial, implemented by EO 14103, establish a new procedure for the random selection of court-martial members, which will work towards that recommendation in combination with Congressional amendments to Article 25, UCMJ from the FY23 NDAA.

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

A top objective for FY24 is ensuring that the military justice enterprise preserves the rights of Sailors throughout the military justice process and provides timely access and equitable application of the process for all cases, including sexual assault. The successful and independent operation of the OSTC is a key component in establishing a higher degree of accountability and confidence in the military justice system.

Furthermore, FY24 presents new opportunities for OJAG to expand its efforts on addressing the approved recommendations of the IRC by conducting additional training and updating Fleet practitioners on statutory, regulatory, and policy changes that will occur over the next year. OJAG remains committed to ensuring that engagement with the military justice system – at every level – inspires trust and supports the fair administration of justice.

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

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

The Navy deploys several processes across several departments to properly assess its SAPR Program capabilities, each one with a specific function in ensuring reliability and retention of data. These processes, and their responsible departments, took on several roles in FY23.

CNIC HQ SAPR conducts monthly and quarterly QA reviews. Monthly QA focuses on Relevant Data Not Available (RDNA) for: restricted, unrestricted, and retaliation cases; CMG general and case-specific meeting minutes; MCIO database interface; missing DSAID cases; and SRI entries. Quarterly QA focuses on the entry of expedited transfers, SAPR VA profiles maintenance, and the entry of CEUs. QA is performed annually to identify and remove any personally identifiable information (PII) and protected healthcare information (PHI) not permitted within DSAID.

Prior to granting access, Navy Service requires DSAID field users to complete DoD SAPR web-based training on the JKO platform and CNIC HQ SAPR training that covers the practical and ethical considerations of DSAID data-entry. The D-SAACP Professional Code of Ethics, as well as DoD and Navy guidance around the proper documentation and handling of PII/PHI are covered in the training and supplements the “how-to” aspects of the DSAID User Manual. The training, in conjunction with the DSAID Procedures developed in FY22, standardizes data entry across the enterprise.

5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military

Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))

The Navy created a strategy and implemented outreach activities to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR) and the DEOCS. Efforts were planned and coordinated by OPNAV N17 Navy Surveys and Sailor Listening Office (OPNAV N176), OPNAV N1 PAO, and the Chief of Naval Information (CHINFO) and included the following efforts:

- Released NAVADMIN 139/23 encouraging all commands and personnel to participate in both surveys.
- Emailed all Navy Flag Officers including Echelon II and III Commanders, to raise awareness, encourage amplification, and boost promotion of the surveys.
- Sent emails in September and scheduled monthly follow-on messaging to all Navy Senior Enlisted to underscore importance and encourage amplification of both survey efforts.
- Planned and sent mid-month email reminders throughout the survey fielding period to all Navy TYCOMs and Waterfront Leadership to pass information on WGR and DEOCS Surveys down to command triads.
- Provided Navy Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) Specialists with talking points and information to ensure their commands were aware of the surveys.
- Pushed awareness messaging via MyNavyHR social media platforms multiple times throughout the surveys fielding period.
- Engaged TYCOM PAOs to put out products that amplify and encourage participation in the WGR and DEOCS Surveys.
- Conducted weekly conference calls with N1 subordinate command PAOs on importance of sharing information and awareness of the DEOCS and WGR with all N1 subordinate units.
- Held monthly conference calls with PAOs Navy-wide to share participation rates and to encourage local awareness campaigns.
- Distributed widely to military and civilian audiences via the OPNAV N17 Cultural Champion Newsletter in September and October.
- Scheduled a mid-October conference call with CHINFO for a Public Affairs synchronization meeting to provide reminders on WGR and DEOCS Surveys and encourage amplification across the force.

5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military

occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

All Navy recruits receive SAPR training as part of their basic military training at Recruit Training Command (RTC), and again at their advanced military training at follow-on Navy "A-Schools" as part of their GMT. The Navy believes that the current SAPR training establishes a firm and positive foundation for Sailors moving to operational Fleet units and meets the objectives of SAPR training in Basic and Advanced Military Training environments. The Navy is working continuously to ensure SAPR training remains relevant and effective.

The Navy conducts entry level SAPR training at two separate in-person training sessions and is included in written form in the Recruit Trainee Guide. SAPR material is also covered in testing to ensure recruits retain the training before proceeding to the next phase at RTC. The first SAPR training session is delivered by RTC instructors and occurs during week one, day four, and consists of a ninety-minute presentation covering an overview of the SAPR program with the terminal learning objective of understanding the Navy's sexual assault policies and procedures by all recruits. The second training session takes place during week three, day four and is taught by senior RTC leadership. This training emphasizes the importance of the SAPR Program at all levels of the Navy and reviews key policies and procedures. Recruits undergo an exam covering basic military training concepts, which includes questions on SAPR concepts, policies, and procedures presented at both in-person trainings and in the SAPR portion of the Recruit Trainee Guide. Recruits who do not pass the overall exam receive remedial training on all exam content.

Starting in January of 2022, the Navy added two weeks onto basic training and implemented the "Sailor for Life" program, which adds more leadership and professional development to the basic military training curriculum. The "Sailor for Life" program includes several interactive, scenario driven modules that focus on healthy relationships, sexual consent, sexual assault reporting options, and active intervention techniques. The "Sailor for Life" program along with other initiatives have shown positive results including a downward trend in overall RTC attrition across FY23. It is RTC's goal in the next fiscal year to use data collected in FY23 to understand the impact of the "Sailor for Life" program on the effectiveness of SAPR training and reducing instances of harmful behaviors.

During advanced military training at Navy "A-Schools," SAPR training is presented by command SAPR Administrative Unit Victim Advocates to all students and instructors via facilitated, small group Navy SAPR GMT curriculum modules in accordance with Navy policy and requirements. In late FY23, the Navy implemented a promising post-training assessment to measure understanding of key concepts and learning objectives and test for the level of effectiveness of the Navy SAPR GMT. Results of this assessment will be evaluated throughout FY24 as feedback is received and analyzed.

Based on the results of training assessments, willingness of recruits and new Sailors to report sexual assaults, and a minimum number of sexual assault incidents occurring during Recruit Training and A-Schools, the Navy believes SAPR training is effective and meets the objectives of SAPR training through Basic and Advanced Military Training. To ensure SAPR training remains relevant and effective, training content, dosage, and assessments are reviewed on an annual and as needed basis. These reviews ensure training stays in alignment with changes in policy and utilize recruit feedback to ensure training remains effective.

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

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

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

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

The Navy CATCH stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, NCIS, VLCP, and OPNAV N17, will continue to review program performance and update training and awareness efforts in light of expanded eligibility (unrestricted reporters who have not named the alleged offender and SRIs) as required to maximize participation.

As mentioned in Goal 1 – Prevention, OPNAV N17 continues to develop a CRMD, which will be a common operating platform that informs leadership of potential counterproductive workplace behavior risks and trends identified from headquarters to the unit level. Along with the CRMD, the Navy also is finalizing a corresponding Commanders Guidebook, which will provide unit Commanders with solutions to address issues identified by data in the CRMD.

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

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:

6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels: How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

A phased approach is used to hire ashore and afloat civilian IPPW positions to implement a fully staffed prevention workforce infrastructure. Beginning in FY22 Navy hired strategic level headquarters positions and NAF deployable EIPC positions. FY23 focused on hiring operational assets at proof of concept locations selected based on size, prevention infrastructure abilities, and risk levels as indicated by OSIE results. Hiring began for additional positions at regions, large installations, and high Fleet concentration and shipyard populations. The increase in staffing is a progressive step toward supporting the increase in full-time SAPR positions enterprise-wide, thus ensuring efficient support mechanisms are in place to support the execution of the SAPR Program mission.

In FY24, the Navy will test proof of concept locations to ensure the infrastructure and necessary collaboration is in place to optimize the functioning of the prevention workforce. Additionally, the Reserve Force will begin to hire according to their laydown plan beginning in FY24.

NCIS is using a specific project code as a position designator to track SAPR-funded civilian positions and staffing levels. When it comes to facilitating timely and accurate tracking of workforce levels, NCIS has been utilizing project management and project managers to ensure that workforce staffing levels are reaching the agreed upon end strength in a timely manner.

As discussed in section 4.3, the Navy's VLCP consistently reviews the size and geographic distribution of its counsel to ensure training and certifications are maintained, and caseloads are limited to 25 cases at any given time. Although caseloads in many areas are under the mandated caseload cap, fleet concentration areas such as Norfolk and San Diego continue to see caseloads above the prescribed cap. Five additional billets were requested for those areas this year.

FY23 Navy recruitment strategies included:

- Vacancy announcements (GS and NAF) posted on USAJOBS, Linked-In, and on Family Readiness websites across Navy regions.
- SAPR VA and EIPCs positions posted as one job announcement on USAJOBS and www.mwr.org/jobs, indicating multiple positions in several locations to maximize the number of qualified candidates.
- Coordinated advertisements at University Job Fairs.
- Conducted virtual and live job fairs.
- Disseminated job opportunities to transitioning Service members and spouses.
- Offered recruitment or a relocation Incentives for EIPC positions to attract qualified candidates.

Discussions occurred with various stakeholders and hiring authorities throughout the year that ensured sustained forward momentum to executing hiring strategies, as well as ensuring discussion of successes, challenges, and solutions to the hiring and sustainability of the Prevention and Response Workforces. The Navy participated in DON OFR monthly discussions and DoD Integrated Prevention Roundtable meetings and completed their relevant tasking concerning hiring updates. These discussions also furthered the development of the DON IRC Workforce Dashboard to track hiring progress, Direct Hiring Authority updates for the prevention and response workforces, and review of ongoing hiring challenges. Ongoing DON/Navy reporting provides execution updates for the hiring and resourcing status summary to include position designator codes, as well as the tracking of workforce staffing levels. The Navy hosted bi-weekly meetings with action officers across the Navy enterprise to solidify concept of operations, laydown plans, and proof of concept locations. Additionally, the Navy coordinates quarterly IRC Plans of Action and Milestones (POAM) meetings to discuss the current workforce structure, as well as execution and tracking of the IRC requirement lines of effort and deliverables.

Accomplishments included the following highlights:

- Chief of Navy Personnel provided concurrence on Navy's IPPW proof of concept and laydown plan to ensure vertical and horizontal incorporation across the Fleet.
- SAPR VA positions were classified at CNIC HQ.
- Strategic, operational and tactical level IPPW positions were classified with outlined expected scope of work, roles and responsibilities.

- Position designator codes were used to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels.
- Posted open continuous position announcements throughout the Navy.
- Position advertisements were distributed to various State Liaison offices, coordinated with human services departments from local universities, social media job postings occurred on installations, and Public Affairs Offices (PAO disseminated job opportunities for Navy FFSCs).
- CNIC locations established weekly meetings with their Human Resources Offices (APF and NAF) and hiring managers to ensure candidate certificates were pulled, interviews were scheduled expeditiously, and the status of new hires was monitored and expedited to the maximum extent possible.
- Monthly tracking spreadsheets and data analysis results were used to inform higher headquarters about progress and challenges hiring the prevention and response workforce.
- Hosted an “IPPW 101” brief and tabletop exercise for Navy stakeholders to exercise the prevention system and to discuss readiness to receive this workforce. After-action items informed next steps to the IPPW rollout relevant to hiring, onboarding, and retention of the workforce.

7. Analytics Discussion

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

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

This section must briefly address each of the following:

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**

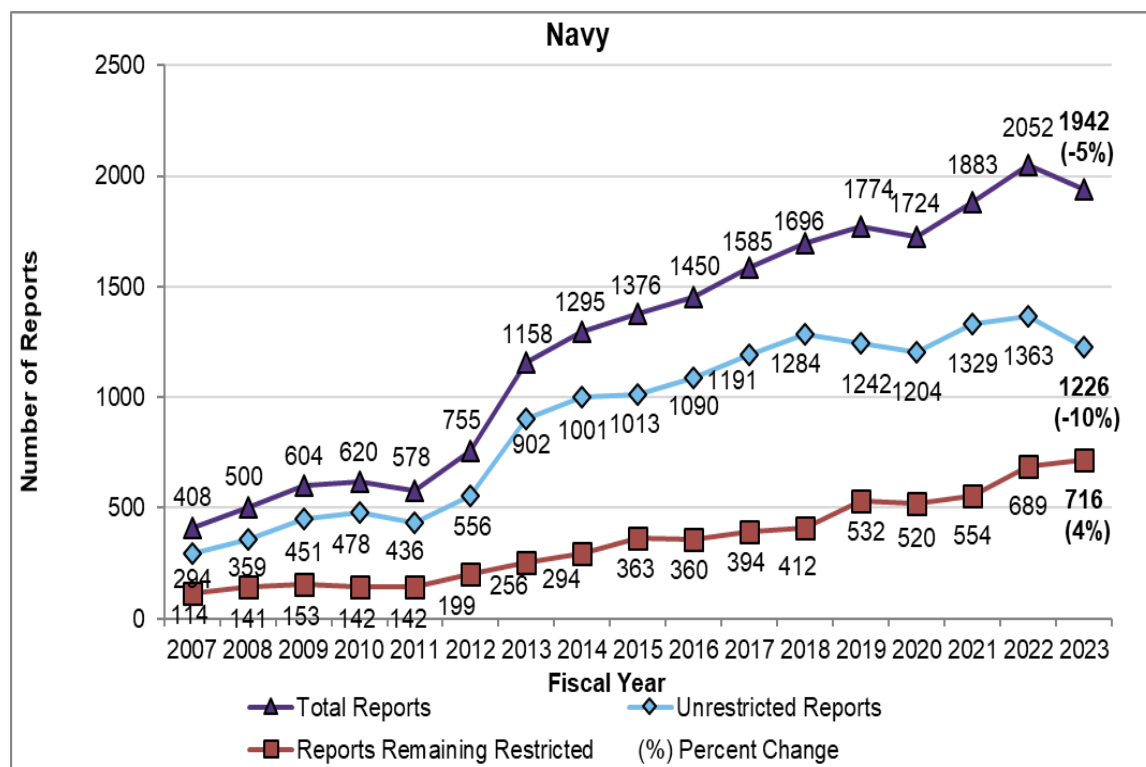
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**

- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)

- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)

I. Overview

In FY23, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 5.0% decrease from FY22 (2,052). The decrease in unrestricted reporting and increase in restricted reports suggests that more sailors wish to maintain anonymity while seeking help but not involving their command or seeking accountability. The total and unrestricted reporting trends do not follow previous years and reinforces the fact that much work remains in understanding, preventing, and responding to this destructive behavior.



II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY23 there were 1,226 unrestricted reports, representing a 10.1% decrease from FY22 (1,363). Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a MCIO investigation, and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders

accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

Service Member on Service Member

The Navy Service member on Service member (or “blue-on-blue”) allegations of sexual assault represented 45.0% (552 of 1,226) of Unrestricted Reports compared to 46.2% (616 of 1,332) in FY22. There was a 50.4% decrease in blue-on-blue penetration allegations (112 compared to 226 in FY22) and a 33.8% increase in blue-on-blue contact allegations (258 compared to 390 in FY22).

Male Victim Reporting

Male Service member victims continue to be an area of strategic focus for the Navy SAPR program and reporting by this population increased in FY23. Unrestricted Reports made by males increased by 4.6% (274 compared to 262 in FY22) and they accounted for a larger percentage of unrestricted reports than in FY22 (24.2% compared to 20.0%).

Service Member Victim Unrestricted Reports (by Gender)			
Fiscal Year (FY)	Males	Females	Total
FY23	274	856	1,130
FY22	262	1,048	1,310
FY21	260	955	1,215

Expedited Transfers

In FY23, there were 304 requests for Expedited Transfers made by Service member victims (compared to 334 in FY22). Of these, 47 were unit/duty requests and 257 were installation requests (compared to 35 unit/duty and 292 installation requests in FY22). Of the denied requests, two were denied due to the report being found non-credible, one was denied due to victim pending a medical evaluation board, and one was denied due to victim pending separation.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year (FY)	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Unrestricted Reports
FY23	304	293	11	1,226
FY22	334	327	7	1,332
FY21	327	321	6	1,215

Military Protective Orders (MPO)

In FY23, there were 151 MPOs issued, representing a 7.4% decrease from FY22 (163). Three MPO violations were reported during this fiscal year.

III. Restricted Reports

In FY23, there were 873 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing an 1.4% increase from FY22 (861). Of those, 157 or 18.0% were converted to unrestricted reports (compared to 172 or 20.0% in FY22), resulting in 716 reports remaining restricted (compared to 689 in FY22). Restricted reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

IV. Victims Support Services

Unrestricted Reports

In FY23, there were 8,506 support service referrals for victims who made unrestricted reports, representing a 18.3% decrease from FY22 (10,409). Of those referrals, 7,639 or 89.9% were for military resources and 867 or 10.1% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (1,576), legal (1,493), and behavioral health (1,215) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 56.1% of all requests made in this category. Additionally, DoD Safe Helpline referrals decreased by 14.8% (956 compared to 1,122 in FY22).

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: Victim Advocate (291), Behavioral Health (126), and Rape Crisis Center (122) referrals, and they accounted for 62.2% of all requests made in this category.

Restricted Reports

In FY23, there were 4,669 support service referrals for victims who made restricted reports representing a 1.4% increase from FY22 (4,605). Of those referrals, 4,151 or 88.9% were for military resources and 518 or 11.1% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (993), behavioral health (675), and legal/special victims counsel (SVC) (636) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 55.5% of all requests made in this category.

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (145), behavioral health (97), and rape crisis center (83) referrals. They accounted for 62.7% of all requests made in this category.

V. Investigations

In FY23, 1,085 investigations were completed, representing a 13.4% decrease from FY22 (1,253). Of those investigations, 1,072 or 98.8% were completed by the service MCIOs and 13 or 1.2% were completed by either U.S. civilian or foreign law enforcement agencies.

The average length of investigations conducted by the NCIS was 78 days and the median was 63 days, compared to an average of 117 days and a median of 98 days in FY22 (representing a 33.0% decrease in the average, and a 35.7% decrease in the median). This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, and/or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving confessions or limited evidence (e.g., cases involving victim declinations or unknown subjects).

The average length of time between the date the investigation was closed and the date the Navy took a command action was 102 days and the median was 91 days, compared to 85 days on average and a median of 72 days in FY22 (representing a 20.0% increase in average days and 26.4% decrease in median days).

In cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 550 days (a 4.8% decrease from FY22's 578 days) and the median was 554 days in FY23 (a 1.8% decrease from FY22's 564 days). In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 262 days, representing a 28.4% increase from FY22.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

In FY23, the percentage of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process decreased to 7.9% (51 of 647) compared to 9.1% (72 of 794) in FY22 and 8.5% (68 of 800) in FY21.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY23, command action was taken against 353 (54.6% of 647) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) allegations. Types of command action include court-martial,

non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, and other adverse administrative actions.

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY23, there were 51 (7.9% of 647) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, compared to 53 (6.7% of 794) in FY22. A total of 31 (4.1% of 760) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 22 cases were for penetrating offenses, resulting in 12 (54.5%) convictions and 10 (45.5%) acquittals. The remaining 9 cases were for contact offenses and attempted sexual assault, resulting in 9 (100%) convictions and zero (0%) acquittal.

7.2 Personnel Support: Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0

Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	80	0
Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final	0	1

	disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
Civilian SARCs (full-time)	See above.	96	1
Lead SARCs (full-time)	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	2	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to	0	5,601

	the SARC, and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)	See above.	73	0
Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	See above.	1	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	295	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	204	410
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	6	120

Notes:

1. Program Managers:
 - a. CNIC: 1
 - b. USNA: 1
2. Dedicated HQ Level Professionals:
 - a. N17: 4
 - b. NCIS: 2
 - c. SAPR Officers: 53
 - d. CNIC HQ SAPR: 11
 - e. Fleets: 6
 - f. INDOPACOM: 1
 - g. USNA: 3
3. Sexual Assault-Specific Legal:
 - a. Office of Special Trial Counsel: 37 (includes HQ, Special Trial Counsel, and Legalmen); Trial Counsel Assistance Program and Region Legal Service Offices: 28 personnel (includes only those SVIP-qualified Trial Counsel (17) and paralegals (11)).
 - b. Defense Counsel Assistance Program and Defense Service Offices: 191 personnel (103 officers, 59 enlisted, and 29 civilian personnel).
 - c. VLC Program: 58 personnel: VLC (44), VLC HQ (4), Enlisted Administrative Support (4), and Civilian Paralegals (6).
 - d. OJAG Code 20: 9 personnel.
4. Sexual Assault Specific Investigators: NCIS has trained 1,036 special agents via the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program or through the addition to Special Agent Basic Training Program. As of FY23, 204 agents were working full time and 410 part-time (at least one hour) on sexual assault investigations.
5. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners:
 - a. Civilian SAFE Program Managers: 6 (SAMFE certified)
 - b. SAMFEs: 120 (who stand watch at the MTF and/or are operational)

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		5366
# Service Member Victims		4721
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		606
# Relevant Data Not Available		39
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		5366
# Service Member on Service Member		2777
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		606
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		226
# Undentified Subject on Service Member		777
# Relevant Data Not Available		980
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		5366
# On military installation		2617
# Off military installation		1777
# Undentified location		972
# Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports		1116
# Army Victims		11
# Navy Victims		1101
# Marine Corps Victims		3
# Air Force Victims		0
# Space Force Victims		0
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		5366
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		4969
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		2252
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		2717
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		118
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		279
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		71
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		3
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		27
# Victims - Other		178
# All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		3600
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		621
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		2979
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	5366	4721
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1395	1227
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	636	548
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	524	464
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1391	1200
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	818	700
# Relevant Data Not Available	602	582
Time of sexual assault	5366	4721
# Midnight to 6 am	2167	1836
# 6 am to 6 pm	945	844
# 6 pm to midnight	1301	1134
# Unknown	322	302
# Relevant Data Not Available	631	605
Day of sexual assault	5366	4721
# Sunday	744	619
# Monday	593	526
# Tuesday	465	425
# Wednesday	456	397
# Thursday	557	495
# Friday	906	778
# Saturday	1040	896
# Relevant Data Not Available	605	585

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	2516	778	134	134	230	581	14	974	5366		
# Service Member on Service Member	123	687	100	115	15	52	11	3	2272		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	557	39	0	9	0	3	3	0	606		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	130	44	26	9	3	7	0	5	226		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	23	12	2	1	210	513	0	2	777		
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	3	1	0	0	7	0	503	980		
FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
D1.	294	19	1349	0	30	2305	2	8	39	1320	5366
# Service Member on Service Member	83	3	638	0	14	1623	1	3	17	369	2272
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	68	4	245	0	0	224	0	1	1	64	606
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	3	50	0	4	122	0	1	3	27	226
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	49	6	298	0	3	198	1	4	14	210	777
# Relevant Data Not Available	75	1	115	0	5	136	0	0	2	634	980
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	218	15	1087	0	30	2068	2	7	35	1259	4721
# Service Member Victims: Female	180	6	862	0	20	1307	2	6	25	917	3325
# Service Member Victims: Male	38	9	225	0	10	761	0	1	10	342	1396
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		FY23 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during FY23		1106
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		710
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		396
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		930
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		13
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		588
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		582
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		21
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		299
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		3
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		4
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		1072
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		29
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		83
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		936
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		654
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		641
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		23
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		251
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		1116
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		8
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		7
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1031
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1028
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		3
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		1
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		76
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	13
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	13
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	12
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					FY23 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# Male	5	0	38	0	2	130	0	0	4	37	274
# Female	65	0	222	0	4	264	0	1	11	285	856
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# 0-15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
# 16-19	20	0	60	0	2	103	0	0	2	40	223
# 20-24	35	0	120	0	2	115	0	1	5	62	344
# 25-34	11	0	34	0	2	64	0	0	2	31	144
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	2	1	20
# 50-64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	10	0	42	0	0	93	0	0	0	232	380
F3. Victim Type	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# Service Member	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	13	0	28	0	0	18	0	0	2	5	70
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# E1-E4	54	0	175	0	5	288	0	0	10	277	807
# E5-P3	5	0	30	0	1	60	0	1	2	70	180
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	1	10	43
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy											
# Marines											
# Air Force											
# Space Force											
# Coast Guard											
# Unknown											
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# Active Duty	64	0	213	0	6	348	0	1	13	347	990
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	47
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
Penetrating Offenses											Contact Offenses
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
G1. Gender of Subjects	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940
# Male	60	0	190	0	6	292	0	0	7	82	637
# Female	2	0	9	0	0	37	0	0	1	5	54
# Unknown	19	0	72	0	0	65	0	0	7	85	248
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G2. Age of Subjects	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	7	0	18	0	0	44	0	0	1	12	82
# 20-24	24	0	89	0	3	102	0	0	4	24	246
# 25-34	20	0	54	0	3	81	0	0	1	13	172
# 35-49	5	0	13	0	0	43	0	0	1	11	73
# 50-64	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	23	0	96	0	1	122	0	0	8	111	361
G3. Subject Type	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940
# Service Member	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	3	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	18
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	20	0	72	0	0	65	0	0	7	86	248
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663
# E1-E4	34	0	127	0	3	199	0	0	6	49	418
# E5-E9	15	0	54	0	3	98	0	0	2	22	194
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	3	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	25
# O4-O10	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	14
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663
# Army	1	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	49	0	185	0	6	316	0	0	8	78	633
# Marines	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects											
# Active Duty	52	0	179	0	6	310	0	0	8	77	633
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	4		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23	1241	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	1169
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.			
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	419	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	723
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	39	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	37
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	20	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	34
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	3
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	17		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	94		
# Unknown Offenders	64	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	40
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	24	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	6
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	6	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	18
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	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	187	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	34
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	20	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	130
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	145	# Service Member 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	20
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	18	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0		
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	764	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	710
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	157		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	157	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	167
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	14	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	15
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	20	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	23
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	44	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	48
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	4
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	19
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	14
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	10
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	61
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	10
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23	51
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	14
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	12
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	31
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	10
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	21
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	21
# Subjects receiving confinement	11
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	16
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	5
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23	43
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	11
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23	32
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	29
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	27
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	20
# Subjects receiving extra duty	18
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	15
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY23 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	10
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	80
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	39
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23	2
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	60

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		7
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		7
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		7
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		7
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		6
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		4
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		46
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		1
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		37
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		37
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		25
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		24
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		12
# Subjects receiving extra duty		11
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		18
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		8
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		4
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		24
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		11
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		13

Restricted Reports

NAVY FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	873
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	869
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	157
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	157
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	716
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	712
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	716
# Service Member on Service Member	474
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	117
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	120
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	716
# On military installation	216
# Off military installation	340
# Unidentified location	117
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	716
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	136
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	68
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	49
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	109
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	133
# Relevant Data Not Available	221
Time of sexual assault incident	716
# Midnight to 6 am	152
# 6 am to 6 pm	75
# 6 pm to midnight	233
# Unknown	222
# Relevant Data Not Available	34
Day of sexual assault incident	716
# Sunday	87
# Monday	42
# Tuesday	51
# Wednesday	54
# Thursday	57
# Friday	93
# Saturday	111
# Relevant Data Not Available	221
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	712
# Army Victims	3
# Navy Victims	704
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	2
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports (continued)

NAVY FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
Gender of Victims	716
# Male	174
# Female	542
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	716
# 0-15	30
# 16-19	164
# 20-24	327
# 25-34	161
# 35-49	26
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
Grade of Service Member Victims	712
# E1-E4	436
# E5-E9	214
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	29
# O4-O10	11
# Cadet/Midshipman	19
# Academy Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	712
# Active Duty	672
# Reserve (Activated)	19
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	19
# Academy Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	716
# Service Member	712
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	78
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	44
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	34
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY23 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	45.60509554
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	68.49665516
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23	FY23 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23	42
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	42
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

w23		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for 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:	FY23 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories:		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	7639	
# Medical	901	
# Behavioral Health	1242	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1493	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	972	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1576	
# DoD Safe Helpline	956	
# Other	526	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	867	
# Medical	34	
# Behavioral Health	126	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	41	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	28	
# Rape Crisis Center	122	
# Victim Advocate	791	
# Safe Safe Helpline		
# Other	214	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	113	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	81	
B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY23 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	151	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	3	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	3	
# 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.		
		FY23 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	47	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	4	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	257	No credible report/determination of a sexual assault
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	7	Victim is pending a medical evaluation board
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY23 TOTALS	Victim is pending separation
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories:		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	4151	
# Medical	533	
# Behavioral Health	672	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	636	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	526	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	993	
# DoD Safe Helpline	356	
# Other	189	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	518	
# Medical	34	
# Behavioral Health	97	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	22	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24	
# Rape Crisis Center	83	
# Victim Advocate	145	
# Safe Safe Helpline		
# Other	113	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	57	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	149
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	117
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	149
# Male	3
# Female	103
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	149
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	4
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	128
D4. Non-Service Member Type	149
# DoD Civilian	10
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	86
# Foreign National	6
# Foreign Military	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	256
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	256
# Medical	26
# Behavioral Health	35
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	38
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	33
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	62
# DoD Safe Helpline	32
# Other	30
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	63
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	4
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	21
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	18
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY23 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	13
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	11
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	11
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	11
# Male	0
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	11
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	11
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	41
# MILITARY Resources	41
# Medical	7
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	4
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		5
# Service Member Victims		4
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		5
# Service Member on Service Member		2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		5
# On military installation		1
# Off military installation		0
# Unidentified location		4
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		5
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		5
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		4
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		1
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		8
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		1
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		7
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23		
	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	5	4
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	5	4
# Midnight to 6 am	2	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	5	4
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	1	0
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5		
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT 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 FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during FY23		4
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		1
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		3
# Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY23		7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		2
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		3
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		2
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs) in Deployment Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					FY23 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Navy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre-2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals	
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G3. Subject Type	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	3	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	3
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	1	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	1		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	8
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	8
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	7
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	7
# On military installation	4
# Off military installation	3
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	7
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Time of sexual assault incident	7
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	5
# Unknown	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	7
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	1
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	7
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
Gender of Victims	7
# Male	3
# Female	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	7
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	7
# Active Duty	7
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	7
# Service Member	7
# DoD Employee	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	18
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	18
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	7
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	4
Bulgaria	0
Dibouti	0
Estonia	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	0
Latvia	0
Lithuania	0
Niger	0
Poland	0
Oatar	0
Romania	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Turkey	0
Uae	3
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DAI FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY23 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	21
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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	1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	45
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	15
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

[illegible]

FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is dedicated to advancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program efforts through continuing education, training, professional development, data analysis, program evaluation, and the use of research-informed prevention initiatives. Sexual assault and sexual harassment are force diminishers that require an ongoing and proactive integrated prevention approach, exceptional response, advocacy, and accountability.

The Marine Corps' sexual assault prevention strategy supports our retention strategy; provide Marines efficient access to resources and information, expect leaders to engage with their Marines early and often, and provide transparent communication on policies and their implementation. The same data-informed, threat-based approach utilized by Marine Corps Manpower improves the prevention capacity of SAPR initiatives, taking care of Marines in both the present and over the course of their careers. We recognize that leadership support not only improves the morale and cohesion of a unit, but it is also a catalyst for readiness. Our investment in the health, wellness, and safety of Marines ensures they are fit to perform any mission.

The Marine Corps remains steadfast in ensuring commanders and senior enlisted leaders are responsible for the climate of the unit, assisting victims with care and support, holding perpetrators accountable for crimes, and fostering a culture of respect for all. The Marine Corps has several prevention initiatives in progress in alignment with the Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy; collaborating with Safety Division, Lejeune Leadership Institute, and the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, to strengthen Total Force Fitness (physical, mental, social, and spiritual fitness), while building an integrated prevention system which streamlines resources and promotes positive behaviors.

The Marine Corps employs a public health approach to prevention, focused on ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of the entire Marine Corps community. Our efforts aim to strengthen protective factors that reduce the likelihood individuals will experience harmful behaviors. Our prevention education initiatives emphasize the crucial role of connectedness, social support, and healthy relationships as protective factors against child abuse, domestic abuse, hazing, sexual violence, substance abuse, youth violence, and suicide-related behavior. Our prevention training targets skill-building to equip Marines and their families to cope with stressors before they become overwhelming by building problem-solving, coping, anger management, and healthy relationship skills. We recognize that warfighter effectiveness does not rely solely on unit training; it is maintained by a Marine's support structure outside of work and their communities. A talented force relies on an institution that provides stability. The Commandant's strategic guidance to prioritize the modernization of manpower processes and procedures is a 21st century design for the development of warfighting capital recognizing the need to be more informed and transparent.

The Marine Corps is reviewing identified best practices to leverage at locations across the Marine Corps along with other public health prevention approaches. There are several important updates to our sexual assault prevention efforts including:

- Creating a SAPR Data Dashboard released to leaders across the Marine Corps for the use of data to inform prevention. The SAPR Data Dashboard allows SARCs to

explore and visualize the data within their areas of responsibility, comparing subordinate commands and demographics across time. This provides SARCs with data analysis to inform targeted sexual assault prevention initiatives and to collaborate on data-driven integrated prevention.

- Entry level training updates to introduce the concept of the Continuum of Harm; a focus on healthy communication, boundaries, and relationships to augment consent discussions; establish that sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other problematic behaviors do not align with the Marine Corps core values and will not be tolerated; and scenarios to apply active intervention. This effort supports approved IRC recommendations 3.2 and 4.4c.
- Modernized SAPR annual training reflecting the evolving roles and responsibilities of Marines as their careers progress. Training for junior Marines and noncommissioned officers includes skill building, prevention education, and early intervention. SAPR annual training for staff non-commissioned officers (SNCO) increases knowledge about sexual assault, reporting, resources, trauma-informed leadership, and builds skills consistent with primary prevention.
- Revised Commandant's Combined Commandership Course (Cornerstone) professional military education (PME) to improve prevention, response, and postvention education and discussions to prepare selected commanders and their sergeants major for command. Updates provided leaders with the knowledge to create healthy commands consistent with the Marine Corps core values, develop their personalized prevention messages, and ensure Marines at all levels within their command are equipped to follow suit. The First Sergeant's Course PME received similar updates specifically tailored to the students' level of responsibility. Both courses emphasized leadership's role and responsibility to establish healthy commands through the Continuum of Harm and the Department of the Navy's Watch List. Additional revisions to the First Sergeants' Course and Cornerstone PME address the impact of trauma, counterintuitive behaviors, and the necessity for leadership to support someone who is sexually assaulted. These updates support approved IRC recommendations 2.1c, 3.2, and 4.4b.
- Expanding the reach of SAPR training and education to members of the community by engaging with command team spouses. A SAPR brief tailored to spouses was created and presented to spouses of command slated officers and senior enlisted leaders at the Cornerstone PME. The brief was followed with small group guided discussions facilitated by SAPR subject matter experts.
- Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR provides SAPR training to TECOM leadership, Victims' Legal Counsel, Victim Witness Assistance Program, and Recovery Care Coordinator personnel during their annual training events. All training updates address sexual assault victimology, trauma-informed practices and approaches, areas of special consideration for male victims within the Marine Corps, and responses to sexual assault trauma to inform their work with people who have been sexually assaulted. MARFOR SARCs received training during the SAPR Initiative Committee from the Behavioral Programs Senior Clinical Advisor and Suicide Prevention Capability section on the nexus between sexual assault and suicide-related behaviors. Training efforts support approved IRC recommendation 4.4b.

- Continued IRC SAPR Workforce Hiring with embedded staff to serve as staff advisors to commanders on sexual assault prevention and response—both uniformed and civilian— being added to SAPR, Military Equal Opportunity, and the Staff Judge Advocate Corps.
- Continuing to effectively apply No Wrong Door and Warm Handoffs among SAPR, Equal Opportunity, Family Advocacy Program, and other victim services. Recent updates to the SAPR Victim Advocacy 40-hour Initial training ensure a standardized warm hand off process for all SARCs and SAPR VAs and enhances consistent victim care. These updates support approved IRC recommendations 4.3a and 4.3d.

The Department of Defense selected Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Florida for their On-site Installation Evaluation (OSIE). The OSIE committee determined this Marine Corps facility to be low risk and promising based on the following results:

- Protective Environments (professional help-seeking is proactively encouraged)
- Integrated Prevention (leaders prioritize fostering a protective environment and demonstrate with actions, including a Command Climate Action Tracker)
- Stakeholder Engagement (feedback is sought and considered from all levels—including E1-E4—to inform change, leadership tailors town halls to the attending audience)

For the last few decades, the Marine Corps has been predominately a first term enlisted force composed of Marines on their initial service contracts. Discharging approximately 75% of first term Marines every year at the conclusion of that contract requires recruiting the same number to fill those ranks. We are the only Service that perpetuates this high turnover rate. The Commandant's assertion is that for the future force, we need to retain more of our experienced Marines, to increase the rate of return on the investment we have made in America's finest. Talent management is not just managing exceptional skills – it is also deeply connected to the total Marine. To that end, we recognize the importance of Marine and family stability and support as a major line-of-effort for successfully achieving talent management, Total Force Fitness, and prevention goals.

While we cannot definitively explain the reason Marine Corps sexual assault statistics are the highest within the Department of Defense and increasing, the Marine Corps has the highest number of “prior to service” reported sexual assaults, averaging 16 percent a year over the past five years.

The Marine Corps is dedicated to addressing, preventing, and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment. We appreciate and remain committed to implementing the Independent Review Commission's (IRC) approved recommendations and established plans of action and milestones to align with Departmental guidance, collaborating with the Department of the Navy on execution of our implementation plans. Full compliance will require significant resources (\$560M over FYDP for 723 new civilian employees and 103 military billets). Our overarching strategy is to create and maintain a culture of respect and protect the well-being and readiness of Marines.

1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members

are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”

1.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. (Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))

HQMC SAPR is incorporating an integrated primary prevention approach in collaboration with Primary Prevention Integrators (PPIs) and Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC) personnel for command training initiatives. Leadership training materials provide information on risk and protective factors in relation to command climate and fostering environments free of sexual assault. Curriculum updates are ongoing for SAPR personnel trainings explaining specific roles in prevention. Strategic incorporation of prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy and procedures is ongoing. HQMC delivered specific primary prevention integration trainings to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, demonstrating, and providing guidance on stakeholder collaboration best practices. The training discussed ways to share data while maintaining victim confidentiality, and how to develop and implement prevention activities addressing sexual assault.

HQMC Marine and Family Programs Division, developed training to onboard newly hired PPIs. This training reviews roles and responsibilities, utilization of data for prevention activities, collaboration with stakeholders, and the expansion of the Marine Corps prevention portfolio to include substance misuse. Training includes information regarding

credentialing, continuing education units, and professional development requirements. In addition, a list of approved trainings and conferences was developed to assist PPI and EPBHC staff with developing and enhancing competencies in their primary prevention roles.

HQMC Program Evaluation and Research (PEAR) evaluated SAPR annual training for Marines and found increases in knowledge and intentions to intervene in situations that may lead to a sexual assault. The evaluations also highlighted areas for improvement, which have been addressed and incorporated into the revised trainings.

Navy Medicine exemplified sustained resilience while providing top-notch and uninterrupted sexual assault medical forensic care both ashore and afloat. From a Military Health System standpoint, it collaborated with and shared several programmatic responsibilities with the DHA Forensic Health Care Advisory Council, resulting in the successful implementation of recent Department of Defense (DoD) directives that impacted Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) services across all settings. Moreover, readiness was demonstrated through the execution of novel process improvement initiatives and through new collaborative efforts with Fleet medical assets, leading to the enhancement of the delivery of SAFEs in the operational theater. With the release of the Defense Health Agency Procedural Instruction (DHA-PI) 6310.01 (Subject: Healthcare Management of Patients Associated with Interpersonal Violence and the Department of Defense Forensic Healthcare Program) on 10 August 2023, BUMED is now interfacing with Fleet Health Services at U.S. Fleet Forces Command to determine how to efficiently implement these DHA-PI requirements across the operational SAFE-capable ecosystems.

Navy Medicine continued its ongoing partnership with DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, DHA, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) to lay the groundwork for full implementation (by September 2024 at the latest) of a key recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)-appointed Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military in July 2021. Specifically, "Recommendation 4.1.d" mandates ~~that~~ victims will be offered non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated settings – prior to being transferred to a higher echelon of care – to facilitate the identification and preservation of crucial evidence. This working group achieved a major milestone during this reporting period in that it developed the training modules that non-SAMFE-trained providers and independent duty corpsmen must complete to gain the skills necessary for collecting clothing worn during and after the sexual assault from the victim in a standardized yet compassionate and trauma-informed manner.

In November 2022, Navy Medicine elevated warfighter capability by organizing and hosting its first ever virtual SAPR Summit. It was attended by 175 Tri-Service frontline stakeholders (SAPR Victim Advocates and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators) who earned 2.25 hours of accredited continuing education units after receiving dynamic prevention-focused training from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and CNIC policy experts.

1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention

and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

HQMC SAPR implemented approved IRC 3.3b and 3.3c (education and accountability of cyber harassment) through trainings for SAPR personnel on cyber harassment and the intersection of technology with sexual assault and harassment to inform our efforts in prevention and response. HQMC SAPR provides SAPR personnel and leaders training and updates on aligning Marine Corps core values with the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault. HQMC Marine and Family Programs Division is investigating the motivations, perspectives, and barriers faced by Marines (E5 and below) when seeking help for behavioral and/or mental health challenges. The Barriers to Help-Seeking Study was executed in I, II, and III Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF) during CY23. The study consisted of focus groups and interviews with noncommissioned officers (E4 and E5 Marines) and junior Marines (E3 and below) to understand their perspectives and motivations when seeking help. Data from all three MEFs are being analyzed, but initial results indicate the importance of command climate, support from peers in the unit, and continued efforts to de-stigmatize help-seeking among military Service Members. As part of IRC approved requirement 2.2c, to hire the optimal full time prevention workforce, the Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program obtained approval to grow their end strength by an additional 32 civilian Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) and an additional 16 military EOAs. The MEO Program and Marine and Family Programs Division are part of the Command Climate Assessment Working Group that provided Service inputs regarding the "Pulse Survey" (3.7a) and collaborated to enhance visibility of the annual Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR). The corresponding policy, MCO 5354.1F, chapter 2, established the requirement (3.7b) for commanders to share their climate survey data at the unit level, create a corrective action plan (CAP), and brief the results of the DEOCS and CAP to their superior. MEO provided RAND Corporation points of contact to assist with approved IRC requirement 3.7d to have commanders and EOAs interviewed to address if commanders have the necessary workforce and tools to resolve climate issues. In conjunction with Judge Advocate Division (JAD), SECNAV, DON, and Marine Corps MEO Programs have codified the requirement of approved IRC 3.8 to publish the results of all disciplinary actions related to sexual harassment. JAD continues to publish all Court Martial Disposition information on their website (Monthly Court Martial Reports (marines.mil)) and administrative data will be published on a SECNAV portal. Per approved requirement 4.1b, the MEO Program phased out collateral duty EORs to align with DoDI 6400.09 that MEO personnel must complete the required DEOMI training when providing services to Service Members reporting a Prohibited Activity and Conduct.

1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders," and partnering

with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))

The Marine Corps ensured that its leaders are well-equipped to collaborate with prevention professionals, understand their roles, and implement effective measures against challenges to sexual assault response and prevention. A significant initiative has been the update of the SAPR Leadership Standard Operating Procedures guide to include the latest policies, Defense Organizational Climate Survey risk factors data, and approved recommendations and initiatives from the IRC. HQMC SAPR is disseminating communications to Marine leaders and SAPR personnel regarding the Marine Corps phased reduction of collateral duty SARCs and SAPR VAs, while maintaining a cadre of credentialed uniformed SARCs and SAPR VAs, for deployed environments and geographically dispersed commands.

Board selected commanders, recruiting station commanding officers, and sergeants major attend the Cornerstone PME at Marine Corps University prior to or shortly after arriving at their new command. During this course, leaders receive SAPR policy briefs from HQMC SAPR personnel followed by scenario-based small group discussions facilitated by SAPR and Integrated Prevention subject matter experts. These discussions inspire conversations and information exchange on SAPR related prevention and response topics as well as integrated prevention while addressing leadership concerns.

All commanding generals (CGs) and commanding officers (COs) receive a Command Resource Brief from their SARC within 30 days of assuming command. This brief is also attended by executive officers, chiefs of staff, sergeants major, and other members of leadership. This brief prepares CGs and COs for their responsibilities regarding prevention and response efforts within their new unit. Along with this brief, the SAPR Leadership SOP is provided to new CGs and COs to assist with their SAPR related duties. This SOP outlines responsibilities, SAPR staff selection, policy updates, prevention risk factors, process guidance, and additional resources.

Training and Education Command (TECOM) hired Primary Prevention Integrators at Major Subordinate Commands. These special staff members advise leadership on prevention efforts, bring attention to concerns, and recommend policy and process improvement. The addition of these prevention personnel supplement current efforts by SARCs and SAPR VAs.

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

HQMC SAPR is strategically incorporating prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy, procedures, and training. HQMC SAPR will collaborate, provide support, education, and awareness regarding integrated prevention concepts through the following upcoming projects and initiatives: piloting and examining prevention programming through collaboration with key stakeholders to create a library of prevention programming in conjunction with the mandated annual trainings; providing Marine Corps leaders with the necessary tools for understanding, promoting, and engaging with the prevention workforce; creating an on-line curriculum resource library on MarineNet to consolidate the location of all SAPR trainings, prevention resources, and materials; hosting webinars to educate Marines and leaders about technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault; and updating existing and developing additional training for SARCs.

The MEO Program is hiring a Lead Training Specialist that will ensure all MEO Training Specialists revamp trainings to reflect the Marine Corps core ethos and values and meet all FY22 NDAA requirements. The trainings seek to support the norms of dignity, respect, inclusion, and connectedness, sustain healthy personal and work relationships, explain how to intervene, and increase the acceptance of help-seeking behaviors. MEO will ensure a collaborative relationship with other programs (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Family Advocacy Program) and subject matter experts to reinforce shared solutions, create opportunities for command prevention messaging, and reduce redundancy.

Future efforts include evaluation of the revised trainings for command and installation SARCs and SAPR VAs (SARC 101- 301). HQMC PEAR and SAPR programs are coordinating with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago to evaluate the SAPR component of the Cornerstone PME to ensure training objectives are met and identify opportunities for improvement. HQMC PEAR is also evaluating EPBHC within the Marine Corps and will use findings to inform integrated primary prevention initiatives.

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

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual

Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

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

SARC and SAPR VA trainings provide a wide range of advocacy skills to ensure appropriate care for individuals who experience sexual assault. SAPR annual trainings and leadership trainings include proactive approaches that support victims of sexual assault, reporting processes, help seeking behaviors, and the “No Wrong Door Policy.” HQMC SAPR published updated tools to support reporting and advocacy including the Expedited Transfer (ET) Request form to streamline the ET process and SAPR personnel posters with relevant reporting information. The tools are accessible to Marine Corps SARCs via the SAPR Workspace.

A focus of SAPR training efforts in FY23 is recognizing the importance of specialized training for Marines at all levels, from leaders to junior enlisted Marines. HQMC SAPR revised and combined SAPR training for officers and Staff non-commissioned officers and highlighted the importance of Marine Corps leadership teams adopting a unified approach to sexual assault prevention. This training will equip leaders with engaging, effective messaging for their Marines and tools for building and sustaining healthy commands. Step Up annual SAPR training for junior enlisted Marines was revised to include enhanced discussions on identifying the importance of healthy sexual boundaries, sexual communication, respect for others’ boundaries, and healthy relationships. These efforts support approved IRC recommendations 2.1c, 2.3a, 2.4 and 3.2.

HQMC SAPR promotes the use of the Functional Area Augment Inspector's Guide to enable the fleet to deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care. Additionally, HQMC SAPR supports HQMC DSAID program managers by updating the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide and by performing quality assurance audits of victim case management requirements.

2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce: Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))

The Marine Corps conducted a SAPR Workforce Study per IRC approved requirements 4.1a and 4.1b. The analysis included current staffing in 2022, predicted staffing for approved IRC requirements, number of Marines per unit, and analysis of DSAID data on reported sexual assault by Major Subordinate Command/ first GO level Command. The workforce study included a review of the feasibility of a SAPR MOS for uniformed personnel. In accordance with the total force structure process, 38th Commandant's Planning Guidance, and Force Design 2030, the Marine Corps is conducting the active-duty end strength reduction. Objectives include: 1) logical, balanced grade structure in specifically targeted grades; 2) structured grade mix requirement for each identified PMOS so that there is a logical and balanced grade pyramid; and 3) achievable grade structure requirements for each identified PMOS under current force management policies. It is not feasible for the Marine Corps to create an MOS for sexual assault response coordinators based on the process underway to support active-duty end strength reduction. Combat Development and Integration advises against the creation of an MOS for sexual assault response coordinators based on the authorized strength reports in the out years. This area continues to be under review due to eighty percent of the Marine Corps being expeditionary and on a deployment cycle anywhere between every four to six months to areas not supported by Marine Corps installations or other sister Services.

National Defense Authorization Act FY 2012 and DoDI 6495.02 vol1 informed the initial staffing efforts with one full time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and one full time SAPR Victim Advocate at every brigade level command. This is equivalent to O6 Marine Corps commands, with approximately 2,000-3,000 Marines. The Marine Corps identified the need for SAPR Victim Advocates at the O5 level and initiated hiring actions for personnel at O5 and O6 commands. The hiring actions address the requirement to phase out the use of collateral duty personnel.

The Marine Corps identified the need to have a parallel command structure for SAPR and determined the Lead SARC is operationally supervised by the Senior Mission Commander. In accordance with HR guidance and supervising structure, we created a structure with career development steps and opportunities for long term growth and career progression. The approved IRC requirement 'as written' removes SAPR from the reporting chain of active-duty commands. Throughout FY 23, the Marine Corps navigated this requirement in line with the culture of the Marine Corps.

During the workforce study, HQMC SAPR discussed the requirements with different levels of commanders and SARCs, receiving feedback that the SARC's role as special staff/critical team member is crucial to the success of the Marine Corps SAPR program. HQMC SAPR reviewed ICE comments, EEO complaints, and D-SAACP suspensions and revocations to support the Marine Corps plan to maintain commands within reporting structure. This Marine Corps plan parallels the uniform chain of command to the greatest extent possible within the constraints and restraints of the approved IRC requirements, meets the spirit and intent of the mission, and preserves the Marine Corps commander's program. In FY23, HQMC released the first iterations of SARC Initial Training building upon the foundational prevention concepts established in Prevention in Action-Stakeholders training and the revised SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training. In addition, HQMC SAPR offered monthly continuing education webinars on various topics such as military justice, family,

and sexual violence from NCIS, Navy Medicine women's health and access, and a series of train the trainer sessions on improving delivery of SAPR annual training.

2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying

Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

DoD training for standardized use, guidance, and controls for DD Form 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program," DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program," and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program" is forthcoming in FY24.

2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. **(Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," (October 20, 2022))**

While the OASD (M&RA) Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering From Sexual Assault memo and subsequent ALNAV 084/22 (Improvements to Victim Response) were disseminated widely to all Navy Medicine commands and units, BUMED began collaborating with OPNAV N17, OPNAV N13, and Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) Legal (OPNAV-N00L) to ascertain how to best execute and issue guidance on this matter in the form of a BUMED Notice or a Navy-specific administration message. Such a message or notice may provide better guidance on how to best execute and interpret this memo from a medical provider and commanding officer standpoint. HQMC SAPR published information and clarification regarding the Oct 2022 Memorandum: "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault" using normal communication channels, such as the SAPR Weekly Update in March and June 2023 and within the Lead SARC Microsoft Teams Channel. HQMC ensured all SARCs received this information and connected with their local military treatment facility to discuss local implementation of the policy.

2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. **(OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))**

Pursuant to section 539A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, as well as further guidance promulgated by USD(P&R), the Marine Corps is implementing the Department of the Navy Safe-to-Report Policy of 29 June 2022. Within the Marine Corps, we have also published Practice Directive 2-22, withholding the disposition of collateral misconduct by victims of sexual assault to the level of the O-6 sexual assault initial disposition authority, who shall determine whether such collateral misconduct was minor or non-minor. The policy stresses that disciplinary action is prohibited for all minor collateral misconduct and requires reporting of collateral misconduct cases. Additionally, the Marine Corps is actively participating in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Change Control Board, planning how best to leverage our existing data collection and analytics programs to track Safe-to-Report data and ensure compliance with the policy.

2.6 SARC Access to the Commander: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander and the immediate commander of the Service Member victim and alleged Service member offender. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

This principle is incorporated within the Inspector General of the Marine Corps Functional Area Checklist. Augment Inspectors ensure the Functional Area Manager provides written or verbal evidence of how the command facilitates unimpeded access for the SARC to the required commanders. Messaging regarding the SARC's unimpeded access is also within Leadership Training for first sergeants and new board selected O5 and O6 commanders.

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

The DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) process, to include revocations and suspensions, is included in Marine Corps personnel training and Leadership Smart Pack.
In FY23, eight revocations and six suspensions of credentials occurred.
SARCs: 2 Suspended (one SARC suspension reinstated)
SARCs: 1 Revoked
SAPR VAs: 4 Suspended
SAPR VAs: 7 Revoked
For the revocations, two still show in good standing on D-SAACP Roster dated 26 October 2023. For suspensions, two still show in good standing on D-SAACP Roster dated 26 October 2023.

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

(September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

The medical care of Service Members was not hindered due to a lack of a SAFE kit or other resources. During FY23, TriTech Forensics—the DoD contracted manufacturer of DoD-approved forensic evidence collection kits—experienced no inventory backorders caused by the global supply chain issues pervasive at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, no Navy MTF or SAFE-enabled vessel within U.S. Fleet Forces Command or U.S. Pacific Fleet reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. In a proactive stance, the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA held contingency talks to ensure swift implementation of resource sharing processes in the event any SAFE program reported any supply shortfalls. Moreover, the Family and Sexual Violence Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain if any could use extra kits. Additionally, there were no issues at MTFs with respect to the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexual transmitted infections and diseases (e.g., HIV) or pregnancy.

The Marine Corps requires all SARCs to identify and be familiar with additional military and civilian medical centers in the geographic area surrounding their installation where forensic exams can be reliably performed, especially at the request of the victim.

2.9 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, “Military Protective Order,” as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)

Marine Corps SAPR personnel training and annual trainings include accessibility to and purpose of MPOs for Unrestricted Reports, to include DSAID tracking requirements. SAPR personnel assist and advise victims in securing MPOs. Marine Corps Commanders received 125 requests for Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports filed in FY23 and issued 106 MPOs. In some cases, Commanders issued MPOs without the victim’s request; thirty-seven requested MPOs were not issued. The reason for not issuing a requested MPO is not captured in DSAID; however, review of Safety Notes indicate that no-contact orders may have been issued in lieu of an MPO in some cases. No MPO violations were reported to HQMC SAPR in FY23 Unrestricted Reports.

2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), para 4i)

Marine Corps SAPR personnel are provided Pre-Deployment Training materials to successfully train their units during pre-deployment preparations. SAPR pre-deployment training is included in annual training plans. Marines are educated on the DoD definition of sexual assault, ensuring a clear and unequivocal understanding of what constitutes such

an offense. The training also underscores that sexual assaults can occur anywhere, including deployed environments. A pivotal aspect of this training is providing information about the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) locations nearest to the Marine's deployment area. SAPR pre-deployment training emphasizes the importance of prevention and equips Marines with bystander intervention strategies. These strategies empower every Marine to be an active participant in preventing potential assaults, recognizing warning signs, and taking appropriate actions when witnessing behaviors on the continuum of harm.

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

BUMED continues to develop innovative methods for supporting our sexual assault medical forensic examination (SAMFE) providers who are afloat, deployed, and overseas. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at U.S. Fleet Forces Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet to ensure that the 58 billeted SAMFE providers, spread across eight various Navy TYCOMs, are ready to offer uninterrupted sexual assault forensic exams (SAFE) aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. Additionally, the BUMED SAPR Office interfaces with The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services, though there are currently no provider or nurse billets at the MEF level nor within medical battalions. Also, all 31 Fleet-designated and deployment-bound students who registered to attend the initial two-week Tri-service SAMFE school course aboard Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio in FY24 were given top priority for quotas and thus were not denied enrollment.

BUMED is also in collaboration with DHA and U.S. Fleet Forces Command to ensure that approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d will be fully executed as planned by September 2024. A major milestone was reached as the working group developed training modules as part of the course curriculum for clinicians and independent duty corpsmen who are not SAMFE-trained to be able to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo,

“Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

Expedited Transfers (ET) oversight in Case Management Group (CMG) is included in SAPR personnel training and within the Leadership Smart Pack. Further guidance for ET requests is provided on the SAPR Workspace.

HQMC SAPR and Manpower Management collaborate to ensure the Expedited Transfer process for the Marine Corps is executed in a seamless and expeditious manner. The majority of expedited transfer requests are granted to the first location requested by the Marine and executed within 30 calendar days. HQMC SAPR works with the losing and gaining SARC to ensure a seamless transfer of case and SAPR services, addressing any concerns prior to the permanent change of station.

Of the 84 approved and completed Expedited Transfer requests that the Marine Corps received in FY23, nine took more than 30 days to execute. The longest delay was 43 days after the approval date. Documented circumstances included delays related to the victim taking leave (two) and completing TAD orders (two); coordination to concurrently move an Active-Duty spouse (one); and other administrative delays within Headquarters Marine Corps (four).

2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?” (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))

Marine Corps guidance and controls to verify standardized implementation of the DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries” is forthcoming.

2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)

HQMC SAPR disseminated guidance on the DON “No Wrong Door” policy via standard communication strategies: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) emails and webinars for Fleet Marine Forces SAPR Personnel. SAPR trainings, to include training for SAPR personnel, new commanders, and first sergeants, were updated to annotate the “No Wrong Door” policy by including engagement in a warm handoff for victims seeking services in-person or virtually. SAPR incorporated prevention workforce stakeholders in training and messaging to ensure that SAPR personnel and leaders become familiar with programs that assist in warm handoffs.

The Marine Corps codified the No Wrong Door policy in published MARADMIN 629/22, Extension of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Services to Sexual Harassment Claimants. HQMC SAPR and the Military Equal Opportunity Program also provided training to the SARCs and EOAs. The EOA Symposium in August 2023 also provided training on safety assessment and the No Wrong Door policy.

BUMED collaborated with OPNAV N17, CNIC SAPR, MEO Program Specialists, Chief of Chaplains office, and CNIC Family Advocacy Program to develop the DON No Wrong Door training curriculum and modules for official release on Zeiders LMS, specifically providing input on how health care providers and ancillary staff could conduct warm handoffs to the appropriate helping professionals. BUMED-N7 (Training Code) is now actively collaborating with DHA-J7 (Training) and OPNAV N13M7T (Total Force Manpower, Training and Education Requirements Division) to ascertain how to best promulgate this mandatory training requirement within Navy Medicine, as well as how to monitor training completion compliance through Fleet Management & Planning Systems (FLTMPS).

2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In accordance with the guidance directed by the Secretary of the Navy to expedite approved IRC recommendations, the Marine Corps is integrating curriculum on cyber harassment and technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault into the development of training requirements at relevant training venues (Formal School, Entry Level Training, MOS producing school, or PME) in compliance with rec 3.3b.

The Marine Corps completed 3.4d through an extensive curriculum review across all Marine Corps University (MCU) Schools in April 2022. Since the start of Academic Year 2022, MCU has implemented Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) principles across all schools. The Marine Corps has also developed two MarineNet WPS courses: one for executives and another for the junior/general population to help establish a WPS baseline understanding throughout the executive Corps.

The Marine Corps is using 360° reviews, for rec 3.5a, to identify personal blind-spots, target areas for focused development, and assess the personal growth of leaders over time. A piloted multi-phased approach for 360° reviews in April 2022 used sitting O-5/O-6 commanders to test the program processes and execution. Secondary piloting efforts selected O-5/O-6 commanders to participate in the enhanced leadership development program during the Incoming Commander Preparatory Course in April 2023. Results of these effort are currently being assessed.

For rec 3.6 and 4.4c, the Marine Corps completed an assessment of the effectiveness of enhanced training materials that relate to healthy behavior on 1 June 2022. They have revised current leadership development requirements to include key aspects for fostering healthy environments. The Marine Corps Curriculum Review Board is in the approval process for curriculum design, course description, assessment overview, and special areas of emphasis. Upon hiring a Lead Training Specialist, the Marine Corps will update relevant training curricula. The Marine Corps is building an educational approach towards better supporting survivors through curricula at Marine Corps University (MCU). They have proposed and are awaiting approval of a Special Area of Emphasis (SAE), course content, curriculum design, and assessment.

The Marine Corps per approved approved IRC requirements 4.1a and 4.1b, conducted a SAPR Workforce Study. Throughout FY 23 the Marine Corps implemented and executed the structure informed by the workforce study and approved by DoD SAPRO.

Prior to the IRC, the Marine Corps met approved IRC rec 4.1c to co-locate support services. The Marine Corps SAPR, FAP, and VLC programs are co-located at the installation level and share connected communication strategies, require that information posters be posted in public spaces throughout commands on the installation, and publish the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline number in prominent places.

The Marine Corps implemented approved RC requirement 4.3a and published MARADMIN 629/22, Extension of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Services to Sexual Harassment Claimants on 5 Dec 2022. This explains how sexual harassment complainants are eligible to receive certain Sexual Assault prevention and Response (SAPR) services. This information was shared with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) through normal communication channels. Additionally, HQMC SAPR and Equal Opportunity and Diversity Branch (MPE) provided training to the SARCs and Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) through webinars. The EOA Symposium 2023 also provided training on safety assessment and No Wrong Door Policy.

HQMC SAPR published information and clarification regarding the October 2022 Memorandum: "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault" throughout the year using normal communication channels to SARCs. HQMC SAPR developed procedures to support streamlining the Expedited Transfer (ET) process through implementation of a new request form that supports both the SARC and victim in initiating and requesting an ET.

SAPR personnel training and materials are in development and under revision to include guidance on the use of new DoD forms and procedures, victim care, trauma responses, trauma informed care, gender, diversity, and culture, the importance of working with civilian community-based care services to support victim's needs, increasing victim agency by maximizing adherence to survivor preference on reporting status and services. HQMC has updated leadership training modules and materials on the appropriate response to sexual assault and sexual harassment. BUMED is in collaboration with DHA and U.S. Fleet Forces Command to ensure that approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d will be fully executed as planned by September 2026. A major milestone was reached as the working group developed the training modules as part of the course curriculum for clinicians and independent duty corpsmen who are not SAMFE-trained to be able to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

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

HQMC SAPR is adding prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy, procedures, and training. The phased approach includes publication of a Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBUL) to provide interim guidance pending publication of the updated Marine Corps Order (MCO) and NAVMCs.

HQMC SAPR continues to update applicable trainings, briefs, and materials that cover integrated prevention and victim care best practices. To enhance access to SAPR services and information the following changes are forthcoming: QR Codes on standardized SAPR posters to enable Service Members the ability to quickly capture local SAPR program resources on their cellular device and guidance for the use of DD Forms to support SAPR personnel and commanders in the provision and oversight of SAPR services and functions.

HQMC will finalize each course within SARC initial training, to include the unique role of a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, advocacy topics, SAPR Victim Advocates in mentorship roles, safety assessments, culture considerations and medical and legal advocacy.

BUMED will host its second annual virtual Navy Medicine SAPR Summit on 18 January 2024, offering two hours of D-SAACP continuing education units to all SAPR stakeholders to include SAPR Victim Advocates, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFEs). The speakers slated to present hail from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and Headquarters, U.S. Army Contracting Command SHARP.

Topics to be presented range from Department of Defense policy updates to ethics in victim services. Additionally, to foster inclusion and diversity to the audience at large, SAMFEs will now be able earn continuing education units to be used toward forensic evidence certification renewal; this was not offered during the first Navy Medicine SAPR Summit due to logistical reasons that have now been resolved.

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

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below.

(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

In FY23, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 54. This included additional field elements such as special agents, crime scene technicians and digital forensic examiners, as well as expansion of the NCIS Headquarters Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Program Management Department through an increase in the number of desk officers and analysts dedicated to training, policy direction, program innovation, and oversight of adult sexual assault investigations. NCIS launched the new Agent Impact Video training initiative to enhance training for NCIS Special Agents on the importance of NCIS sexual assault investigations and the impact of the investigations on sexual assault victims and on the DON. The videos feature the NCIS Director, Special Agents, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Navy and Marine Corps survivors, who convey through their personal experiences how thoughtful and collaborative NCIS interactions can impact both the overall investigative process and the well-being of survivors of sexual assault. The Agent Impact Video was screened at NCIS Field Offices globally beginning in April 2023, and shorter video segments were incorporated into NCIS basic and annual training on sexual assault investigations. In January 2023, the NCIS Tips program was updated to include a new sexual assault reporting feature, which serves as an alternative method for victims to report sexual assault directly to NCIS. Victims may submit a report through the NCIS Tips Sexual Assault module at any time and from any location, and an NCIS agent will contact them to schedule an interview and gather more information about their report. Since the release of this new feature, sexual assault reporting through NCIS Tips increased 27% as compared to the same time frame in FY22.

Further, in FY23 NCIS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Offices of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) for the Navy and Marine Corps, which outlines best practices for collaboration between the OSTCs and NCIS to ensure efficient and effective criminal investigation and prosecution of covered offenses. The MOU establishes expectations for regular OSTC-NCIS Field Office meetings and joint training opportunities, as well as a framework for exchange programs at fleet concentration areas.

3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, “Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense,” (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)

Evidence processing turnaround time at USACIL continues to be a challenge, and in FY23 NCIS implemented several training measures to address the administrative evidence submission errors that frequently lead to processing delays. For example, FY23 marked the second year in which NCIS Evidence Custodians (ECs) visited USACIL to train for two days, working together with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with combatting evidence submission errors at their respective field offices. As a result of this initiative, the majority of NCIS’s full-time ECs have received hands-on training at USACIL. Additionally, field office ECs receive monthly evidence submission error rate data directly from the NCIS USACIL Liaison Special Agent, which has allowed them to

enact quick and meaningful change in local evidence submission practices. Further this year, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support coordinated with USACIL to send NCIS Special Agents to attend the Special Agent Laboratory Training (SALT), a week-long in-person class that educates attendees on laboratory examination capabilities, driving better evidence identification and collections from sexual assault scenes and involved persons. Additionally, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to a new electronic evidence management system. Once implemented, the evidence management system is anticipated to reduce the number of administrative errors attributed to NCIS evidence custody tags and documents, which are currently completed by hand. To ensure SAFE kits are retained for a minimum of 10 years, current NCIS policy calls for the retention of both Restricted and Unrestricted SAFE kits for at least 20 years, in accordance with law enforcement best practices and Title 18 USC 3772, sexual assault survivors' rights. Additionally, SAFE kits and other DNA evidence associated with unresolved (unknown offender) sexual assault investigations is maintained for 50 years.

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

In FY24, NCIS will launch a new Sexual Assault Information page on the ncis.navy.mil public-facing website to provide resources and information to victims of sexual assault. The site is intended to lower the barriers to sexual assault reporting by educating victims on the NCIS investigative process and preparing them for a potential investigative interview. By helping victims better understand what to expect when reporting a sexual assault to law enforcement, this NCIS initiative will empower victims to make a more informed decision about their participation in the military justice process. NCIS is in the process of transitioning to an electronic evidence management system, wherein SAFE kits and all other evidence will be marked with a bar code and scanned into the web-based system at the time of collection. Once implemented, the evidence management system will also track shipment of SAFE kits to the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL), receipt of the kits at USACIL, and return of the evidence to NCIS. This new system will allow NCIS investigators to provide more timely and accurate updates on SAFE kit processing to victims of sexual assault.

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

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

Consolidation of Military Justice Policy

Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5800.16, Legal Support and Administration Manual, Volume 16 (Military Justice) remains the Marine Corps' primary service policy governing the execution of military justice in the Marine Corps. This year saw the beginning of an effort to restructure this volume and combine it in coordinated fashion with the volumes on the provision of defense services and victim legal services, to assist new counsel in finding, learning, and executing relevant provisions. Additionally, the current policy structure makes the Trial Services Organization (TSO), Defense Services Organization (DSO), and Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) responsible for different but related policy matters, which occasionally leads to inconsistencies. The consolidation of military justice policy in one volume provides the opportunity to resolve these inconsistencies and provide more coherent, clear, and actionable guidance to practitioners.

Standardization in Prosecutorial Practice

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Marine Corps TSO continued efforts to standardize prosecution practice across the Marine Corps. Before June 2021, Marine Corps prosecution practice was regionalized, with no unified prosecutorial entity or standardization of best practices. With an eye toward a closer working relationship with NCIS the Chief Trial Counsel (CTC) established Case Screening Teams (CST) in CTC Program Memorandum (PM) 2-23. The CSTs work directly with NCIS and assist NCIS Special Agents from the infancy of an investigation. This program has four primary aims: (1) increase the speed of TSO recommendations regarding the suitability of investigations for prosecution at court-martial (and, by extension, increase the speed of any courts-martial prosecutions that follow); (2) improve the quality of investigations for cases that merit prosecution at court-martial; (3) increase the tempo and quality of subsequent courts-martial prosecutions by decreasing the caseload for prosecuting trial counsel; and (4) enhance the quality and responsiveness of victim support. The decision to create the CSTs was made after the successful test in FY22 of the Case Screening Division (CSD) at Camp Pendleton where having a team of TSO attorneys led by a Major (O-4) demonstrated value in two main areas. First, it has significantly increased the speed of disposition decisions for investigations that do not merit prosecution. Second, it has improved the quality of investigations that do merit prosecution.

In addition to the expansion of the CSD pilot to an established CST practice across the Marine Corps, the TSO also standardized timelines and products for the pathway from intake to referral.

The Present and Future Prosecutorial Model for the Marine Corps

The TSO continues as the Marine Corps' unified prosecutorial entity and is led by the CTC, a Colonel (O-6) with significant litigation experience. The Marine Corps will soon adopt a bifurcated system with two distinct prosecutorial entities, complete with separate chains of command, to accommodate the establishment of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). The OSTC will make referral determinations for all covered offenses under its cognizance and will prosecute cases with the support of assistant trial counsel

assigned to the TSO. The TSO will prosecute all cases not under the cognizance of the OSTC (i.e., those cases where a commander retains referral authority) and will assist the OSTC by providing assistant trial counsel to help investigate and prosecute OSTC cases. All these changes remain forthcoming and further adjustments to courts-martial practice within the Marine Corps are expected as these designs are implemented.

NCIS CATCH Implementation

NCIS implemented updates to the CATCH system in FY23 as DON's program manager for the DoD's Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program website and database. Pursuant to DoD policy changes and approved IRC recommendation for victim self-access, CATCH website was updated to expand access to victims who make a SAPR-related inquiry (SRI). The system was also updated to provide victims the ability to upload photos, and the victim questionnaire was streamlined to collect suspect and incident details most useful to the MCIOs when assessing entries for a match.

4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))

During Fiscal Year 2023, in accordance with Secretary of Defense policy "Policies Governing Offices of Special Trial Counsel" of 11 March 2022, the Marine Corps established the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC), identified Special Trial Counsel (STC) and the Lead Special Trial Counsel, developed training and education policies and standard operating procedures, and executed assignments of identified personnel to the new Marine Corps OSTC.

BGen K. Scott Woodard assumed the position and duties of the Marine Corps Lead Special Trial Counsel on 5 January 2023. The selection process for Marine Corps STC began at the end of the previous fiscal year. On 12 September 2022, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to CMC) issued criteria for Marine Corps judge advocates to be qualified as STC. These criteria set standards of education, experience, training, and temperament necessary to be entrusted with this groundbreaking responsibility. During a two-day board on 24 and 25 September 2022, senior judge advocates identified those Marine Corps judge advocates meeting these standards. On 7 October 2022, the SJA to CMC identified those judge advocates favorably screened by the board that he assessed as qualified to serve based upon their education, experience, and temperament. A slating board met from 18 to 19 January 2023, and—from among those qualified—selected Marine Corps judge advocates to be assigned to the OSTC. These judge advocates attended the inaugural Special Trial Counsel Certification Course from 22 May 2023 to 9 June 2023, and, on 15 June 2023, the SJA to CMC formally certified them as Special Trial Counsel pursuant to Article 24a, UCMJ.

In June 2023, the Marine Corps OSTC established and issued standard operating procedures, and executed a cross-service Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the prosecution of cases that the organic OSTC cannot prosecute.

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

During 2023, the Navy and Marine Corps continued collaboration on the design and implementation of the second Navy-Marine Corps VLC Certification Course offered at Naval Justice School (NJS) in Newport, Rhode Island from 17-26 April 2023. This course trained 35 Navy and Marine Corps judge advocates as Victims' Legal Counsel or Victims' Legal Paralegals, including eight Marine Corps VLC selectees and two Marine Corps paralegals. The curriculum included instruction from professors and experts on laws and regulations related to sexual assault, and scenario-based ethics training specific to VLC practice. Attendees also observed a panel discussion that included former clients, conducted practical application exercises, and received classes on the neurobiology of trauma, strategic litigation practices, resilience/vicarious trauma, sentencing and motions advocacy, unique aspects of representing male victims, and child clients. The Navy and Marine Corps VLC programs expanded the curriculum for this course by three days to include scenario-based training on client counseling and trial advocacy skills, including practical exercise sessions for students. This course will be offered annually in late April, and substantially expands the training offered to Navy and Marine Corps VLC prior to their certification.

The majority of USMC VLC currently have caseloads that exceed 25 cases. Of the 20-line VLC and Regional Victims' Legal Counsel (RVLC), 14 counsel have more than 25 cases. Of those, 12 have more than 30 cases and one has more than 40. The average caseload among USMC VLC is 28.25. The Marine Corps VLCO is working toward reducing caseloads consistent with its professional obligations and responsibilities to clients. The total number of line VLC has decreased by one relative to FY22 due to an administrative issue in filling a VLC billet at MCAS Miramar. An additional VLC billet has been allocated for VLCO-NCR and should be filled in FY26.

4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Marine Corps saw fewer reports of sexual assault per capita than the U.S. Department of Defense average across all the services (12.4% of reports, 13.4% of DoD end strength). Of these reports, 60.5% were unrestricted. Of cases with initial dispositions at the close of Fiscal Year 2023, 52.5% resulted in the preferral of a sex offense. Of the completed courts-martial, 52.1% resulted in a conviction; however, only 16% of convictions qualified for sex offender registration.

4.5 CATCH Program Awareness: Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry

CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries.” (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))

HQMC SAPR provided SAPR personnel and leadership trainings that thoroughly explain the CATCH program’s purpose and eligibility. SAPR weekly emails disseminate the latest information to all SARCs on CATCH processes and procedures. Additional resources for CATCH are available on the SARC Workspace and SAPR Toolkit/SharePoint. Current challenges include DoD’s delayed implementation and expectation of using DoD Form 2910-4 and SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) module prior to providing adequate guidance and training.

NCIS sexual assault prevention briefings include information on the CATCH program and how victims can access it. Additionally, in situations when a victim of sexual assault declines to participate in the investigative process and signs a 540K Victim Preference Statement, the assigned NCIS agent will encourage the victim to speak to their SARC about the CATCH program and eligibility.

4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained that a CATCH entry should be made available for discovery and investigative purposes should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))

In cases where a victim elects to participate in an NCIS investigation because of a CATCH match, NCIS HQ personnel coordinate with the local NCIS field office to issue an investigative referral. Currently, NCIS HQ also provides guidance on ROI documentation of the reason for a victim’s change in reporting (due to CATCH match), for potential discovery purposes. This guidance is also included in NCIS basic and annual sexual assault investigations training.

JAD has provided training and guidance to SAPR personnel about the scope of discovery rules and how a CATCH entry may be discoverable. This training will help personnel involved in the sexual assault reporting process explain the possibility to victims of sexual assault, who should be encouraged to consult with VLC for legal advice if discoverability of the CATCH entry is a concern.

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

During Fiscal Year 2023, one Marine was investigated and charged with violating Article 93a, UCMJ. That case has not yet resolved.

During Fiscal Year 2023, two Marines were convicted of violating Article 93a, UCMJ. These cases were investigated and charged during the previous fiscal year but had not resolved by the time of the last report. Both convictions were at judge-alone special courts-martial.

Violations of Article 93a, UCMJ, are typically investigated at the command level. These investigations, when they do not result in a Request for Legal Services, are not tracked in any centralized military justice database.

4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)

Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1:

Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In FY23, NCIS recruited, vetted, and hired 80 new employees to address the requirement for independent investigators needed to respond to sexual harassment complaints. These employees represent the initial cohort of the expected 300 FTE by the end of FY25 and are comprised of investigators, investigative analysts, administrative professionals, digital forensic examiners, and human resource specialists.

NCIS collaborated with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to establish and schedule a new training curriculum tailored to the requirements of sexual harassment investigations. That FLETC training platform is expected to be implemented in FY24. During FY23, NCIS continued to utilize the existing FLETC Basic Investigations curriculum to train 20 of the new sexual harassment investigators. In September 2023, all sexual harassment investigative and support personnel hired in FY23 attended a one-week training conference held at NCISHQ where DoD, DON, and NCIS program expectations were formally delivered.

NCIS requested and received FY23 year-end funding that was utilized for equipment purchases and vehicle leases needed by the new sexual harassment investigative team members.

Approved IRC Recommendation 1.1: Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor. The USMC continues aggressively implementing the OSTC in accordance with the FY 2022 NDAA. Section 4.2, above, covers this topic in more depth.

Approved IRC Recommendation 1.4: Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes. The USMC has completed its implementation of litigation-focused Additional MOS designations to track experience in litigation billets and has completed the first round of board selections for the same. A total of 305 judge advocates have been designated as litigation specialists. Additionally, as part of the implementation of the OSTC, the Marine Corps conducted a review of the career records of Marine judge advocates and selected those with the education, experience, training, and temperament to exercise prosecutorial discretion and prosecute covered offenses. Currently, 204 judge advocates have been designated as OSTC-qualified. As most special victim cases involve covered offenses, this will significantly contribute to the professionalization of special victim case prosecution.

Recommendation 1.7e: Establish funding appropriate for defense counsel control of their own resources. In Fiscal Year 2023, the Defense Litigation Resource Fund was increased to \$4,000,000/year. It also now exists as its own line of accounting, with approval authority vested in the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and Deputy Chief

Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps. It may be used for expert consultation; pretrial travel for expert consultants, witnesses, and the accused; transcription services; and the creation of litigation aids.

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

The Marine Corps remains dedicated to ensuring accountability. Currently, the Marine Corps is aggressively moving ahead with the stand up of the OSTC and has begun using these highly skilled litigators in serious cases even ahead of the OSTC's assumption of exclusive authority in December 2023.

The VLCO is implementing two major improvements regarding the provision of victims' legal services. First, the VLCO is in the process of realigning its reserve contingent more effectively to support Article 6b, UCMJ, enforcement actions in the Navy and Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals, Clemency and Parole Board representation, and other routine post-trial and appellate victim matters. These changes support Independent Review Commission Recommendation 4.2e and provide a valuable resource to practicing VLC by giving them access to a cadre of 4-5 experienced reserve attorneys available to assist with advice, drafting, and other tasks. Second, starting in CY 2024, all VLC billets will belong to a newly established Monitored Command Code and will be staffed directly, which should increase the average tour length of VLC from the current average tour length of 12-18 months to 24-36 months in the future.

More broadly, the Marine Corps is actively engaged in implementing remaining programs, training, and policy implementations arising from the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 and Executive Order 14103, as well as any modifications to the military justice process that are included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. Additionally, the Marine Corps is amending Marine Corps Order 5580.16 to consolidate the volumes pertaining to military justice, to better facilitate training of counsel.

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

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

Marine Corps SAPR trainings convey the requirement for using the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) for case management. A Marine Corps DSAID Resource Guide and general resources are available on the SAPR Workspace. HQMC SAPR supports HQMC DSAID program managers with quality assurance audits of victim case management requirements. HQMC SAPR acts as the liaison for Expedited Transfer (ET) requests and published an ET Request form to streamline this process. The Marine Corps remains committed to a high standard of data quality, security, and utility. Frequent, comprehensive data quality audits have allowed us to build more actionable analyses and reports for leaders at the Service level and in the Fleet. Innovations implemented in FY22, such as our interactive dashboard for Lead SARCs have continued to improve in FY23. Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR stakeholders have better access to useful data and information than they have ever had. In FY23, we completed the first of a series of asynchronous DSAID training courses for Marine Corps SARCs. This course provides a valuable introduction to Marine Corps data standards and Service-specific protocols as they relate to our use of DSAID. In conjunction with this training course, we have also deployed the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide for our SARCs. This document is regularly reviewed and updated to provide detailed instructions and protocols to support Marine Corps SARCs. HQMC SAPR implemented a major improvement to our DSAID account approval process to ensure that all Marine Corps DSAID users (SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs under the DoD SAPRO exception to policy) have the necessary training and credentials. Though Marine Corps requirements remain the same as before and follow DoD SAPRO guidance, we improved the reviewing process for account requests. The results have been cleaner, more efficient, and ensure that Supervisory SARCs are better able to manage their personnel.

5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))

The Marine Corps executed a strategy accompanied by various outreach activities tailored to its personnel to stimulate robust participation in the 2023 force-wide climate assessments, specifically the Workplace Gender Relations (WGR) Survey of Military Members and the Defense Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS). The Marine Corps introduced a service specific flyer to highlight the importance of participating in the WGR and DEOCS to our Service Members. Insightful articles emphasizing the significance of these assessments were prominently featured on Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) websites. Regular posts and reminders about the assessments were scheduled on social media platforms to target all Marine Corps members and personnel. Leadership and EO representatives speak at staff meetings and formations discussing the importance of the surveys. Prior to and during the survey response period, reminders of the

importance of the survey data are communicated during formations, staff meetings and via email messages.

Through this multifaceted approach—spanning digital outreach, face-to-face interactions, and leadership engagements—the Marine Corps highlighted the significance of the WGR and DEOCS. Multiple meetings were held with leadership from the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), MCCS, Force Preservation Advisory Committee (FPAC), and Substance Abuse Program (SAP). The WGR and DEOCS information was shared during the Regional Quarterly calls with key personnel from FPAC, EPBHC, FAP, SAPR, Suicide Prevention Program Officers (SPPO), PPI, and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). The Marine Corps highlights this information during new commander training and the First Sergeant's Course to inform leaders about the WGR and DEOCS availability.

5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

HQMC SAPR staff conducted a site assist visit with SARCs and SAPR VAs who support Recruit Training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. The site visit established an initial framework for future SAPR training assessments. Discussions included details about SARC training, curriculum context, and SARC support for recruits. The HQMC SAPR team connected with Marine Corps drill instructors to discuss existing SAPR feedback, initiatives, or areas needing support. HQMC SAPR developed strategies to strengthen support and training outcomes for this Marine Corps demographic. Recruits receive a New Join Brief during the first week of Recruit Training that includes the Installation SARC, followed by a refresher brief two to three weeks later with a SAPR VA. MOS schools provide a required New Join Brief to entry-level Marines shortly upon arrival at their schools. These SAPR related new join briefs vary across Training and Education Command. Some commands provide slide-based briefs created by the SARC, while others utilize SAPR VAs to host a discussion-format brief on reporting options, accessing resources, and healthy relationships. New Join Briefs include SAPR related handouts, resource flyers, business cards with the 24/7 Support Line, SARC contact information and DoD Safe Helpline postcards/brochures.

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

The Marine Corps employed numerous strategies at each military installation to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments. The most common strategy utilized is improving the safety features in and around the barracks. There has been a significant increase in lighting to include exterior, parking lot, and hallway lights. Surveillance cameras/CCTVs were installed, and a thorough assessment and upgrade of locks were conducted to include installing keyless/key card entry. In addition to the physical safety improvements made to the installations, some installations have increased their senior enlisted presence at the barracks. The goal of increasing their presence is to provide information, resources, and promote good order and discipline for Marines as a

protective factor for the prevention of sexual assaults. A barracks Resident Advisor Program was established in July 2023. This program added a senior enlisted presence to the barracks after hours, and each Resident Advisor has received training in sexual assault prevention and mental health care. An additional program established in August 2023, partnered with the Provost Marshal Office (PMO) to create a Barracks Resource Officer Program. This officer is available after hours to serve as a representative in the barracks complex to deter crime and respond to a crime, including responding to a report of sexual assault. The physical safety measures resulted in an immediate improvement in safety, whereas the impact of the increased personnel after duty hours at the barracks through the Resident Advisor or Barracks Resource Officer Program has been difficult to evaluate because of their implementation during the later part of FY23.

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

The Marine Corps continues to develop a series of asynchronous DSAID training courses which will include a wealth of Service-specific information. These courses will expand SARC's DSAID skills and flatten the learning curve, resulting in improved data quality and increased efficiency. Course deployment will be paired with updates to the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide. Together, these tools will serve as valuable resources and reference materials throughout a SARC's career.

HQMC SAPR reorganized DSAID Primary SARC Location Codes to support improved data granularity and analysis at the O6 command level. This will allow Lead SARC's to maintain better visibility of the data in their AOR, supporting data analysis, trend awareness, and quality assurance.

HQMC PEAR and SAPR are partnering with NORC at the University of Chicago to assess the effectiveness of the SAPR training for new command leadership. NORC is designing a mixed methods pre-post-and-follow-up evaluation to determine the training's effectiveness in affecting change in knowledge, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors regarding sexual assault prevention and response.

A team comprised of HQMC SAPR, PEAR, and FAP personnel will collaborate to spearhead a pilot project focused on teaching healthy relationship skills to Marines to enhance the well-being and resilience of our Service Members. The effort includes implementation and evaluation of the Got Your Back (GYB) relationship intelligence curriculum. The evaluation will assess feasibility and effectiveness of GYB.

Finally, HQMC PEAR is creating a repository of evaluation tools aligned with protective and risk factors to assess whether prevention activities are meeting their targeted objectives.

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:

6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels: How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

NCIS is using a specific project code as a position designator code to track SAPR-funded civilian positions and staffing levels. When it comes to facilitating timely and accurate tracking of workforce levels, NCIS has been utilizing project management and project managers to ensure that workforce staffing levels are reaching the agreed upon end strength in a timely manner.

BUMED routinely collaborates the Tri-service SAMFE Schoolhouse aboard Fort Sam Houston to ensure that all shipbound and deployment-bound SAMFEs can enroll in the initial two-week SAMFE course without any delays. They are always given priority seats for all 11 classes taught during the calendar year.

7. Analytics Discussion

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

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

This section must briefly address each of the following:

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

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Overview of Sexual Assault Reports in the Marine Corps

The Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault in FY23. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reports of sexual assault have remained consistent over time since FY18. Eighty-two percent of reports filed in FY23 were for in-Service incidents, comparable to 78 percent in FY22. The Marine Corps received 13 official reports of retaliation related to Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY23. This number may differ from the final results published by DoD; as of writing this report, we have not received the final retaliation data from DoD SAPRO. Due to the small number of retaliation reports, further details will not be provided.

Data Source. In accordance with the 2009 NDAA, the DoD maintains a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults reports in the military. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is a Service-wide database that relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), HQMC Judge Advocate Division, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). As the system of record for all sexual assault report data in the military, we used DSAID to compile the information in this report.

DSAID data are live and subject to change. While we made every effort to align the current results from previous annual reports, this analytic discussion represents a snapshot in time from the live database. It is possible that some data from sexual assault reports filed in prior years will differ slightly from previously published numbers. In these instances, data are current as of 20 November 2023.

ALL SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS

Reports of Sexual Assault over Time (Metric #11)

In FY23, the Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reported sexual assaults remain rather consistent over time since FY18. The number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports received in FY23 is comparable to FY22 and FY21. Figure 1 shows the number of sexual assaults reported to the Marine Corps from FY08-FY23.

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

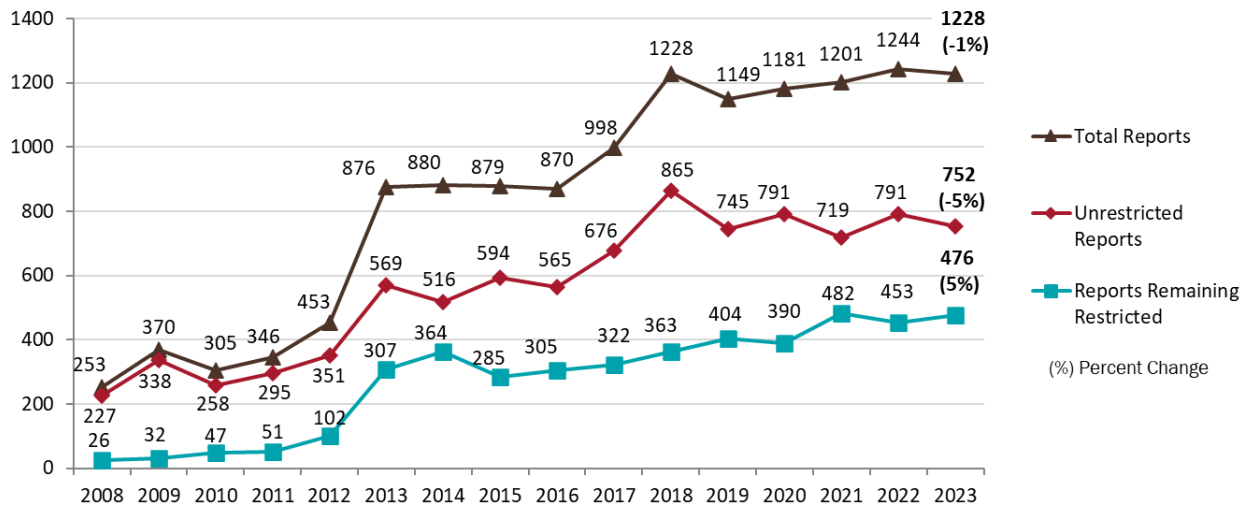


Figure 1. Metric 11: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type (FY08-FY23)

Victim Gender in All Reports

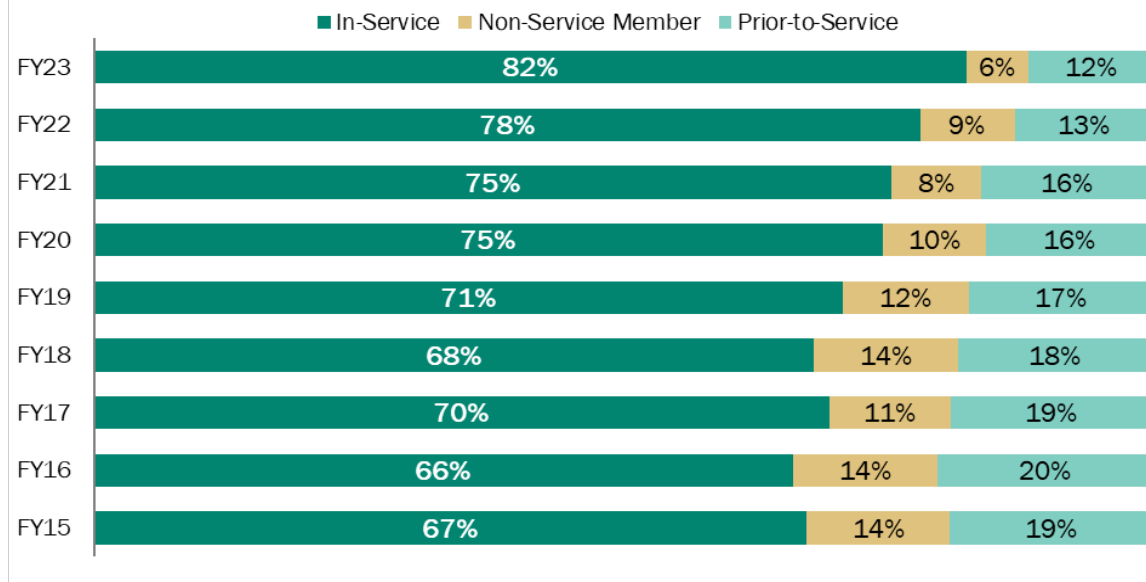
Most victims in FY23 sexual assault reports were women (70 percent), slightly lower than in FY22 (75 percent). The percentage of male victims in reports was slightly higher (30 percent) in FY23 compared to 25 percent in FY22. Men and women file Unrestricted Reports at similar rates overall. Since FY15, 65 percent of women and 64 percent of men reporting a sexual assault to the Marine Corps have done so via an Unrestricted Report. More men reported a sexual assault in FY23 (366) than in any prior year.

Victim Military Status

The Marine Corps offers SAPR services to active duty and reserve members of the military, adult military dependents, and DoD employees and contractors OCONUS. Figure 2 below depicts the proportion of all reports involving a non-Service member victim, Service member victim reporting a prior-to-Service incident, and Service member victim reporting an in-Service incident. Prior-to-Service incidents were comparable in FY23 (12 percent of all reports) to FY22 (13 percent), as were in-Service incidents (82 percent in FY23; 78 percent in FY22).

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

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



NON-MILITARY VICTIMS

Summary of Reports with Non-Military Victims

The Marine Corps received 73 reports of sexual assault involving non-military victims (six percent of all FY23 reports) and Service Member subjects, the lowest since FY14. HQMC SAPR collects data on these reports to capture support services offered to SAPR-eligible civilians (e.g., spouses of Service Members or DoD civilians overseas) and to collect data on Service Member subjects affiliated with the Marine Corps.

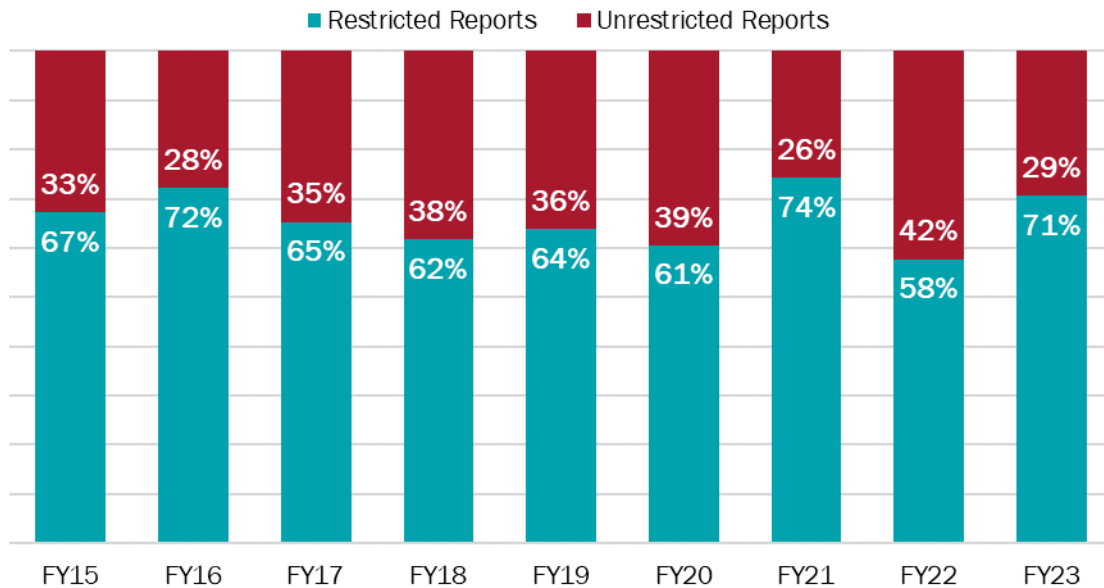
MILITARY VICTIMS REPORTING PRIOR-TO-SERVICE INCIDENTS

Prior-to-Service Incidents

The Marine Corps encourages Service Members to report incidents of sexual assault at any time, regardless of when the incident occurred. Of the 1,228 reports filed in FY23, 143 (12 percent) were for incidents that occurred prior to the victim entering military Service. This is comparable to FY22 (13 percent) and slightly lower than FY16 (20 percent). The Marine Corps consistently has the highest percentage of prior-to-Service reports in the DoD. Among other factors, previous victimization is associated with an increased risk of future sexual violence victimization. The high percentage of prior-to-Service reports may suggest that the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program is building trust with Marines to acknowledge and report their previous experiences with sexual assault.

Most reports of prior-to-Service incidents were filed via the Restricted Report option (71 percent, up from 58 percent in FY22). Many Marines who reported a prior-to-Service sexual assault via the Restricted Reporting option indicated reasons for choosing a Restricted Report such as a desire to avoid retelling their story or that they did not want their command involved. In this way, Restricted Reports are likely an indicator of help-seeking behavior. For many Marines, this may be the first time they have had access to supportive services since they experienced a sexual assault. Figure 3 shows prior-to-Service incidents by report type over time.

Figure 3. Most Prior-to-Service Incidents are Restricted Reports



VICTIMS WITH REPORTS OF IN-SERVICE INCIDENTS

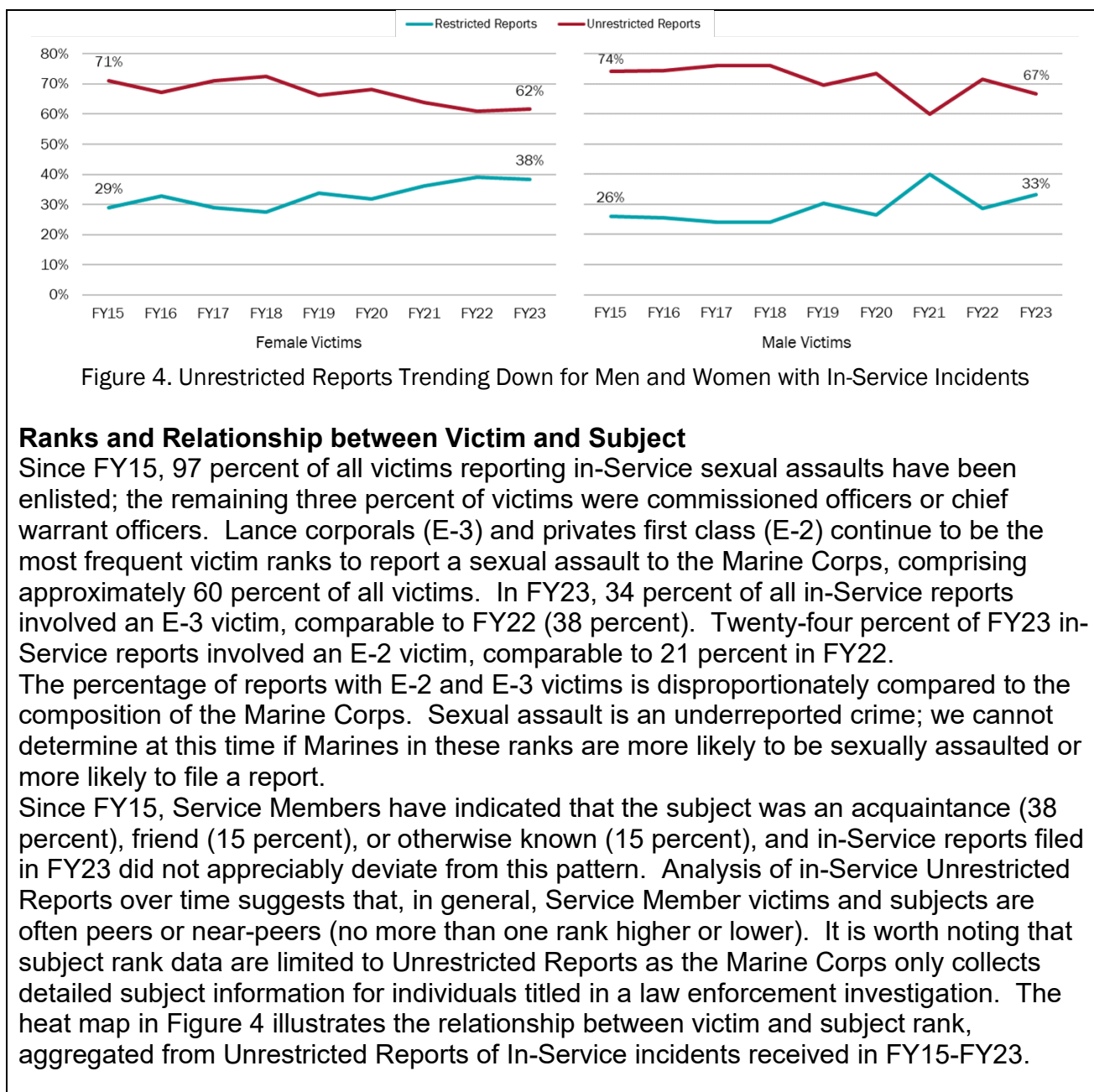
Report Type

As in previous years, the majority of reports the Marine Corps received were for incidents occurring during a Service member's time in the military. The proportion of FY23 in-Service incidents reported via the Unrestricted Reporting option (63 percent) was comparable to FY22 (64 percent).

Victim Demographics for In-Service Incidents

Thirty-two percent of the victims in FY23 in-Service incidents were men, slightly higher than to 27 percent in FY22. The proportion of men electing an Unrestricted Report for in-Service incidents has decreased slightly in FY23 (67 percent) as compared to FY15 (74 percent).

Since FY15, the percentage of women electing Restricted Reporting for in-Service incidents has risen steadily. While little change is noticeable from year to year, the change overall from FY15 (29 percent) to FY23 (38 percent) and the relative decrease in Unrestricted Reports (71 percent in FY15, 62 percent in FY23) is worth noting. The Marine Corps encourages all victims of sexual assault to seek support services in the way that is most beneficial for them. Figure 4 shows in-Service incidents by victim gender and report type over time.



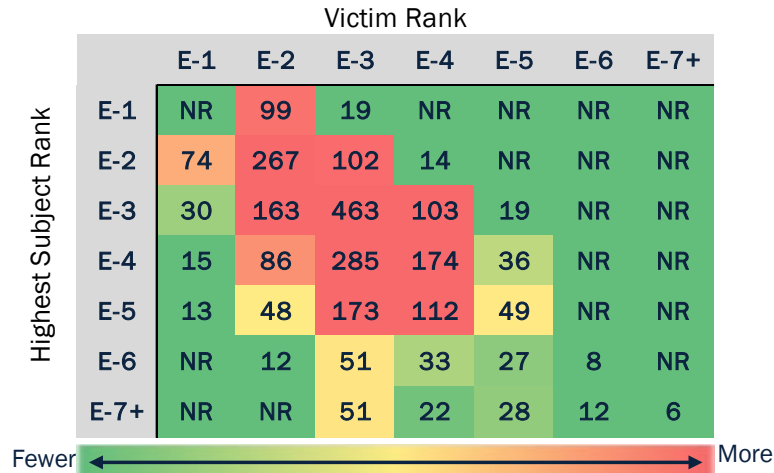


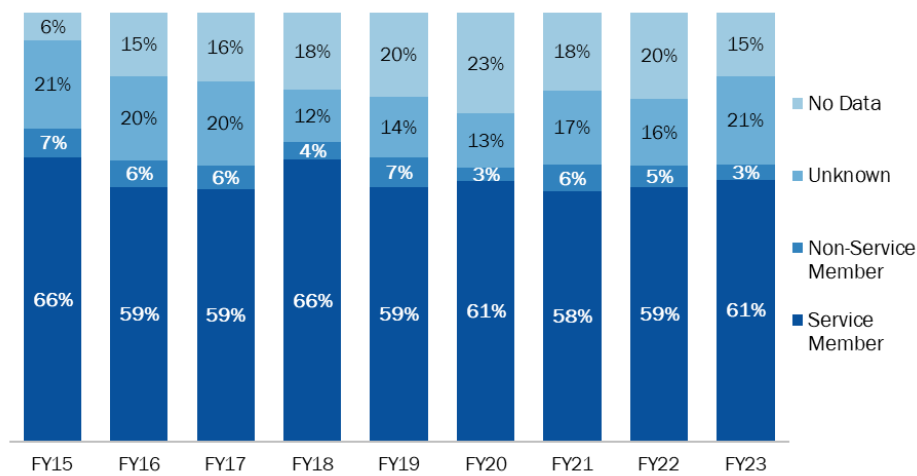
Figure 5. Service Member Victims and Subjects are Often Peers or Near-Peers (FY15-FY23)

Incident Details

Incident data rely on information voluntarily provided by the victim to the SARC, SAPR VA, or law enforcement. While the Marine Corps maintains high standards of data quality and makes every effort to ensure that data are correct and complete, SARCs and SAPR VAs do not interview victims for the purpose of data collection.

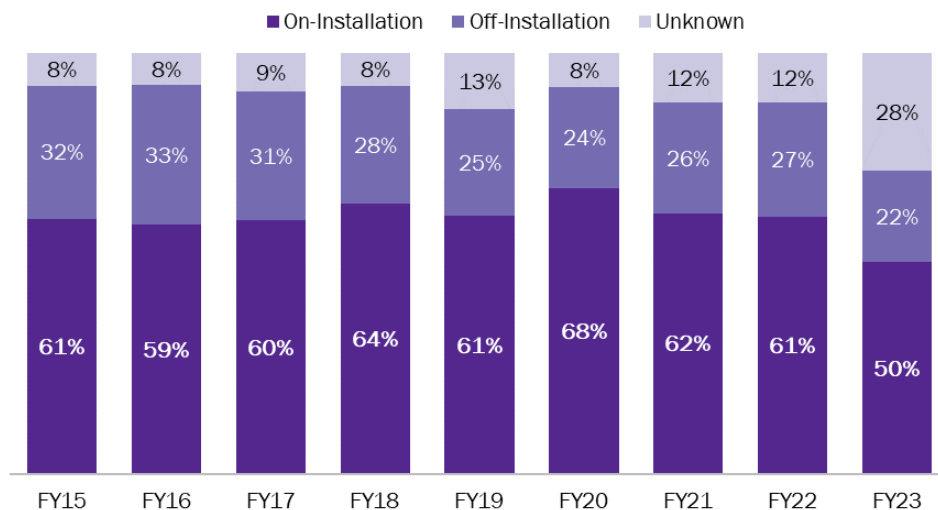
In FY23, 61 percent of all in-Service reports were Service member-on-Service member incidents (that is, incidents involving a Service member victim and at least one Service member subject). Despite some slight annual variation, this has remained consistent since FY15 (66 percent). Figure 6 includes additional details. Subject demographic data are limited to Unrestricted Reports involving individuals subject-titled in a law enforcement investigation, or Restricted Reports in which the victim voluntarily disclosed information about the subject. In the chart below, *Unknown* indicates that the victim did not know or did not disclose the subject's identity in a Restricted Report or reflects that law enforcement did not identify a subject by name. *No Data* refers to Unrestricted Reports for which law enforcement did not title a subject at all.

Figure 6. Most Subjects in In-Service Incidents are Service Members



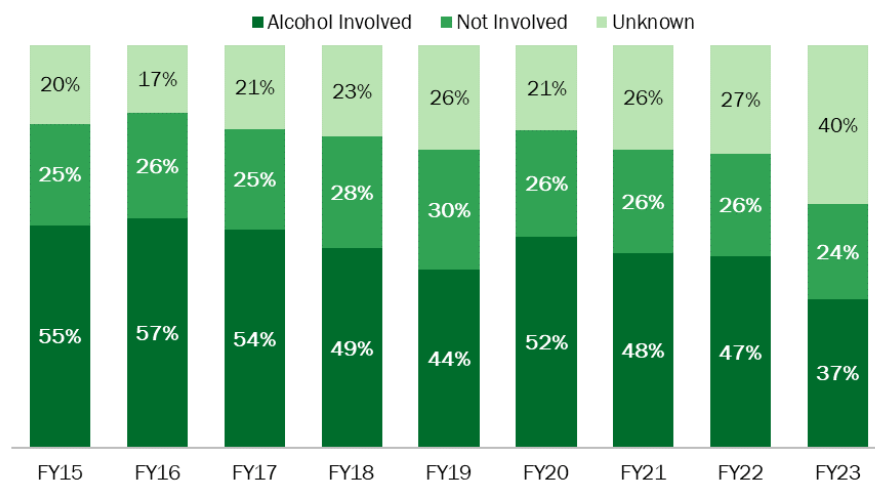
Fifty percent of the in-Service incidents reported in FY23 occurred on a military installation or ship. This is lower than prior years (e.g., 61 percent in FY22) and is largely accounted for by an increase in reports for which the incident location was not identified (28 percent in FY23; 12 percent in FY22). At this time, the Marine Corps cannot determine the cause or meaningfulness of this deviation from prior year incident location data. Figure 7 provides incident location for in-Service incidents from FY15 through FY23.

Figure 7. In-Service Incident Location Consistent Prior to FY23



Alcohol involvement is indicated by a single, self-report item in DSAID. A yes for this data point signals that alcohol was used by the subject, victim, or both. It cannot reveal who was drinking or under what circumstances, nor does it indicate intoxication or alcohol misuse on the part of the victim or subject. As Figure 8 illustrates, alcohol involvement in FY23 (37 percent) is lower than any previous year. This is associated with a corresponding increase in unknown response (40 percent in FY23).

Figure 8. Unknown Alcohol Involvement for In-Service Reports Higher in FY23

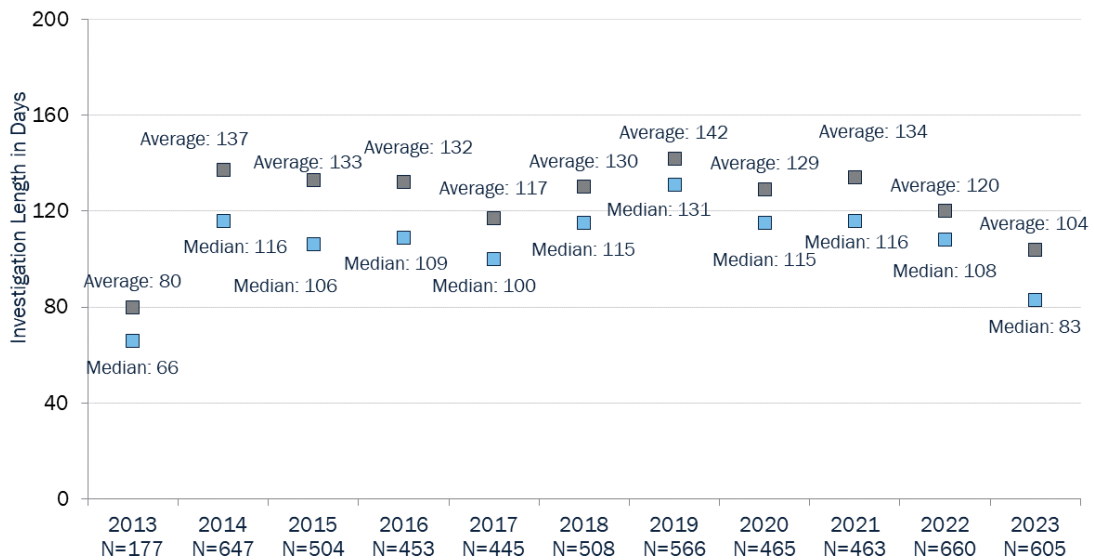


LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DISPOSITION

Investigations (Non-Metric #6)

NCIS completed 562 investigations for Marine Corps Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault in FY23. These investigations may have been initiated in FY23 or in a previous year. The median length of an NCIS investigation was 83 days, down from FY22 (108). Figure 9 includes median and average investigation length for NCIS investigations from FY13-FY22.

Figure 9. Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length (FY13-FY23)



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

In FY23, 15 victims declined to participate in the military judicial action. Figure 10 displays the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate in the military justice process from FY09-FY23 (Metric #7).

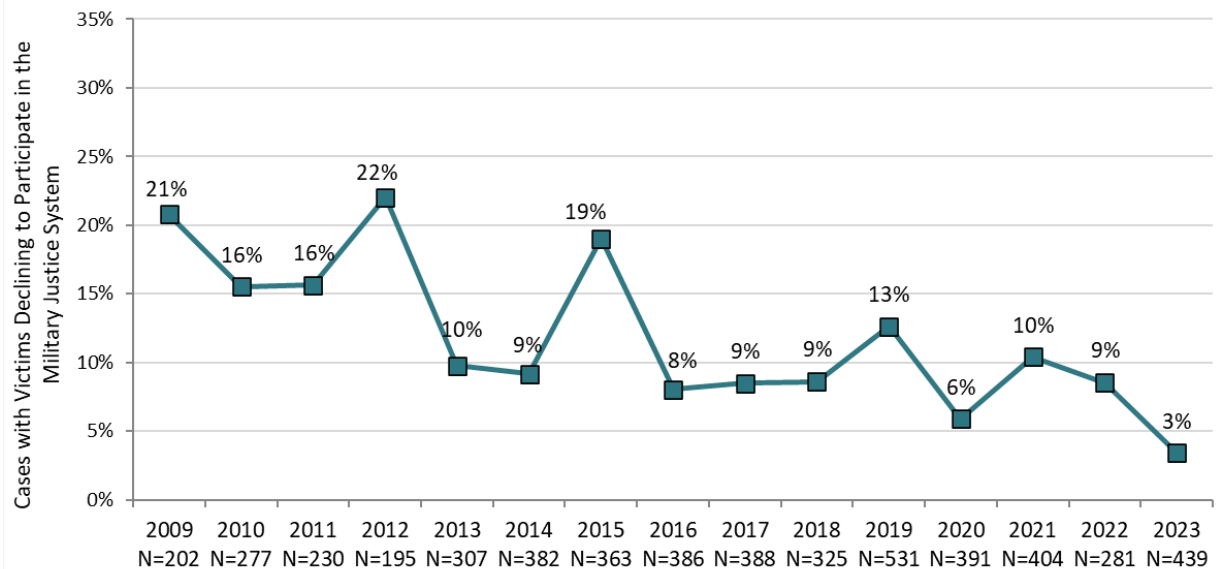
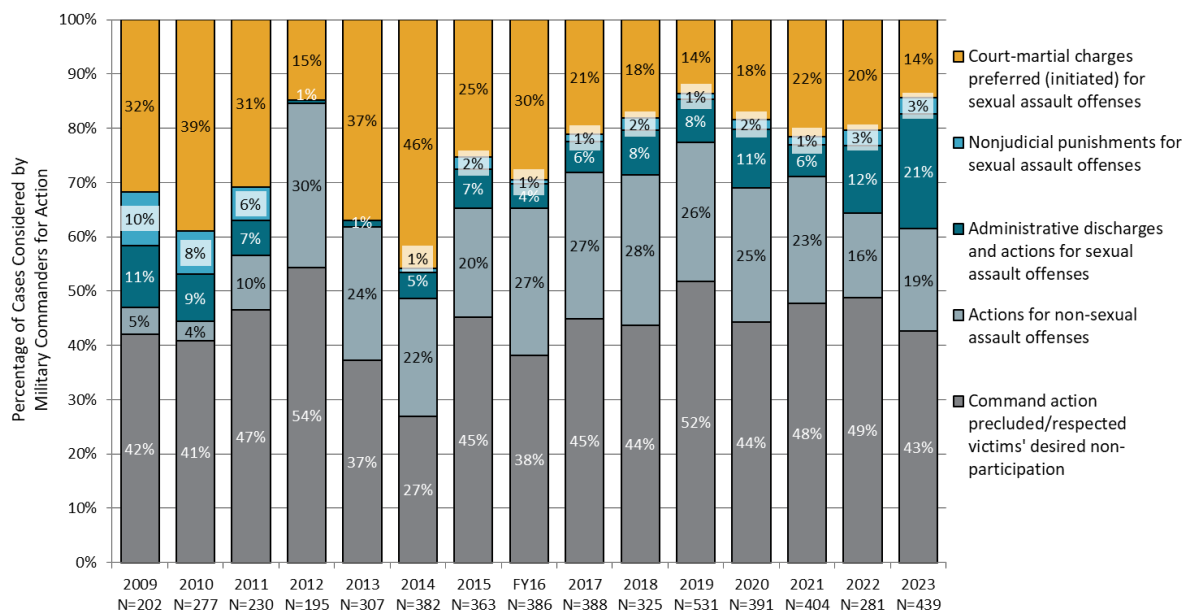


Figure 10. Metric 7: Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

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

The Marine Corps reported disposition information for 495 subjects of investigations in FY23, which includes cases reported in FY23 and previous years. Of these, there was sufficient evidence to support command action in 252 cases. Sexual assault charges were substantiated in 169 of those cases, resulting in 63 court-martial preferrals, 13 non-judicial punishments (NJPs), 77 administrative discharges, and 16 other adverse administrative actions. Figure 11 shows command actions taken for military subjects in FY23 (Non-Metric #1).

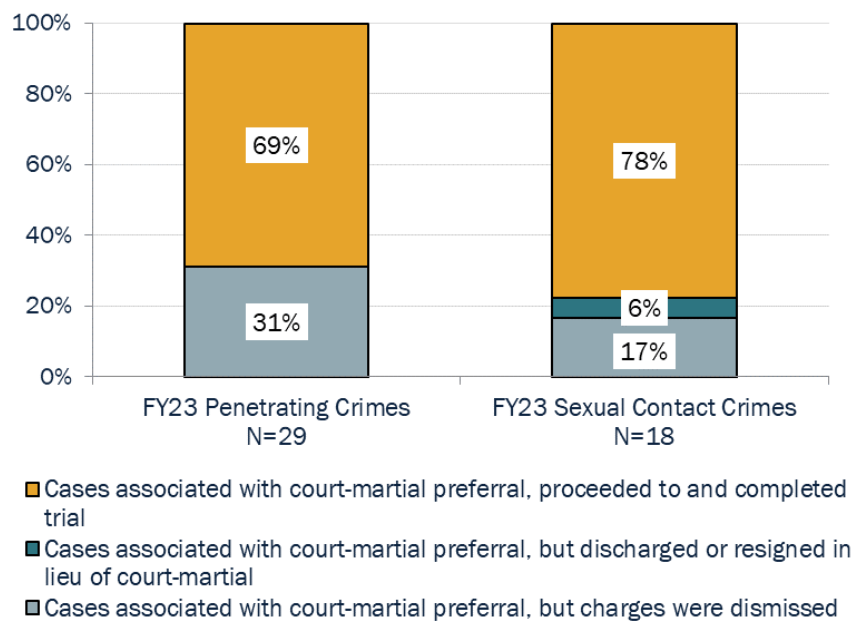
Figure 11. Non-Metric 1: FY23 Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders Under DoD Legal Authority



Courts-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY23, 34 cases proceeded to trial involving at least one charged sexual assault offense. In 25 of those cases, the subject was convicted of at least one charge (though not necessarily a sexual assault). Figure 12 depicts court-martial actions by crime charged (penetrating sexual assault or sexual contact crime; Non-Metric #2).

Figure 12. Non-Metric 2: FY23 Sexual Assault Courts-Martial with Actions Completed



VICTIM SERVICES

Summary of Victim Referrals

Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs offered over 8,000 referrals for Service Member victims filing Restricted and Unrestricted Reports in FY23, with about 45% of these for SAPR VA services. Victims with in-Service reports received an average of seven referrals per case. This may be a low estimate; referrals categorized as “Other” support types have been excluded from this analysis, as most of these document recurrent safety assessments without identified concerns. Because victim choice is the driving force of SAPR services, it is likely that not all offered referrals were accepted. Figure 13 below displays the referrals offered to Service Member victims in prior-to-Service and in-Service incidents reported in FY23, excluding “Other” support types.

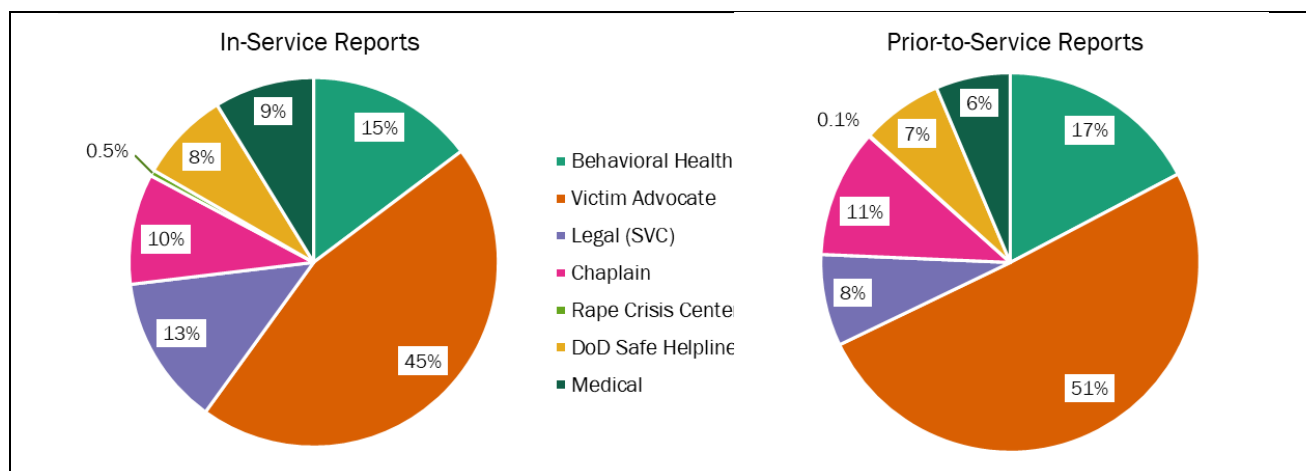


Figure 13. Referrals Offered to Military Victims in FY23 Reports (Excluding “Other”)

Other Services

The Marine Corps received 93 expedited transfer requests from Marines and eligible dependents with Unrestricted Reports in FY23, about the same as FY22 (91) and lower than 110 in FY18. These expedited transfer requests could be associated with Unrestricted Reports filed in FY23 or in a previous year. The Marine Corps continued efforts to improve leadership understanding of the regulations, policies, and processes associated with this critical support service. It is possible that Commanders are using alternate means to support victims’ individual recovery process, such as internal moves within the unit or moving the subject instead of the victim.

Of the 93 requests for expedited transfers in FY23, 88 were approved by the victim’s Commander. Four victims withdrew their request after approval was granted and were therefore not transferred; 84 expedited transfers were transferred as approved.

7.2 Personnel Support: Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active-Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB’s response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	5	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	13	0
Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	0	52
Civilian SARCs (full-time)	See above.	49	0
Lead SARCs (full-time)	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	10	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC and are certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.	0	1286
Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)	See above.	21	0
Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	See above.	0	0

Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	327	23
Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	204	410
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	6	120

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		729
# Service Member Victims		660
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		69
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		729
# Service Member on Service Member		350
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		69
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		137
# Relevant Data Not Available		169
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		729
# On military installation		338
# Off military installation		147
# Unidentified location		249
# Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports		660
# Army Victims		0
# Navy Victims		28
# Marine Corps Victims		632
# Air Force Victims		0
# Space Force Victims		0
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		729
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		687
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		235
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		452
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		3
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		39
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		4
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		10
# Victims - Other		25
# All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		570
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		94
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		476
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	729	660
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	231	210
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	107	93
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	77	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	179	164
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	100	93
# Relevant Data Not Available	35	32
Time of sexual assault	729	660
# Midnight to 6 am	207	186
# 6 am to 6 pm	111	98
# 6 pm to midnight	226	207
# Unknown	149	138
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	31
Day of sexual assault	729	660
# Sunday	98	84
# Monday	94	89
# Tuesday	59	55
# Wednesday	58	51
# Thursday	83	75
# Friday	132	119
# Saturday	170	155
# Relevant Data Not Available	35	32

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	225	119	4	6	30	116	1	169	729		
	# Service Member on Service Member	209	117	4	5	4	10	1	350		
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	64	1	0	1	0	5	0	69		
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4		
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	35	102	0	137		
	# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	169		
FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY23	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
D1.	44	0	166	0	5	195	0	0	16	303	729
# Service Member on Service Member	16	0	72	0	2	130	0	0	7	115	350
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	18	0	14	0	2	18	0	0	1	32	69
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	7	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	7	65	137
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	0	29	0	3	10	0	0	1	95	169
D2.	34	0	159	0	3	177	0	0	15	272	660
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	31	0	109	0	3	105	0	0	13	183	438
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	50	0	2	77	0	0	5	57	222
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		FY23 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during FY23		621
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		418
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		203
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		542
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		366
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		341
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		3
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		167
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		2
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		605
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		22
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		29
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		553
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		391
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		360
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		31
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		7
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		148
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		654
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		9
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		564
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		536
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		28
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		81
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	5
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	5
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	5
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)												
F1. Gender of Victims	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# Male	3	0	27	0	2	88	0	0	3	48	171	
# Female	46	0	167	0	3	154	0	0	12	106	488	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# 0-15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	
# 16-19	16	0	66	0	4	85	0	0	6	47	221	
# 20-24	20	0	78	0	1	113	0	0	9	54	275	
# 25-34	4	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	0	17	73	
# 35-49	2	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	15	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	7	0	19	0	0	11	0	0	0	31	68	
F3. Victim Type	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# Service Member	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# DoD Civilian	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# US Civilian	13	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	1	17	73	
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# E1-E4	29	0	144	0	5	193	0	0	14	110	495	
# E5-E9	4	0	16	0	0	23	0	0	0	18	60	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	3	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	8	28	
# Marines	31	0	160	0	5	212	0	0	14	127	549	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# Active Duty	33	0	159	0	5	215	0	0	14	123	549	
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	28	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23										FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# Male	39	0	132	0	3	154	0	0	8	65	401
# Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
# Unknown	10	0	45	0	0	44	0	0	4	44	147
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	6	0	21	0	1	35	0	0	1	19	83
# 20-24	24	0	72	0	2	66	0	0	5	24	103
# 25-34	8	0	33	0	0	35	0	0	2	13	91
# 35-49	1	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	27
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	0	47	0	0	48	0	0	4	48	157
G3. Subject Type	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# Service Member	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	10	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	4	46	146
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# E1-E4	26	0	95	0	3	106	0	0	6	45	281
# E5-E9	10	0	30	0	0	41	0	0	2	15	86
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	26
# Marines	32	0	122	0	3	145	0	0	7	58	368
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# Active Duty	35	0	125	0	3	150	0	0	8	60	391
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	558	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	659
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	265	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	427
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	13	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	9		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	54		
# Unknown Offenders	48	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	26
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	6	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	20
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	105	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	7	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	93		
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	7
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	5	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	61
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
		# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	438	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	486
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	69		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	69	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	69
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	19	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	22
# 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	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	14
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		63
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		15
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		48
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		13
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		34
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		9
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		25
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		25
# Subjects receiving confinement		20
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		17
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		15
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		8
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		4
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23		13
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		10
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		3
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		3
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		1
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		16
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		61
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		28
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		7
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		5
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		11

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		11
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		7
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		2
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		4
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		4
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		4
# Subjects receiving confinement		3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		4
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		24
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		21
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		21
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		21
# 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		18
# Subjects receiving extra duty		10
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		10
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		8
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY23 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		33

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	570
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	567
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	94
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	94
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	476
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	473
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	476
# Service Member on Service Member	280
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	103
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	90
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	476
# On military installation	190
# Off military installation	193
# Unidentified location	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	476
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	48
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	36
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	84
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	117
# Relevant Data Not Available	104
Time of sexual assault incident	476
# Midnight to 6 am	80
# 6 am to 6 pm	60
# 6 pm to midnight	165
# Unknown	167
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Day of sexual assault incident	476
# Sunday	50
# Monday	47
# Tuesday	36
# Wednesday	42
# Thursday	32
# Friday	66
# Saturday	98
# Relevant Data Not Available	105
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	473
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	24
# Marines Victims	447
# Air Force Victims	1
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY23 Totals
Gender of Victims		476
# Male		140
# Female		336
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		476
# 0-15		45
# 16-19		178
# 20-24		187
# 25-34		53
# 35-49		4
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		9
Grade of Service Member Victims		473
# E1-E4		379
# E5-E9		71
# WO1-WO5		2
# O1-O3		15
# O4-O10		6
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		473
# Active Duty		463
# Reserve (Activated)		10
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		476
# Service Member		473
# DoD-Civilian		
# DoD-Contractor		
# Other US Government-Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		3
# Foreign-National		
# Foreign-Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		101
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		66
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		34
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY23 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		42.21276596
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		63.12334271
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		2
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23		FY23 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23		23
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		22
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

MARINE CORPS FY23 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 MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY23 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	5614	
# Medical	413	
# Behavioral Health	643	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	673	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	420	
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate	960	
# DoD Safe Helpline	382	
# Other	2101	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	355	
# Medical	13	
# Behavioral Health	54	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	11	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7	
# Rape Crisis Center	33	
# Victim Advocate	62	
# Dead End Victims	180	
# Other	59	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	1	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	42	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		
# FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)' AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS' UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY23 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders Issued during FY23	105	
# 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 or the Victim		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	10	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	7	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	74	Victim is pending OCHP action
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	4	No transfer report determination or a sexual assault
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY23 TOTALS	No suitable billets available within MOS and victim's stated PCS preferences
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		Power alleged offender arrested
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	3824	
# Medical	258	
# Behavioral Health	490	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	288	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	335	
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate	930	
# DoD Safe Helpline	257	
# Other	1264	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	173	
# Medical	5	
# Behavioral Health	37	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	13	
# Victim Advocate	36	
# Dead End Victims	81	
# Other	39	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	0	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	135
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	5
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	33
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	135
# Male	4
# Female	118
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	135
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	5
# 20-24	16
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	92
D4. Non-Service Member Type	135
# DoD Civilian	4
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	73
# Foreign National	5
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	53
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	243
# Medical	12
# Behavioral Health	14
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	46
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Other	120
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	135
# Medical	11
# Behavioral Health	8
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	47
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	9
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY23 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	8
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	7
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	7
# Male	0
# Female	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	7
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	66
# Medical	5
# Behavioral Health	10
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	19
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY23 Totals
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		1
# Service Member Victims		1
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		1
# Service Member on Service Member		1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		1
# On military installation		1
# Off military installation		0
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		1
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		1
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		0
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		1
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		3
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		3
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23		FY23 Totals
		FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		1
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Time of sexual assault		1
# Midnight to 6 am		0
# 6 am to 6 pm		0
# 6 pm to midnight		1
# Unknown		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Day of sexual assault		1
# Sunday		1
# Monday		0
# Tuesday		0
# Wednesday		0
# Thursday		0
# Friday		0
# Saturday		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Sunday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Notes: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during FY23		1
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		1
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		0
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Deployment Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 Totals	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available		
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	1	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	1
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# 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	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	0		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	3
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	3
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	3
# Service Member on Service Member	3
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	3
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	3
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	3
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	1
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	3
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	1
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	3
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
Gender of Victims		3
# Male		1
# Female		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		3
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		0
# 20-24		1
# 25-34		2
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		3
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		3
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		0
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		3
# Active Duty		3
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		3
# Service Member		3
# DoD-Civilian		0
# DoD-Contractor		0
# Other US Government-Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign-National		0
# Foreign-Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23		0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY23 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		3
Afghanistan		1
Bahrain		1
Bulgaria		0
Djibouti		0
Estonia		0
Iraq		1
Jordan		0
Kosovo		0
Kuwait		0
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Niger		0
Poland		0
Qatar		0
Romania		0
Saudi Arabia		0
Syria		0
Turkey		0
Uae		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DAI FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY23 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	25
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	15
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	37
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	21
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

[illegible]

No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex-Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	NCIS	N/A	N/A	Military	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	SNM stated the alleged offender of her original case had vandalized her car, put sugar in the gas tank and is receiving phone calls stating "leave him alone" and hanging up. Per NCIS, no suspect was identified in connection with the theft and vandalism.