



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
**SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**



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PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

FEB 24 2021

The Honorable Jack Reed
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department's report responding to section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364), which requires an annual report for each Academic Program Year (APY) on the effectiveness of the policies, training, and procedures of the Military Service Academies (MSA) regarding sexual harassment and sexual violence involving personnel, and assessing the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy, is enclosed.

The Department of Defense (DoD) remains committed to providing Congress with accurate assessments of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the MSAs. On September 17, 2020, we informed the Committees on Armed Services of the House and Senate that due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and related challenges, including the interruption of the academic school year, the Department postponed administering the scientific Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) Survey that estimates the prevalence rate of sexual assault and sexual harassment involving cadets and midshipmen, and assesses aspects of academy climate. The SAGR is typically administered in-person to achieve maximum participation, thereby preserving its ability to accurately measure trends and track progress within the relatively small academy populations.

The enclosed "Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the MSAs, APY 2019-2020" examines each academy's programmatic self-assessments, compliance inspections executed by the Military Departments, and DoD's evaluation of academy prevention efforts assembled from academy prevention self-assessments, and data on reported cases of sexual harassment and sexual assault involving MSA students.

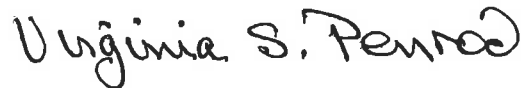
This year's report finds an overall decrease in the reporting of sexual harassment complaints and total number of sexual assaults reported. A scientific explanation for the decrease in sexual harassment complaints and sexual assault reporting is not available due to the postponed administration of the SAGR survey. Each Academy is compliant with Department and Service SAPR and Military Equal Opportunity policies.

The Academies continue to make meaningful progress in developing and executing programs focused on preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment on their campuses. Each academy reports taking steps to improve student culture, encourage sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting, and support Service members who report sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Despite this progress, cadets and midshipmen remain at risk for sexual assault and sexual harassment. DoD and the Academies are working to institutionalize program evaluation methods to promote maximum efficacy of prevention efforts, peer-led programs, and victim assistance initiatives.

Thank you for your continued strong support for our Service members. I am sending a similar letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Virginia S. Penrod". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name "Virginia" being the most prominent part of the signature.

Virginia S. Penrod
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable James M. Inhofe
Ranking Member



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

FEB 24 2021

The Honorable Adam Smith
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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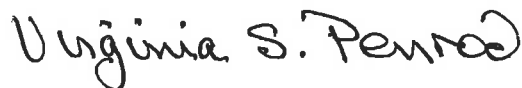
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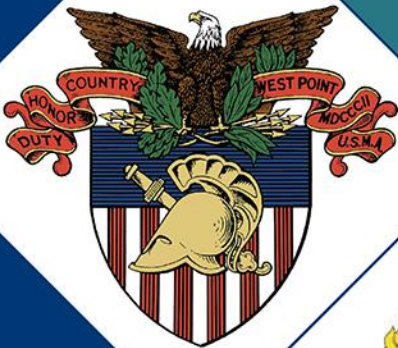
Virginia S. Penrod
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Mike D. Rogers
Ranking Member

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies

Academic Program Year 2019 – 2020





Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2019-2020

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$343,000 in Academic Program Year 2019-2020. This includes \$154,000 in expenses and \$189,000 in DoD labor.

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Appendix B: Navy Self-Assessment of the United States Naval Academy

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Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Appendix E: Aggregate Data Matrices and Military Service Academy Case Synopses

Appendix F: Department of Defense Memorandum to Congress: September 17, 2020

Appendix G: List of Acronyms

Reporting Requirement

- Congress requires the Department to assess the Academies on issues such as effectiveness of sexual harassment and sexual violence policies, training, and procedures. This year, it accomplished this by examining each Academy's programmatic self-assessments, sexual assault and harassment reporting data, compliance inspections executed by the Military Departments, and the Department's evaluation of academy prevention efforts gleaned from academy prevention self-assessments.

What We Learned

- The coronavirus pandemic prevented the assessment of sexual assault prevalence, which is collected via in-person survey.
- Overall, the number of sexual assault reports decreased compared to the previous Academic Program Year, with most of the decrease in reporting coming from the United States Military Academy. The reason for this decrease is unclear, as the Department did not administer a scientific prevalence survey this year.

Continued on the following page

Executive Summary

This year's report provides an update on the Military Service Academies' efforts to combat sexual assault and sexual harassment. The report also includes data on sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting and the status of efforts to prevent and respond to these matters during Academic Program Year 2019-2020.

Challenges During the Coronavirus Pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic affected normal operations at the Military Service Academies. Academy leaders suspended in-person classes in mid-March 2020 for the remainder of the semester and initiated online distance learning. Superintendents canceled or considerably altered most academy activities, which included holding graduations virtually and postponing commissioning ceremonies.

Activities canceled by the Department included administering the Department's in-person anonymous scientific Service Academy Gender Relations Survey. The survey estimates the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment amongst cadets and midshipmen and assesses aspects of academy climate. The Department administers this survey in-person to ensure anonymity and comparable results with prior years' estimates. Due to the early dismissal of cadets and midshipmen, the survey could not be accomplished in Academic Program Year 2019-2020. As a result, this report does not include survey estimates of sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence. A memo from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to members of Congress, dated September 17, 2020, further details the rationale behind this decision (Appendix F).

The Department annually assesses the Military Service Academies' programs that address sexual harassment and sexual assault through oversight activities and data collection. Assessments for Academic Program Years that begin in odd-numbered years, as in this year's report, include Academy programmatic and prevention self-assessments and sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting data.

- Compliance assessments of each Academy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office revealed high levels of compliance, with actions being taken to correct areas out of compliance.
- The Academies initiated implementation of the Department's findings from the 2019 baseline prevention assessment.
- The Academies continued to develop peer-led programs to encourage reporting and help-seeking behaviors.

The complete report is available online at <https://www.sapr.mil>

In the Academic Program Year 2018-2019 report, the Department developed and provided a list of directives to be accomplished in Academic Program Year 2019-2020. The Academies concurred with the directives and began implementation in Academic Program Year 2019-2020. The Academies' progress on those directives is assessed in this report. Specifically, each Academy agreed to continue developing peer-led programs that discourage inappropriate student conduct and encourage reporting behavior, as well as completing a manpower analysis in reference to the Academies' prevention efforts, amongst others. Analysis of the Academies' programmatic self-assessments (i.e., assessments of student culture, reporting policies, and victim assistance activities) detail specific actions to fulfill these directives. Specifics on each directive and actions taken in response are addressed in this report.

Focus Areas for This Assessment

This report provides the Department's assessment of the Academies' current sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response efforts from June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020. As such, the report focuses primarily on the Academies' strengths and challenges in the following areas:

- Efforts to Reduce and Stop Sexual Assault
- Sexual Harassment Reporting and Student Culture
- Sexual Assault Reporting
- Victim Assistance and Other Resources

Efforts to Reduce and Stop Sexual Assault

The Prevention Plan of Action, published in April 2019, continues to guide Department efforts to reduce and stop sexual assault, both in the force writ large and at the Academies. In Academic Program Year 2018-2019, the Department completed a baseline assessment of prevention efforts and found the Academies were in an early phase of prevention capability. In Academic Program Year 2019-2020, the Academies began developing their comprehensive approach to sexual assault prevention, examined current manpower for prevention-related activities, provided initial onboarding training to both staff and peer leaders, and established an integrating body for prevention efforts. This year's assessment found the Military Service Academies' prevention capabilities demonstrated some progress, collectively putting them in an "early to intermediate" phase of development. The Academies have also initiated evaluation efforts and leadership support for prevention continues to broaden across all leadership levels. Advances in prevention will need to continue and become institutionalized in order to realize and sustain positive changes.

Sexual Harassment Reporting and Student Culture

The number of sexual harassment complaints decreased at all three Academies in 2019-2020 compared with previous Academic Program Years. However, the reason for the decrease

is unclear, as the Department did not administer a scientific prevalence survey this year. The Department received 12 complaints of sexual harassment from a cadet or midshipman, a decrease from 17 complaints received the year prior. To promote healthy student culture on campus, all Academies employ groups of peer influencers capable of discouraging counterproductive behaviors and attitudes. This year, the Academies updated their peer helping programs by enhancing training for volunteer cadets and midshipmen. The Academies also agreed to pilot climate assessment initiatives to improve cadet and midshipman peer leader engagement to address misconduct. All three Academies reported taking steps on this initiative, but none fully implemented the initiatives.

Sexual Assault Reporting

The number of sexual assault reports made by and against cadets and midshipmen decreased in the last year, with the greatest reduction in reporting occurring at the United States Military Academy. However, as the Department did not administer a scientific prevalence survey this year, the reason for the decrease is unclear. This year, the Department received 129 reports of sexual assault involving a cadet or midshipman as a victim¹ and/or alleged perpetrator², a decrease from 149 reports received the year prior. Specifically, reports decreased by 20 at the United States Military Academy, increased by 3 at the United States Naval Academy, and decreased by 3 at the United States Air Force Academy. When refining these numbers to assess only reports involving cadets and midshipmen as victims, a similar decrease was observed (122 cadet/midshipman victim reports last year; 88 victim reports this year).

Victim Assistance and Other Resources

When a sexual assault is reported, policy requires that sexual assault responders offer victims trauma-informed, gender-responsive recovery services and reporting options. The Academies reported continuity of services for those with open sexual assault cases and offered comprehensive, remote response resources for cadets and midshipmen to leverage while residing off-campus. In Academic Program Year 2019-2020, cadets and midshipmen made 45 entries in the CATCH a Serial Offender Program, which the Academies publicized on campus throughout the year. The Academies also improved their peer helping groups by specifically gearing their training towards better supporting peers who report having experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment and connecting them with reporting options and resources.

Way Forward

The Academies continue to make meaningful progress in developing and executing programs focused on preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment on their campuses. Each Academy reports taking steps to improve student culture, encourage greater sexual

¹ Use of the term “victim(s)” as used throughout this report does not convey any legal conclusion that an allegation, incident or event has been substantiated and does not convey any presumption of the guilt or innocence of the alleged offender(s)/perpetrator(s)/subject(s).

² Use of the term “perpetrator(s) or “offender(s) or “subject(s)” throughout this report is not intended to convey any presumption of the guilt or innocence of the alleged offender(s)/perpetrator(s)/subjects until the allegation is investigated and adjudicated.

assault and sexual harassment reporting, and support Service members who report sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Despite this progress, cadets and midshipmen remain at risk for sexual assault and sexual harassment. The Department and the Academies are working to institutionalize program evaluation methods to promote maximum efficacy of prevention efforts, peer-led programs, and victim assistance initiatives.

Sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at the Academies. We must continue to stay vigilant in our efforts to prevent and eradicate these behaviors to ensure our future military leaders' safety.



Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) annually assesses the Military Service Academies' (MSA) programs that address sexual assault and sexual harassment, pursuant of §532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364). This report fulfills the requirement as it reviews the effectiveness of the Academies' policies, training, and procedures regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault for cadets and midshipmen at the United States Military Academy (USMA), United States Naval Academy (USNA), and the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA). The Department receives these reports from several sources, including academy students and non-academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, adult military dependents).

Among other programmatic and prevention-related assessments, this report assesses the MSAs' compliance with DoD and Military Service sexual assault and sexual harassment policies. Compliance reports for each Academy are enclosed in Appendices A, B, and C. Detailed statistical data and respective analyses from Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020 (APY 19-20) are located in Appendices D and E.

Challenges Resulting from the Coronavirus Pandemic

Impact on the Military Service Academies

The coronavirus pandemic impacted normal operations at the Military Service Academies. Academy leaders suspended in-person classes in mid-March 2020 for the remainder of the semester and initiated online physical distance learning. Daily routines, class schedules, and programs halted while most cadets and midshipmen were on spring break. In consultation with the Department and medical professionals, academy leaders extended spring break until the Academies could initiate online distance learning and begin an orderly, early dismissal of students from campus. Leaders canceled or postponed most academy activities, including graduations and commissioning ceremonies.

Impact on the Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

While the DoD shifted to full-time telework wherever possible, pandemic response procedures curtailed many activities requiring travel and in-person meetings. Among these activities was the administration of the *Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR)* survey by the Office of People Analytics (OPA). Conducted biennially, the survey estimates the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment, factors that affect reporting, and other aspects of academy climate. Academy assessments that begin in odd-numbered APYs, as in this year's report, traditionally include survey results.

As in previous years, to maintain consistency of measurement, the Department had scheduled the *SAGR* at each Academy in late March and early April of 2020. However, the Department could not conduct the survey due to travel restrictions and dismissals from campus subsequent to coronavirus pandemic response measures. In-person administration of the survey is required to align trends with prior years' results, obtain high response rates, and assure cadets and midshipmen of their responses' anonymity. A memo addressed to members of Congress further detailing this Department decision dated September 17, 2020, is located in Appendix F.

Focus Areas

The APY 19-20 report provides the Department's assessment of the Academies' current sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response programming and systems from June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020. The present assessment includes compliance inspections overseen by each of the Military Departments and the Department's assessment of academy prevention efforts based on the Academies' self-assessments. This report focuses primarily on the strengths and challenges of the Academies in the following areas:

- Efforts to Reduce and Stop Sexual Assault
- Sexual Harassment Reporting and Student Culture
- Sexual Assault Reporting
- Victim Assistance and Other Resources

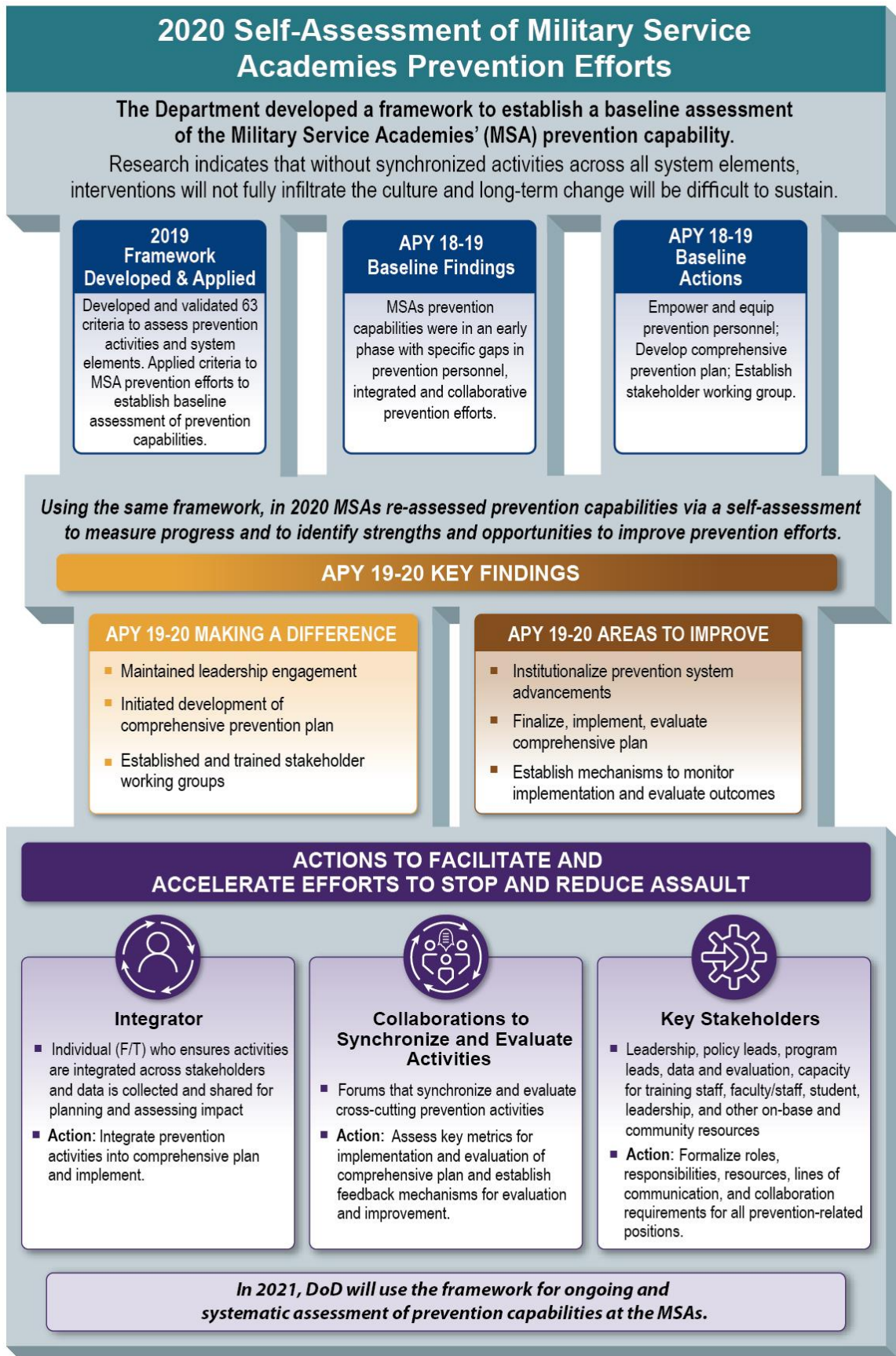
Efforts to Reduce and Stop Sexual Assault

Prevention Framework

The Department issued the Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) in April 2019 to help drive demonstrable, measurable, and sustainable reductions in sexual assault throughout the military. The PPoA outlines the way ahead for the prevention of sexual assault within the DoD. To aid in executing the PPoA, the Department developed the Prevention Evaluation Framework, which outlines the research-based best practices for prevention and standards for performance in military communities.

In 2019, the Department conducted a baseline assessment of the Academies using the Prevention Evaluation Framework and outlined courses of action to achieve certain objectives based on the findings. In APY 19-20, the Academies initiated actions to achieve the objectives, and in summer 2020, they conducted a self-assessment, once again using the Framework to assess progress. Following a review of actions taken, the Department provided each Academy with additional guidance to continue advancing their sexual assault prevention capabilities. In this process, the key findings from the 2019 baseline and 2020 self-assessment are outlined in Figure 1. Overall, Academies are in the "early" to "intermediate" phases of prevention capability, meaning that they are continuing foundational work to implement key prevention system and process components to ensure best practices are executed, evaluated, and sustained. The Department expects the Academies to continue implementing and institutionalizing the prevention system and process components through APY 20-21.

Figure 1. Prevention Assessment of the Academies



APY 18-19 Prevention Actions and Academy Response

In response to the APY 18-19 Sexual Harassment and Assault baseline assessment of prevention capabilities, the Academies agreed to (1) establish an integrating body for their prevention activities to ensure consistent messaging and implementation of prevention activities; (2) develop a comprehensive plan for sexual assault prevention that considers key risk and protective factors across the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels of the ecology; (3) consistently equip the prevention workforce with training on primary prevention; and (4) conduct a manpower analysis to determine ideal prevention staffing for prevention-related efforts.

To help the Academies implement these four actions, the Department funded training and technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (VPTAC). The CDC VPTAC team provided training and technical assistance to the Academies on an as-needed/as-requested basis. USNA and USAFA used the technical assistance to train their prevention personnel and develop their comprehensive approaches to sexual assault prevention.

Progress implementing the initiatives varied across the MSAs. As in prior years, senior leadership support and engagement with prevention efforts remained key strengths and will be required to further drive effective prevention efforts. The MSAs continued developing, refining, and evaluating their comprehensive approaches to sexual assault and harassment prevention.

DoD Review of the Academies' Prevention Self-Assessments

USMA Prevention Assessment

The APY 18-19 baseline prevention assessment for USMA identified several prevention-related strengths and areas for improvement. USMA leaders were visibly engaged in prevention efforts, especially considering their support to develop a Character Integration Advisory Group (CIAG). USMA also used empirical data in decision-making processes. Despite its leadership buy-in and use of data to inform decisions, several key gaps remained in their prevention capability, thereby limiting USMA's effectiveness and sustainability in relation to their prevention efforts. For example, in APY 18-19, USMA lacked a full-time prevention workforce. Limited time, money, and manpower posed a significant risk to properly instituting prevention activities.

Following last year's baseline assessment, USMA hired a new Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Prevention Specialist to address the prevention workforce gap. Additionally, the team developed a comprehensive prevention plan that focused on character development across the cadet life cycle. Future efforts on the comprehensive approach should ensure that key risk and protective factors across the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels are being addressed and implemented with quality and evaluated. USMA continues to take steps to improve and further evaluate their prevention programming. A gap still exists in their institutional ability to evaluate key risk and protective factors and the impact of prevention activities on key risk and protective factors across the Academy.

USNA Prevention Assessment

The APY 18-19 baseline prevention assessment for USNA noted the strength of their prevention programming, namely in their Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) Peer Educators program. For over a decade, USNA has conducted this program with significant leadership and midshipmen buy-in. While SHAPE Peer Educators provide an adequate structure for a prevention program, the Department raised concerns about its sufficiency to prevent sexual assault, as the program has never been rigorously evaluated. The Department suggested that USNA further evaluate its SHAPE Peer Educators program to determine its effects on sexual assault. A contract for a rigorous evaluation was awarded in September 2020, with plans to initiate the evaluation in APY 20-21.

USNA continues to incorporate leadership and midshipmen at various levels in the prevention process. USNA's Superintendent personally led small group discussions with first class and fourth class midshipmen through the beginning of the Spring 2020 semester, although plans for the entire cohort were hampered by the coronavirus pandemic. Nonetheless, the Superintendent's dedication to these issues is evident, and his considerable time contribution reflects the high priority of prevention efforts. Further, the prevention team has grown in some critical areas, including Alcohol and Drug Education. This area is crucial to USNA's comprehensive plan and has shown promise as a helpful prevention component. USNA has also demonstrated its strategic pivot towards monitoring its prevention programs and developments through its Midshipmen Affairs Team (MAT). The MAT will exercise oversight of budgetary needs related to the development and implementation of sexual assault prevention programming and advocate for institutional support.

USAFA Prevention Assessment

In the APY 18-19 baseline prevention assessment, the Department found that USAFA employs several capable and well-trained prevention staff members. USAFA continued implementing Cadet Healthy Personal Skills after receiving moderate outcomes from a randomized control trial conducted in APY 18-19. Further, senior leaders are committed to evidence-based and comprehensive prevention and evaluation activities, which are necessary components of effective prevention capability. The assessment also highlighted a few gaps in USAFA's prevention capability. For example, communication and coordination across their prevention activity owners (facilitators, implementers, staff) was needed to promote better outcomes and ensure consistent messaging across prevention activities.

In response to the APY 18-19 assessment, USAFA has developed a comprehensive cadet life-cycle plan for sexual assault and harassment prevention, a framework that outlines relationships among prevention activities, and a holistic measurement strategy. The intent is to minimize changes to the life-cycle plan while developing and implementing the integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement strategy. Once the measurement strategy is in place, resulting data will be used to help USAFA leadership determine which lines of effort are or are not contributing to their desired outcomes and to what extent. The Cadet Action Team (CAT) and Cadet Action Board (CAB) will serve as the integrating bodies for deciding which lines of effort will be maintained, or even bolstered, and which might be adjusted or discontinued. The CAT and CAB will approve all changes, adjustments, and implementation of new efforts. USAFA has identified several areas for improvement over the coming APY. These include increasing collaboration within the comprehensive approach and negotiating other

mitigating factors that affect proper and productive implementation. USAFA aims to identify standard protocols, mitigate funding sources, and increase collaboration in the upcoming year.

DoD Directed Action Update: Institutionalize a Sustainable Integrating Body for Prevention Programming

Action: Institutionalize a sustainable integrating body at each Academy to facilitate collaboration, communication, and data synthesis among the prevention workforce, stakeholders, and leaders.

Goal: Establish a forcing mechanism for sharing data, planning and integrating prevention activities, and monitoring effectiveness.

DoD Assessment Summary: Each of the Academies made progress on this action. USNA and USAFA provided substantive detail in their plans. USMA's effort appears to be in an early stage of development.

- In response, USMA reported formalizing a Character Integration Advisory Group (CIAG), which played a key role in intra-institution collaboration. The CIAG oversees the integration of character development into all aspects of cadet life. The CIAG is responsible for developing, integrating, and maintaining collaborative relationships across silos.
- During the 19-20 APY, USNA established the Midshipmen Affairs Team (MAT), a sustainable integrating body that facilitates collaboration, communication, and data synthesis among the prevention workforce, stakeholders, and leaders. Initially established by the Commandant of Midshipmen, the Superintendent now oversees the MAT in order to emphasize the strategic reach and broad institutional impact of the team's efforts. A prevention working group (PWG) was established as a subgroup of the MAT. Long term objectives for the MAT and the PWG include ensuring prevention programming standardization, coordination, and efficiency; providing advice to USNA leadership; and evaluating USNA's comprehensive prevention education program.
- USAFA's approach to creating an integrating body reflects the larger Department of Air Force (DAF) approach. DAF established the Violence Prevention Integrator (VPI) workforce and assigned them to every Air Force installation, including USAFA. Violence prevention coordination occurs during the monthly Community Action Team (CAT) meetings and quarterly Community Action Board (CAB) meetings involving all installation prevention and resilience partners. The CAT and CAB meetings (which were re-established at USAFA and held regularly over the last APY) regularly review prevention and resilience activities and oversee USAFA's integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement strategy.

DoD Directed Action Update: Implement a Comprehensive Cadet/Midshipman Prevention Plan

Action: Develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive cadet/midshipman life-cycle prevention plan, including efforts to address contributing factors such as sexual harassment and alcohol misuse.

Goal: Establish a clear, evidence-informed, cohesive prevention plan with leadership support for execution that manages expectations for what results will be achieved and by when.

DoD's Assessment Summary: The Academies each made progress in developing a comprehensive approach to prevention and all submitted comprehensive plans or strategies to

DoD. CDC's VPTAC worked with USNA and USAFA to initiate the development of their comprehensive prevention plans. The CIAG at USMA reported working independently to develop the USMA comprehensive prevention plan. While the Academies provided evidence of starting their plans, much work remains to finalize the plans, decide which activities to continue or discontinue, and fill any existing gaps.

- USMA reported that they focused efforts on a comprehensive character development program underway during DoD's baseline assessment. USMA submitted an updated comprehensive strategy that outlined the theoretical basis, analysis of data, and prevention activities that serve as the basis of their comprehensive plan. The strategy serves as a strong foundation for a comprehensive plan. USMA indicates they intend to build out a comprehensive plan from the strategy. DoD assesses that the next steps to developing the plan include outlining how specific prevention activities are delivered so that they are mutually supportive and instituting mechanisms to monitor implementation and effectiveness.
- At USNA, the MAT prevention subgroup led efforts to develop their comprehensive prevention education strategy across the full spectrum of destructive behaviors. Focus areas included sexual assault, sexual harassment, drug and alcohol misuse, suicide, intimate partner violence, and discrimination. The MAT collected data on all existing programs and activities, reviewed activities against the social-ecological model, identified risk and protective factors applicable to each area, and created individual program logic models that would later feed into a comprehensive logic model for all of USNA prevention efforts. USNA reported its comprehensive prevention plan would start implementation in APY 20-21. DoD reviewed USNA's logic model and found it would serve as a solid foundation for prevention programming moving forward. Continued work is needed to ensure prevention messages are cohesive and mutually reinforcing across activities and implemented with quality and continuously evaluated. As noted above, USNA and DoD are collaborating on an evaluation of the SHAPE Peer Educators program, which will support continued progress.
- In the past year, USAFA outlined its life-cycle prevention plan. USAFA has multiple prevention activities already underway and intends to minimize changes to the life-cycle plan while evaluating the individual and collective effects of current actions. Outcomes of ongoing efforts will be used to help USAFA leadership determine which lines of effort are achieving intended results. Armed with that data, the USAFA CAB will recommend to leaders which lines of effort will be maintained or bolstered and which might be adjusted or discontinued. CAT agencies will pursue all changes, adjustments, and implementation of new efforts with CAB approval. This process of measurement and adjustment is expected to continue annually, starting in APY 21-22. DoD reviewed a copy of the plan and found it included multiple, evidence-based, and evaluated activities. The next steps to strengthen the plan include ensuring each activity is mutually reinforcing, not duplicative, and continuously evaluated.

DoD Directed Action Update: Train and Develop Individuals Performing Prevention Roles

Action: Conduct initial training and ongoing professional development for individuals performing prevention roles.

Goal: Break down silos and facilitate working across offices with training to establish a common understanding of prevention, identify research about what works, and review cross-cutting approaches that can address multiple problem behaviors.

DoD Assessment Summary: All Academies made at least some progress on this initiative, reporting efforts to ensure staff contributing to prevention initiatives have a common base of knowledge with which to work. DoD noted the most comprehensive training efforts occurred at USNA and USAFA.

- USMA reported that in APY 19-20, the social-ecological model of prevention was socialized with incoming staff and faculty, key leadership, and cadet leadership as an evidence-based model in which prevention efforts will be nested moving forward. SHARP staff also continued to provide onboarding training to new academy staff that incorporated the data gathered through EverFi about cadet educational knowledge gaps. DoD's assessment is that more consistent and fulsome prevention training at USMA would benefit staff and leaders. DoD will make resources available to USMA through VPTAC to support this effort.
- This past APY, USNA partnered with the CDC's VPTAC team to deliver baseline onboarding training for the MAT PWG. This included a four-part workshop to level set basic prevention concepts amongst staff members of varying experience. Members of the PWG are also engaged in ongoing professional development through various professional organizations, such as the Maryland Collaborative (aimed at reducing college drinking and related problems), Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education (NASPA), Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA), and the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). In order to support new prevention staff, USNA will work with VPTAC to develop a standardized baseline training curriculum to ensure all PWG members have a common language and understanding of foundational prevention concepts.
- This past APY, USAFA partnered with the CDC's VPTAC team to deliver prevention training to USAFA's prevention team. The four-part workshop included one follow-up session to level set knowledge and experience of personnel with varying experience. USAFA also provided ongoing training opportunities for professional development through the Center for Character and Leadership Development (CCLD), the annual National Character and Leadership Symposium (NCLS), and through USAFA's Pathways to Prevention Summit. Individual members of USAFA's team are also engaged in ongoing professional development. Based on these actions, DoD assesses that USAFA met this requirement to a substantial extent and that sustaining and tracking training will ensure staff are consistently prepared for their prevention roles.

DoD Directed Action Update: Conduct a Prevention System Manpower Analysis

Action: Employ the Department's feedback last year in order to inform a manpower analysis to determine appropriate academy staffing, resourcing, and alignment of the full spectrum of prevention efforts.

Goal: Ensure the MSAs have a clear understanding of the academy manpower required to support the full spectrum of prevention efforts to address sexual assault, including risk factors such as sexual harassment and alcohol misuse.

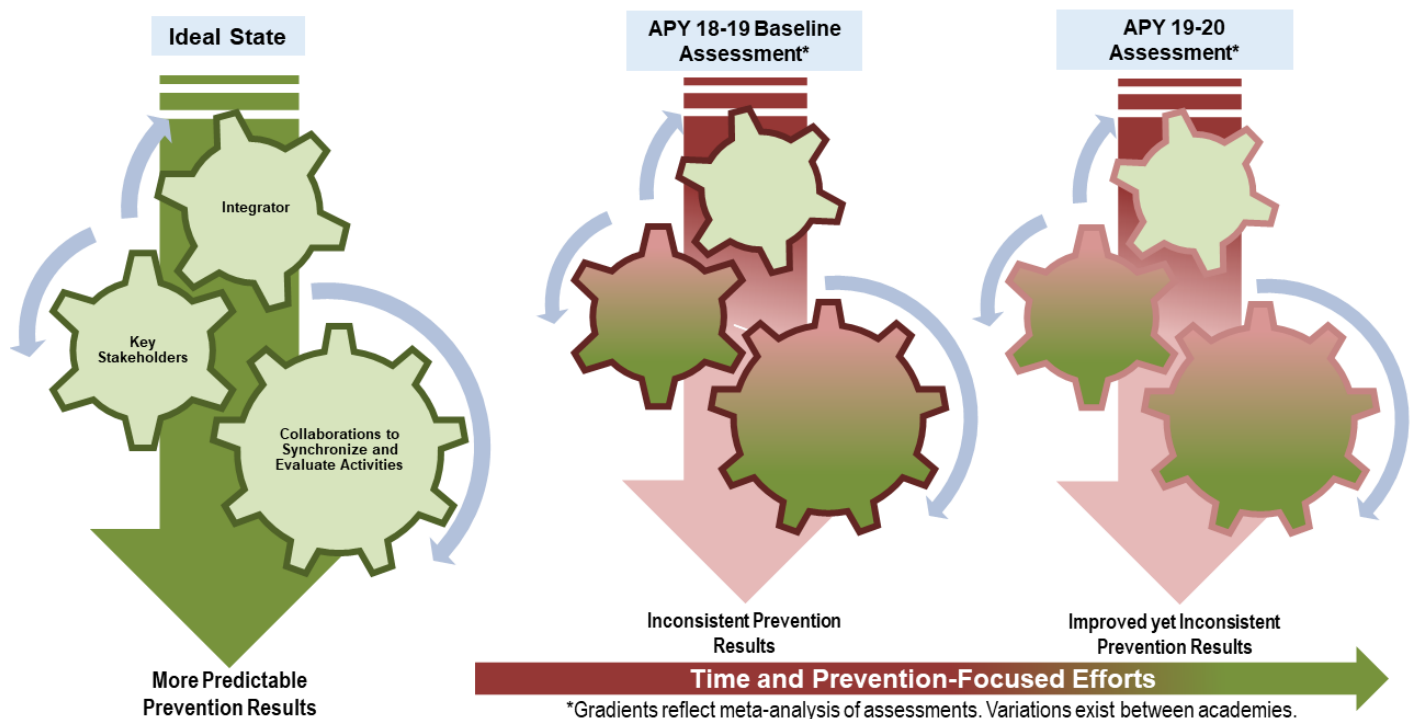
DoD Assessment Summary: No Academy completed a formal manpower analysis. However, each Academy reported potentially helpful changes in prevention staffing.

- USMA reported hiring a prevention specialist in the APY 19-20, its first position focused specifically on prevention. USMA placed the staff member as a lead integrator within the CIAG. USMA also cited an intention to hire a second prevention specialist into the SHARP team. USMA notes that even with the additional support, prevention staffing levels are still insufficient to achieve maximum effectiveness of prevention activities. DoD agrees with USMA's assessment that current staffing is insufficient to execute comprehensive prevention.
- USNA examined current manpower levels and reported that the prevention team's staffing levels are currently adequate to complete the mission. While most prevention staff are collateral duty and/or rotational staff, USNA added a civilian full-time training specialist as a prevention staff member. The prevention team grew their Alcohol and Drug Education capability from one collateral duty officer to a team of four officers and senior enlisted leaders. USNA will continue to analyze staffing levels in the prevention space, including leadership for the MAT/PWG, which is critical for enduring progress. USNA reports it has adequate resources to execute the prevention mission. However, there is no process in place to monitor budgetary requirements across the different cost centers that own prevention efforts. USNA intends for the MAT to provide central prevention budget oversight in the future. Ongoing monitoring of staffing is needed to ensure gaps are identified and addressed.
- USAFA filled two key positions in APY 19-20: the Deputy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Director and the SAPR/Violence Prevention Program Analyst. Despite a few other temporary vacancies, the SAPR and Violence Prevention team achieved full capacity for the first time in more than four years. Additionally, the vacant Equal Opportunity (EO) director position was staffed in February 2020, which assisted with alignment efforts. Finally, with regards to manpower and prevention alignment concerns, USAFA has historically employed one Community Support Coordinator (CSC) to manage all resiliency efforts through the Community Support Program for the entire installation. However, that approach has left gaps in support to USAFA HQ and the Cadet Wing. USAFA leadership intends to bolster the CAT/CAB efforts and align the Community Support and Violence Prevention programs to serve the entire installation more effectively. Based on these actions, DoD assesses that USAFA made significant progress towards adequately staffing prevention roles.

Summary of 2020 Self-Assessments

A graphical representation of the baseline, current, and ideal states of prevention capabilities at the Academies is in Figure 2. As Figure 2 illustrates, a fully functioning and capable prevention system is not yet in place at the MSAs. While the MSAs have made progress in their prevention capabilities, they still require time to implement and institutionalize systems capable of supporting data-informed prevention actions that yield measurable impact. In sum, the Department finds that the Academies have made some progress, but further work is needed. Much of the work done this year is at risk because it has not been incorporated permanently into Academy policy, programs, and processes.

Figure 2. Prior and Current Assessments and Ideal States of Prevention Activities



Green shading indicates positions are currently staffed and in place. Red/pink shading indicates positions/elements are not yet staffed and/or empowered properly. Object outlines indicate level of training/skills sets of individuals in place, with pink indicating not yet fully trained to disseminate prevention efforts.

Sexual Harassment Reporting and Student Culture

Top Line Observations

Sexual Harassment Complaints Decreased

Department policy promotes the chain of command as the primary and preferred route for identifying and correcting sexual harassment. In addition to the command response, the policy also allows complainants to resolve sexual harassment at the lowest level if desired. Service members, including cadets and midshipmen, may make informal, formal, or anonymous complaints. Complaints at the Academies remain relatively low compared to past survey estimates of the prevalence of sexual harassment.³

The number of sexual harassment complaints decreased this year compared to last year. The MSAs received a total of 12 sexual harassment complaints this year, down from the 17 complaints received in APY 18-19. In APY 19-20, the MSAs received a total of 9 informal sexual harassment complaints, down from 17 received the year prior. There were 3 formal

³ Davis, L., Klauberg, W., Namrow, N., Petusky, M., Claros, Y., Hyloton, K., Creel, A., Klahr, A. (2018). *2018 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR): Overview Report*. DoD Office of People Analytics. <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1066512.pdf>

complaints filed for sexual harassment in the past year, compared to no formal complaints filed the year prior.

Table 1. Sexual Harassment Reporting Data by Academy, APY 18-19 and APY 19-20

Academy	Informal Complaints		Formal Complaints		Total	
	APY 18-19	APY 19-20	APY 18-19	APY 19-20	APY 18-19	APY 19-20
U.S. Military Academy	7	2	0	2	7	4
U.S. Naval Academy	4	2	0	1	4	3
U.S. Air Force Academy	6	5	0	0	6	5
Total	17	9	0	3	17	12

The Academies Report Compliance with Military Service and Department Policy

The Academies' reported compliance with DoD and Service sexual assault and harassment policy. Their self-assessments measured compliance across policy requirements, filing and responding to complaints, and data collecting and reporting requirements, amongst other domains. Academy-specific self-assessment reports are enclosed in Appendices A, B, and C of this report.

Efforts to Improve Student Culture Continued at the Academies

Academy programmatic self-assessments indicated that the MSAs updated and implemented academy policies to improve student culture and climate. Each of the Academies host programs that employ student influencers' and leaders' social capital to promote help-seeking and prevention-related messages.

DoD Directed Action Update: Climate Assessment Pilot

Action: Pilot climate assessments, with the intent to provide cadet and midshipmen leaders the opportunity for greater responsibility and accountability to improve the academy climate.

Goal: Provide cadet and midshipman peer leadership an opportunity to experience the Department's climate assessment process and become more accountable for identifying challenges, generating solutions, and enforcing standards for the cadet/midshipman units they lead. Cadet and midshipman peer leaders would gain experience assessing data on challenges their units face and employing tools to address climate problems.

DoD Assessment Summary: Overall, the Academies reported some progress in piloting this new approach to climate assessment. USMA's and USNA's plans for this initiative will be executed in APY 20-21. USAFA did not report a final plan to execute. The Department acknowledges the challenges of delivering on this directive throughout the coronavirus pandemic.

- USMA did not take specific action to implement the climate assessment pilot, although plans for implementation during APY 20-21 have been documented. Additionally, USMA reported other relevant actions to assess student culture. For example, USMA utilized aggregate data on select issues (e.g., alcohol, healthy relationships, consent) to inform each class as a part of routine training requirements. Second, organizational climate data were gathered

once per semester and strategically used within Cadet Basic Training to reinforce SHARP-related training.

- USNA developed a plan for a Climate Assessment Pilot through the Prevention Working Group's efforts within the Midshipmen Affairs Team (MAT). The framework for this Pilot will be based on the existing Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute's (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) protocol. The fall 2020 Brigade leadership team has developed this survey and will administer it to the 21st Company of Midshipmen in spring 2021. Following the initial pilot program, the PWG will assess the utility of this process in assisting midshipman leaders. USNA's reported initial efforts align well with the intent of this action.
- At USAFA, only the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) was piloted this APY. Efforts to deploy EverFi's pre-/post-survey to assess campus climate are underway. This effort will help provide preliminary assessments to help inform senior leadership of perspectives and any cadet-led initiatives. The Academies were given the flexibility to employ the feedback gathering method of their choosing. As a result, either the DEOCS or the EverFi assessment tools meet the intent of this action. However, the Department will assess how USAFA employs this data to prepare cadet leaders in the forthcoming APY.

Sexual Assault Reporting

Top Line Observations

The Department employs two metrics to assess progress in its sexual assault program. First, the Department regularly assesses the estimated prevalence of sexual assault in the military. Using scientific surveys of the military population, the Department can create reliable estimates of the percentage of personnel who indicate having experienced a penetrative and/or contact sexual assault in the past year. The desired state of the **prevalence** metric is to see **decreases** in the percentage of Servicemen and women, indicating a past-year experience of sexual assault. As documented in the Department's APY 18-19 Report, estimated past-year prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., penetrating and sexual contact crimes) at the Academies increased in 2018, compared to rates measured in 2014 and 2016.⁴ While the Department is unable to evaluate the current estimated prevalence of sexual assault because no 2020 academy prevalence survey was conducted, this historical data highlights the need to continually seek improvements that target the prevention of the crime.

Data from a variety of public and private sources indicate that, over the past five years, the prevalence of sexual assault has risen measurably in university/college populations and the

⁴ Although the term "unwanted sexual contact" does not appear in Articles 120, 125, or 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), for the purposes of the *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* and this report, it is used to refer to a range of sex-related offenses that the UCMJ prohibits. These offenses include completed or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by a body part or an object and the unwanted touching of genitalia, buttocks, breasts, or inner thighs when the individual did not or could not consent. The survey is typically conducted in April of even numbered years. Respondents to the survey are asked about their experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months that constitute the Academic Program Year (June 1 to April 30). The definition of unwanted sexual contact used is behaviorally based and not intended to designate specific UCMJ offenses or establish crime rates.

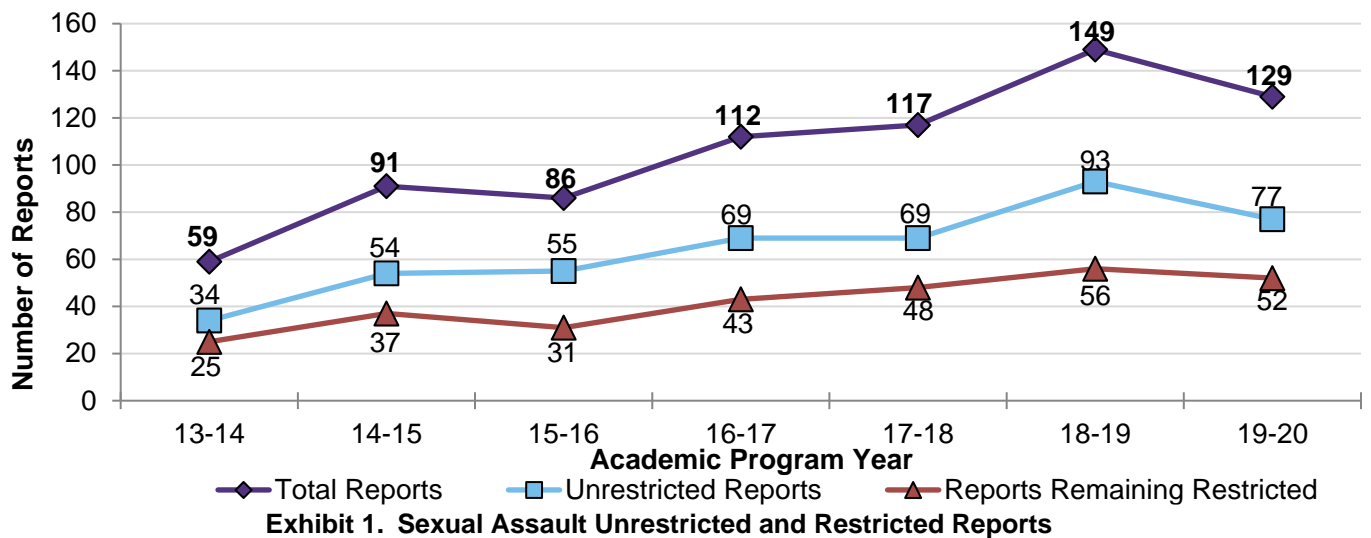
United States population in general (Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct, American Association of Universities, 2019; National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, 2018). Despite this rise in national sexual assault prevalence, the Department holds Service members – including cadets and midshipmen – to a higher standard of behavior than their civilian counterparts. To that end, the Department of Defense has committed to identifying and implementing prevention solutions that improve military readiness and benefit the country as a whole.

Reports of Sexual Assault Decreased at All Three Academies

Reporting sexual assault is the second metric the Department employs to assess progress in its sexual assault program. The desired state of the **reporting** metric is to see **increases** in the rate of reporting of the crime when they occur. The Department seeks greater reporting of sexual assault to connect individuals with restorative care and to have the opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable.⁵

In APY 19-20, the MSAs received 129 total sexual assault reports involving a cadet or midshipman as a victim and/or subject, down from 149 reports received the year prior. Of these 129 reports, 88 were made by academy students who reported a sexual assault that occurred during military service. Thirty reports were made by active-duty Service members, prep school students or civilians (e.g., friends of cadets or midshipmen) who reported a sexual assault by a currently enrolled cadet or midshipman or occurred at the Academies within the last four years, and 11 reports were made by cadets and midshipmen for an incident that occurred prior to their military service (Appendix B, Statistical Data, provides additional information). There were 65 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the past year, of which 13 converted to Unrestricted Reports, leaving 52 reports remaining Restricted at the end of the APY. This is a decrease of 8 conversions from last year. While data were collected throughout the APY, students experienced only three quarters of “normal” Academy operations and interaction. The fourth quarter of the APY was characterized by coronavirus response measures to decrease viral transmission and increase social distance. Nonetheless, academy sexual assault reporting resources remained available and fully staffed, despite most students' dismissal from the campuses.

⁵ Use of the terms “victim(s), “subject(s),” or “perpetrator(s),” as used throughout this report do not convey any legal conclusion that an allegation, incident or event has been substantiated and does not convey any presumption of the guilt or innocence of the alleged offender(s)/perpetrator(s).



As Exhibit 1 shows, there were 77 Unrestricted Reports and 52 reports remaining Restricted at the end of APY 19-20. These 129 reports are a decrease from the 149 reports received in APY 18-19.

As illustrated in Exhibit 2, of the 129 reports received by the Department, 105 reports were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen for incidents that occurred during military service (the 105 reports came from 88 cadets or midshipmen victims, 7 active duty victims, and 10 civilian individuals who reported being assaulted by a service member).

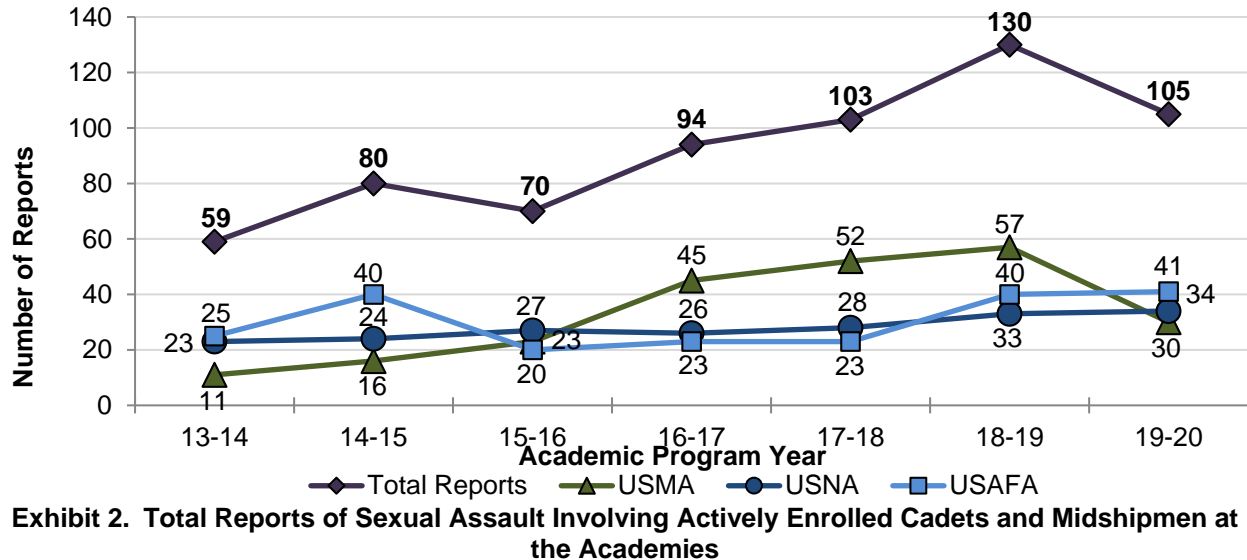


Exhibit 2 also shows the number of sexual assault reports involving actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen by Academy. At USMA, 30 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident that occurred during military service, representing a decrease of 27 reports since the previous APY. Of these total reports, 17 were Unrestricted, and 13 remained Restricted at the close of APY 19-20.

At USNA, 34 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled midshipmen for an alleged incident occurring during military service, an increase of one since APY 18-19. Among these reports, 24 were Unrestricted, and 10 remained Restricted.

At USAFA, 41 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident occurring during military service, an increase of 1 report since APY 18-19. Of these total reports, 26 were Unrestricted, and 15 remained Restricted. Detailed statistical data from APY 19-20 and their respective analyses are available in Appendices D and E.

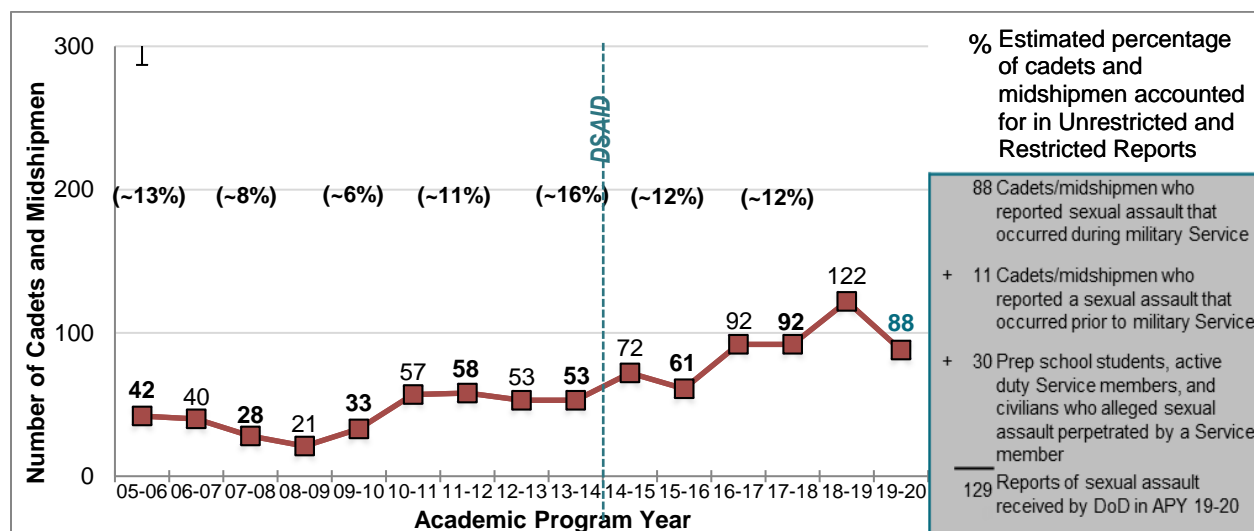


Exhibit 3. Overall Reporting Rates and Reports by Cadets and Midshipmen

DSAID became the system for data collection and reporting for the MSAs in APY 14-15, and data collected after APY 14-15 is not directly comparable to data collected prior to APY 14-15. Due to coronavirus restrictions on travel and in-person meetings, no prevalence survey was conducted this APY. As a result, the Department cannot compare the prevalence and reporting of sexual assault.

DoD Directed Action Update: Publicize the CATCH a Serial Offender Program

The Department implemented the CATCH a Serial Offender Program (CATCH) in August 2019 to provide another reporting resource for individuals who have experienced sexual assault. CATCH allows individuals making Restricted Reports the opportunity to provide information about their alleged offender or incident confidentially to military criminal investigators. Should the information provided align with another CATCH entry or other documented criminal allegation against the same alleged offender, CATCH participants can consider converting to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military justice system. Anyone having made a Restricted Report currently or in the past is eligible to provide a CATCH entry. This APY, 45 CATCH program entries originated from the Academies.

Action: Publicize the CATCH Program to cadets and midshipmen, according to the Plan of Action and Milestones previously submitted to the Department in December 2019.

Goal: Ensure cadets and midshipmen are aware of the CATCH program, understand it is a confidential means for providing information about their assault to the Department, and know to contact a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) for more details or to participate.

DoD Assessment Summary: All three Academies reported taking substantive action to publicize CATCH and comply with this initiative.

- USMA socialized the CATCH program as the Department had directed. All cadet victims are briefed on the CATCH Program just as they are briefed on reporting options as required. DoD-created informational guides and posters were distributed throughout USMA. CATCH was also briefed to USMA leadership, staff, and faculty during Sexual Assault Review Boards and other training events. As of June 1, 2020, fifteen passwords have been requested at USMA. Of those 15 requests, 9 victims have submitted entries into the CATCH system. Seven of those entries were made by cadets. USMA has no entries resulting in a match at the time of this report.
- In a concerted effort to publicize the CATCH program, USNA midshipmen were introduced to the program through a series of informational briefs, training sessions, email communications, poster campaigns, and small group discussions. The CATCH program is reviewed with the brigade at least twice per year during “re-form” briefs. As a result, USNA reports that several midshipmen have engaged with the program and that USNA was the first Navy command to identify a match based on the CATCH program. As of June 1, 2020, 11 passwords have been requested at USNA. Of those 11 requests, 8 victims have submitted entries into the CATCH system, and all entries have been made by a midshipman. Two victims at USNA had a CATCH entry produce a match.⁶
- USAFA made significant progress in its efforts to publicize the CATCH program. USAFA response personnel discuss the CATCH program with every cadet making a Restricted Report of sexual assault. CATCH is also promoted at the Academy in SAPR staff briefings to leadership, coaches, physical education faculty, and other staff. USAFA also placed posters in bathroom stalls throughout the USAFA cadet area to promote the program. USAFA Teal Rope cadets are also asked to promote the program within their social circles, as the cadets would with other SAPR programs. As of June 1, 2020, 19 passwords have been requested at USAFA. Of those 19 requests, 7 victims have submitted entries into the CATCH system. Five of those entries were made by cadets. USAFA had one match in the CATCH system.

The Academies Updated Relevant Policies to Facilitate Increased Reporting

The Department seeks to encourage greater reporting of sexual assault and sexual harassment incidents when they occur to connect cadets and midshipmen with support and to hold offenders appropriately accountable. Each of the Academies reported taking some level of action this APY to update reporting-related policies.

USMA issued a new policy to prevent chain-of-command retaliation (i.e., reprisal) against cadets who report sexual assault. The policy, “Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation (CC-19-15),” specifies a number of actions personnel will take to alleviate concerns of reprisal associated with a sexual assault report. This includes employing tactical officers to ensure that any individual who makes a report is protected from retaliation. When retaliation is suspected, it is reported to the SARC, who will provide guidance on developing a protection plan for that particular individual. USMA also implemented a “Collateral Misconduct” policy to

⁶ The Department does not disclose which individual cases matched in the CATCH Program. This is to preserve the privacy of the individuals.

encourage greater reporting. Cadet feedback about sexual assault reporting often indicates that they engaged in misconduct (e.g., under-age drinking, being off-limits) at the time of a sexual assault incident and as a result, do not report the crime. To address these concerns, USMA's new policy withholds disposition authority to address potential victim misconduct to the Superintendent level. This policy allows the Superintendent to ensure that any action taken to address misconduct reflects the totality of the evidence.

USNA implemented a policy to allow for anonymous reporting of sexual harassment, although no anonymous reports were made this APY. Anonymous reports are expected to provide important insights into academy culture and the potential to correct inappropriate behavior, as supported by the evidence.

USAFA renewed and incorporated the Safe to Report policy into the Cadet Standards and Duties this year. This policy provides cadets reporting sexual assault certain amnesty from minor collateral misconduct that may surface during a subsequent sexual assault investigation. With the Safe to Report policy, USAFA will not discipline collateral misconduct violations related to a sexual assault report if they fall into the following categories: (1) alcohol use or possession, (2) consensual intimate behavior in the cadet area, (3) unprofessional relationships or fraternizing amongst cadets, or (4) cadet-area limits restrictions. In APY 19-20, 10 sexual assault reports at USAFA (out of 41 total reports) specifically cited the Safe to Report policy as a reason for reporting.

Victim Assistance and Other Resources

Top Line Observations

DoD Directed Action Update: Drive More Help Seeking Through Peer Groups

Action: Enhance preparation of academy peer helping groups to provide cadets and midshipmen with an accurate understanding of available academy services and the benefits they provide. Each of the Academies hosts student-led programs that provide peer-level action on changing student culture or peer-level support for individuals who report experiencing sexual assault.

Goal: Cadet and midshipmen peer-led groups will have improved information and ability to encourage greater help-seeking from resources to assist with experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stress, mental health challenges, and other troubling situations.

DoD Assessment: The development of programs that leverage peer-level advocacy support has grown at all three Academies. These programs (i.e., USMA TRUST and RESPECT, USNA GUIDEs and SHAPE Peer Educators, USAFA Teal Ropes and PEERs) connect cadets and midshipmen with considerable social resources (i.e., social influence amongst their peers) to promote cultural changes that encourage reporting and help-seeking behavior. The Academies took additional action to improve their training for these peer groups. Notably, the success of these programs is unknown as metrics to measure their progress or impact on their respective Academies do not exist at present.

- USMA continued to develop and implement its TRUST program. This interpersonally-oriented program strives to create an environment where cadets feel comfortable

addressing other cadets on sexual assault and sexual harassment topics. USMA also has a program for RESPECT cadets who work with EO and Diversity professionals. Additionally, USMA Peer Support Cadets work with, and receive specialized training, from staff at the Center for Personal Development. While USMA did not enact change to improve training for these peer groups this APY, actions are being taken for APY 20-21. Specifically, a formalized training for TRUST cadets called “Relational Character Training” actualized in Summer 2020. USMA’s efforts were not in line with the intent of this directed action to drive more help seeking through peer groups.

- USNA’s GUIDE program focuses on Guidance, Understanding, Information, Direction, and Education in the pursuit of supporting those who experience sexual assault, sexual harassment, and discrimination. USNA updated the program by providing GUIDEs with extensive training, not only for sexual assault but also for sexual harassment and equal-opportunity related discrimination. USNA also supports a similar program, SHAPE (Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education) Peer Educators (PE), which similarly draws on peer support. USNA’s efforts aligned well with the intent of this action.
- USAFA’s Teal Rope Program identifies and utilizes student influencers to assist in countering narratives that deter help-seeking, reporting, and bystander intervention. Trained Teal Rope cadets function as liaisons between victimized cadets and SAPR staff, as they receive training on talking with individuals who have experienced sexual assault. Additionally, USAFA continued to execute its PEER training program. These cadets develop crisis counseling and therapeutic skills that allow them to function as unofficial first responders upon a sexual assault disclosure. PEER training covers active listening, sexual harassment and sexual assault reporting, and suicide risk assessment and reporting. USAFA did not appear to take action towards identifying growth areas in its Teal Ropes or PEER training programs. USAFA’s efforts were not in line with the intent of this action to drive more help seeking through peer groups.

Updates to Military Service Academies’ Response Programs

Academy Transfer Policy for Sexual Assault Victims

Section 555 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 requires the Academies to develop a policy to allow cadets and midshipmen who report a sexual assault to transfer to another Academy. Both USNA and USAFA supported and completed the first transfer of a victim of sexual assault to another MSA (also known as “MSA SAPR Transfers”). Several environmental and academic factors require extensive coordination to make the transfer successful; however, each cadet and midshipman’s progress and safety in the context of the Academy is of utmost concern. Relevantly, the DoD is assisting the MSAs with development of standardized policy for cadet and midshipman victim transfer requests. Policy developments in this area are forthcoming.

Mobile App Development and Employment

The Academies also reported employing technology to make victim assistance more accessible for cadets and midshipmen. For example, USMA deployed a mobile application developed by cadets-for-cadets under the title “West Point App,” as well as an additional application called LiveSafe. Resources on the “West Point App” include information for addressing wellness, SHARP-related resources, and 24-hour contact numbers for obtaining assistance with sexual assault and sexual harassment. The LiveSafe App offers similar

resources with the added function of location sharing with selected contacts to be used, for example, when traveling between locations on campus.

USNA currently has a “SAPR App” deployed for use by midshipmen. This app connects midshipmen with sexual assault specific resources. The SAPR App also allows users to share their location in real-time with selected friends, through an “ExpectMe” option. An alarm function sends a distress signal to those selected friends if triggered by the user while traveling between campus locations. This program was developed by midshipmen-for-midshipmen in partnership with computer science classes at USNA. The program is currently in use by USNA midshipmen.

USAFA is employing the LiveSafe app to enable sexual assault reporting and access to assistance and care. The app also provides cadets with a means of anonymous communication with personnel within the USAFA SAPR program. LiveSafe has been implemented and is currently being promoted to all USAFA cadets.

Indications of the popularity or use of these apps will be expected in APY 20-21. The Department recognizes the significant resources devoted to developing these programs; thus, understanding the impact of these apps is crucial. Specific data, such as the number of downloads and connections made between SAPR staff and cadets or midshipmen via the app, amongst other possible metrics, will be expected in APY 20-21.

Victim Support throughout the Coronavirus Pandemic

As previously noted, each of the MSAs dismissed cadets and midshipmen in early March due to the coronavirus pandemic. Nevertheless, the Academies reported continuity of care for all cadets and midshipmen regardless of geographic location. For example, USMA provided its SHARP office with a database of all cadet home zip codes. USMA SHARP cross-referenced this data with available resources in each of the identified areas, including civilian and military treatment facilities, counseling, and advocacy support. The USMA SHARP office also encouraged cadet use of the DoD Safe Helpline, the Department’s secure, confidential, and anonymous crisis support service specially designed for members of the DoD community affected by sexual assault. When cadets reported sexual assault over the phone, staff prioritized addressing the cadet’s physical safety and potential medical needs. Cadets were then routed through the appropriate offices and resources for requested support and care. At USNA, SAPR staff provided support to sexual assault victims virtually, and when necessary, in person following proper coronavirus-preventative guidelines. Mental health services provided through USNA were also conducted virtually. At USAFA, SAPR staff continued their work in a hybrid environment as they alternated between in-person and virtual rotations. Ensuring continuity of care for victims was an essential target throughout the entire APY. Although the coronavirus impacted in-person services, the USAFA reported that requested services were made available to support cadets.

In the first few months of the pandemic, the Department issued guidance and assisted the Service SAPR Programs to ensure continuity of victim assistance. For example, DoD quickly revised the DD-2910 Victim Preference Statement to be completed and signed electronically. Furthermore, Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) became challenging to obtain in Emergency Departments, as civilian and military medical treatment facilities changed their approach to providing emergency care. As such, the Department provided specific guidance to SARCs and Victim Advocates (VA) to work with medical personnel and

obtain modified instructions for victims wishing to obtain a SAFE. This and other guidance facilitated continued victim assistance at the Academies and throughout the DoD during the pandemic.

Review of DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement

Once signed by a victim and the SARC or VA, the Victim Reporting Preference Statement officially documents a victim's decision to make either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. The Department annually audits the Victim Reporting Preference Statements received at each Academy and compares the results with the data Academy SARCs entered into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. This year, the Department found records at all three Academies consistent with entries in DSAID and in compliance with documentation and form retention policy.

Way Forward

Although the coronavirus pandemic challenged or delayed the implementation of some activities, the Academies reported progress on efforts to address sexual harassment and sexual assault in APY 19-20. The Academies showed their greatest progress in expanding efforts that address the risk and protective factors for sexual assault. In APY 20-21, three main areas of growth related to prevention are expected of the Academies. This includes institutionalizing prevention roles; finalizing, implementing, and evaluating a comprehensive plan; and establishing a permanent means to monitor program implementation and evaluation.

Complaint data show that sexual harassment persists at the Academies, and historical data suggest that peer leaders should continue to bolster sexual harassment prevention efforts. Climate survey pilots that rely on cadet and midshipmen peer leader initiatives are essential to drive greater dignity, respect, and responsibility among students.

Furthermore, the Department recognizes the great success in the Academies' flexibility to pivot to virtual victim assistance services after cadets and midshipmen were dismissed from campus in March 2020. The Department is committed to supporting those who have experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment at the Academies. The Academies will continue to ensure continuity of care, including virtual support options, for cadets and midshipmen.

The Department's attention remains focused on preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment, with an unwavering commitment to quality victim assistance. The Department and the Academies will work tirelessly to ensure safety for the Academies' cadets and midshipmen. Sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place on the campuses of the Nation's Military Service Academies.

Appendix A: Army Self-Assessment of the United States Military Academy





United States Military Academy

Academic Year 2019-2020 Annual Report & Self-Assessment

Executive Summary

The United States Military Academy (USMA) conducted a robust self-assessment process for Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020, including a programmatic data call, prevention self-assessment, sexual harassment prevention program compliance assessment, and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program compliance assessment.

Compliance and assessment in each area was established and verified by using the compliance assessment tools provided by the Department of Defense and comparing USMA's programs to the requirements outlined in governing instructions detailed in each section of this report.

USMA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault. There is sufficient evidence of compliance in all functional areas. This report captures observations and descriptions on USMA's sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response programs.

Some highlights for USMA's APY 19-20 efforts include: USMA updated policies for collateral misconduct, retaliation and anonymous reporting; hired a prevention specialist dedicated to prevention programming; used multiple data sources to develop a prevention plan based on the Social Ecological Model (SEM) as used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; utilized evidence informed activities specifically tailored to the conditions at West Point; increased internal collaboration for long term prevention programming; integrated sexual assault and harassment prevention efforts into overall character development programs; established the Character Integration Advisory Group (CIAG) dedicated to integrating sexual assault and harassment prevention into the character development and prevention efforts; collaborated with Academic, Military, and Character programs; and increased Cadet participation by engaging the Cadet Chain of Command and the TRUST Committee for planning of multiple events and setting unit priorities.

In addition, USMA developed a Relational Character (RC) course which will be implemented in APY 20-21.

All these achievements were accomplished while responding to and dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic during the last semester of APY 2019-2020.

Programmatic Data Call Summary

The United States Military Academy (USMA) has made considerable progress, including making significant policy and program improvements during Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020. Strategic level summaries of challenges confronted, and progress made are organized in four functional areas:

- Student Culture
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting
- Victim Care and Advocacy
- Actions to Address Results of the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the MSA's, APY 2018-2019

Functional Area 1: Student Culture

A critical part of organizational culture are the command policies governing the prevention of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation. These policies establish and disseminate senior leader expectations for honorable conduct.

Based on survey data and cadet feedback highlighting obstacles to reporting, United States Corps of Cadets (USCC) and USMA established command policies against retaliation (USCC Policy Memorandum CC-19-15) and Collateral Misconduct by USCC Cadet and USMAPS Cadet Candidate Victims of Sexual Assault (17 APR 2019).

These two policies directly addressed feedback from Cadets who stated they were not reporting sexual assault because they feared retaliation and feared being punished for misconduct that occurred during the incident (i.e. underage consumption of alcohol or other minor offences). While USMA has not yet measured how these policy changes impact reporting rates, this is an important step in establishing a culture that promotes reporting of sexual assault.

West Point conducted climate surveys at the institutional level in four ways:

First, USMA complied with all AR 600-20 requirements for command climate surveys.

Second, USMA SHARP PM provided oversight for annual data collection by EverFi which provided information about alcohol consumption, prevention education, and bystander intervention.

Third, the Character Program conducted an annual assessment (start and end of year surveys) that provided climate information on a wide variety of issues related to sexual assault.

Fourth, the West Point Leader Development System (WPLDS) committee conducted annual assessments on issues related to climate. The findings were summarized in reports that reflect the overall climate in the Corps and various directorates.

Because some cadets have reported survey fatigue and are in command for only the 3-4 months of the semester when they rotate out of the position, USMA does not believe another

four surveys per company per year would add additional information to the surveys and leader assessments already conducted.

Information pertaining to surveys and climate is shared with Cadet leaders in three ways:

First, aggregate data on select prevention issues (alcohol, healthy relationships, consent, bystander intervention) was presented to each class as part of routine training requirements.

Second, the Cadet Chain of Command conducted an off-site where they reviewed the data, set unit priorities, and developed plans to achieve those priorities. The data also informed the content of Academy wide events (Character Education and Honorable Living Days).

Third, the Cadet TRUST Committee used the data and assessments to guide their support of the Cadet Chain of Command in achieving Cadet Commander priorities. They also used the data to inform the planning of other prevention activities sponsored by the SHARP and character development program.

The primary mentors for the Chain of Command are the Company Tactical Officers. However, members of the faculty often assisted Cadets in planning or delivering prevention content and facilitating small group discussions. Officers from the Simon Center for the Professional Military Ethic (SCPME) also coached a committee of Cadets dedicated to advising and assisting the Cadet Chain of Command to implement/plan prevention training for their company.

Between the organization climate surveys, which happened near the beginning and the end of the Academic Year, the SCPME collected organizational climate data after the Honorable Living Days which occurred once per semester. This data is a quick snapshot about issues related to climate and the topics addressed during the Honorable Living Day. This data was made available to all Tactical Officers, West Point Faculty, and Cadet Chain of Command. They used this data to refine their company events during the Academic Year.

Finally, the command climate data was used to refine, inform, and structure the prevention training and education during the Cadet Summer Training Period for all classes—Cadet Basic Training, Cadet Field Training, and Cadet Leadership Training.

Since the first Honorable Living Stand Down Day was held in February 2018 along with subsequent Honorable Living Days in APY 19-20, the USCC SHARP office has seen an upward trend in peer trust, Tactical (TAC) Officer and NCO trust, and Staff and Faculty trust as evident by the amount of inquiries received from Cadets and USMA / USCC staff and faculty regarding SHARP policy, procedure, and/or how to deal with a (Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault (SH/SA) issue.

Additionally, there was a noticeable upward trend in Cadet accountability. Cadet led initiatives such as the TRUST Committee have taken a proactive lead on moving the Corps forward, providing legitimacy in the eyes of Cadets with the determination to regain both individual and Corps accountability and control. This Cadet led program coordinated and supervised all aspects of sexual assault and harassment education and inculcation for Cadets. The program is part of the Academy's overall Character Program, which evolved out of the Cadets Against Sexual Harassment and Assault (CASHA).

The TRUST Program and its goals are to provide the Corps of Cadets a trusted, Cadet led resources, to provide assistance in a time of need as well as provide education on SH/SA

help-seeking, reporting, and bystander intervention, as well as actions to improve challenges cadets experience after reporting. They do this in cooperation with the Character Development program and the USMA SHARP.

The TRUST program is set up similar to other staffs in the Army. The TRUST CPT manages a staff that consist of Cadet Public Affairs Officer (PAO), Training (S3), and Executive Officer (XO). Together they conduct training at the company level with assistance from regimental TRUST officers. The TRUST team also participates in Corps wide level initiatives involving Character and Trust, such as the Honorable Living Days, Character Luncheons, "Share Your Story" programs, and TRUST Football Week (2019). In addition to the Spring teal-themed football game for sexual assault awareness and prevention month, the TRUST leadership has incorporated a Fall TRUST / Football Team Dinner with the Army football team in order to not only provide Cadet led educational training, but also connect as a team (TRUST and Army Football).

The purpose and intent of the TRUST is to create an environment throughout the Corps of Cadets in which Cadets feel comfortable addressing other Cadets when it comes to dealing with SA/SH issues. The goal is that Cadets who witness questionable behavior will feel confident enough to confront their peers. In our efforts to address perceptions and experiences with regards to negative impacts on academic and military careers, ostracism, reputation damage, victim-blaming, perceptions of false reporting, retaliation, and the reporting process, USMA added emphasis in these areas in Annual Summer Training as well as scheduled "TAC TALKS" which included all Tactical Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. Information about special academic accommodations if required, ostracism, reputation damage, victim-blaming, perceptions of false reporting, retaliation, and the reporting process are discussed during the briefings / discussion periods.

Areas for Continuous Improvement

USMA will continue to capitalize on the data we currently have to inform prevention and response programs. Additionally, USMA will work with other agencies internal and external to USMA to improve data collection and develop other means for both quantitative and qualitative evaluation of student and USMA wide culture.

Functional Area 2: Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting

Integral to USMA's efforts to prevent sexual harassment and sexual assault and increase reporting of sexual harassment and assault, significant policy changes were implemented including the following:

USMA Policy - Collateral Misconduct by United States Corps of Cadets (USCC) Cadet & United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) Cadet Candidate Victims of Sexual Assault (and Sexual Harassment), Dated 17 Apr 19

This is a new policy that was created to address the steps taken when collateral misconduct is revealed during an investigation. The purpose of this policy is to remove a common barrier to reporting sexual assault by assuring victims and potential witnesses they will ordinarily not be punished for their minor misconduct discovered in the resulting investigation.

The USMA Superintendent has withheld, from subordinate commander's, initial disposition authority over victim misconduct discovered during a report or investigation of sexual assault. This withholding of initial disposition authority also applies to all offenses arising from or related to the same incident whether committed by the victim or another person.

All victim misconduct will be disposed of on a case-by-case basis, considering the severity of the misconduct and how future reports of sexual assault may be impacted by the decision to impose punishment.

USCC Policy - Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation (CC-19-15), Dated 28 Aug 19

This establishes USCC policy on preventing retaliation for victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Retaliation is defined as "taking or threatening to take an adverse or unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a victim or other member of the Armed Forces because the individual reported a criminal offense or was believed to have reported a criminal offense." Retaliation also includes ostracism and acts of cruelty, oppression, or maltreatment. Reports of retaliation will be referred to and investigated by the Inspector General (IG) office or the victim's Chain of Command. Violations of this policy may be subject to punishment under Article 92, UCMJ. Any member of USCC that witnesses or is made aware of retaliation against another should inform the Chain of Command immediately. Tactical Officers will ensure that any victim of a crime, or those that report such acts, are protected from retaliation. Tactical Officers will contact the USCC SARC to receive guidance on these and other related matters.

USCC Policy - SHARP Policy Memorandum (CC-19-14), Dated 28 Aug 19

This policy has been revised to include the anonymous reporting option.

This policy memorandum establishes the USCC policy for SHARP. The policy of the Army and USMA is that sexual harassment and sexual assault are unacceptable conduct and will not be tolerated. The policy defines sexual harassment and outlines the four different criteria that qualify as sexual harassment when one or more is present. Sexual harassment complaints are categorized as informal, formal, or anonymous. Attempts should always be made to solve the problem at the lowest possible level within the organization. The policy defines and outlines the informal, formal, and anonymous complaints for military personnel and states that EEO is the responsible agency to support and process formal or informal sexual harassment complaints for civilian personnel.

The policy defines sexual assault and the reporting options available to service members, Cadets, and military dependents 18 years and older. An incident of sexual assault is categorized as "reported" either when the victim completes and signs the DD Form 2910 or when law enforcement/CID or a member of the Brigade Tactical Chain of Command becomes aware of an assault. The policy defines and outlines the unrestricted and restricted reporting options. The policy defines and outlines mandatory and non-mandatory reporters. USCC will maintain a 24/7 on-call SARC/VA to respond to victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault.

The policy contains some additional information regarding expedited transfers, collateral misconduct, and legal assistance. The USMA Superintendent withholds from all subordinate commander's initial disposition authority over victim misconduct discovered during a report or

investigation. The policy also lists resources such as the West Point SHARP Hotline, Keller Army Community Hospital Emergency Room, Center for Personal Development, On-Duty Chaplain, Special Victims' Counsel, and USCC SHARP Resource Center.

In addition to the aforementioned policy letters, the USMA SHARP Command Policy Letter has been revised to include anonymous reporting option for sexual harassment.

Current assessment of the impact the USCC SHARP Program has had / is having is that there is an increased understanding and trust in the SHARP process. Cadets and USCC staff and faculty are integrated at all levels, engaged, and often offer recommendations in support of the SHARP program and Superintendent's Annual Guidance. Leadership remains focused and supportive of SHARP program initiatives and events.

USMA rigorously implemented the DoD Catch A Serial Offender (CATCH) Program. This office contacted all current Cadet Victims when the Program was released and provided the information and the opportunity to talk to the SARC/VA if they had questions and/or wanted to participate in the program. Information is also incorporated into all Annual Training Briefings. All Cadet Victims are briefed on the CATCH Program as they are briefed on reporting options as required. The Cadet Victim is provided the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program Victim Info Sheet and provided the opportunity to ask questions about participation in the program. They are also provided a copy when the Cadet Victim receives their unique log-in credentials when they elect to participate.

Areas for Continuous Improvement

USMA will continue to review policies and add additional policies as needed. In APY 20-21, USMA SHARP will also make a concerted effort to reach out to staff, faculty and Cadets to assist in the formulation of recommended policy changes and/or additions.

Functional Area 3: Victim Care and Advocacy

USMA SHARP personnel provided initial and annual refresher SHARP training to USMA Cadets and staff and faculty, as required by DoD policy. Part of this training included a brief history of the problem of sexual assault in the Military Services, a definition of sexual assault/harassment, information relating to reporting a sexual assault/harassment, victims' rights and advocacy services available.

AR 600-20 specifies that the SARC serves "as the designated [program manager] of victim support services who coordinates and oversees local implementation and execution of the [SHARP] program." The SARC also ensures "overall local management of sexual assault awareness, prevention, training, and victim advocacy." The SARC serves as the installation commander's consultant and coordinator for sexual assault prevention programs. Additionally, the SARC assists the installation commander in institutionalizing an environment of dignity and respect on the military installation.

IAW DoDI 6 495.02 and AR 600-20, when a Cadet victim is sexually assaulted, he or she may make either an unrestricted or a restricted report. Both unrestricted and restricted reports provide the Cadet an opportunity for immediate, in-person SAPR services.

IAW DoDI 6495.02 and AR 600-20, a restricted report is a reporting option that allows USMA Cadet sexual assault victims to confidentially disclose the assault to SHARP personnel or healthcare personnel, and receive healthcare treatment, including emergency care, counseling, and assignment of SHARP personnel, without prompting a criminal investigation. Commanders are made aware of generalities of restricted reports to help the commander better understand the prevalence of sexual violence on the installation; however, the information they receive is masked to protect the victim's privacy.

IAW to DoDI 6495.02 and AR 600-20, a Cadet victim can choose to keep his or her sexual assault confidential and not participate in the SAPR program. For example, a Cadet victim can disclose a sexual assault to their military mental health or medical healthcare provider, military chaplain, or military attorney, but refuse to meet with SHARP personnel and officially report the sexual assault. Unless an exception exists, these professionals must keep the disclosure confidential. Likewise, an adult sexual assault victim can disclose a sexual assault to SHARP personnel but refuse to officially report the sexual assault. The adult sexual assault victim's decision to not officially report the sexual assault does not preclude him or her from obtaining assistance through the SHARP office or victim support services. In addition, USMA maintained compliance with all applicable policies and directives in the area of victim care and advocacy.

USMA SHARP COVID-19 Response & Remote Services

USMA Cadets went home for Spring Break, 7 March 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Cadets were not permitted to return to USMA following spring break.

USMA leadership and SHARP developed and implemented a plan to ensure no Cadet was left without services regardless of where they were located geographically.

As a result, USMA staff provided a Zip Code Data Base for all Cadets. SHARP Team cross-referenced each Zip Code with Available Resources to include: Medical Treatment Facilities (Military and Civilian); Counseling / Advocacy Support (Chaplain, Medical, SARC, VA);

USMA SHARP used two primary Web Based Resources: DoD Safe Helpline / Search for Help Option and the RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) / Find Help Near You Option. Between these two options USMA SHARP had access to the following resources: SARC (All Services – Army, Air Force, Marines, etc); Civilian Sexual Assault Service Providers; Chaplain Support, Medical Personnel (MTFs), Military Police / Legal; and Independent sexual assault service providers, including National Sexual Assault Hotline affiliate organizations and other local providers.

The response was designed to support the Cadets. For example, if a Cadet chose to consult with the USMA SARC/VA, usually via phone, the SARC/VA would discuss with the victim their safety, ensuring the victim was in a safe location and did or did not require immediate medical attention. Once safety considerations and other priority areas of concerns were addressed, the SARC/VA would discuss other relevant information required to assist the victim that met their needs. USMA SHARP would then work with the victim to locate a desired facility that offered the required/desired services. Once agreed upon, the SARC/VA would begin the coordination.

The USMA PM/SARC would initiate phone contact with Program/Management Level professionals PRIOR to referring the Cadet to any civilian facility. USMA SHARP would discuss with the facility manager the following: Tricare Insurance Procedures/Expectations/Legal Reporting, etc. so that they understood the process when the Cadet arrived with only an Army

ID Card. This was done to lessen the questions for the cadet when they arrived for their appointment.

The SARC made direct contact with KACH medical (SAMFE) and the Sexual Assault Case Coordinator (SACC-Cadet Health Clinic) in order to initiate the dialog between the Cadet victim and the Case Coordinator and the local treatment facility medical team and the KACH SAMFE. This allowed for the medical professionals to ensure that each member of the medical team was tracking the requirements from medical treatment plan to the required prescriptions for that specific Cadet Victim's needs.

The USMA SHARP's primary focus was ensuring the Cadet's immediate safety (medical, environment, emotional), preserve the Cadet Victim's reporting options, and ensuring that the Cadet Victim has a direct link to the local resource of their choice and that their experience with that local facility was as seamless and efficient as possible. In theory, all the detailed coordination has already been accomplished by the West Point Team (SARC/VA and Medical Professionals) so that the Cadet could simply just arrive at their scheduled appointment time and receive treatment.

The same process was accomplished when utilizing a Military Treatment Facility. The process was, of course, more streamlined as there was no requirement for insurance discussions. Simple coordination between SARC/VAs from West Point and the local MTF and Cadet Victims were able to receive treatment within 48 hours.

Areas for Continuous Improvement

USMA will continue to monitor response systems as related to victim care. In addition, USMA will explore the possibility of developing qualitative surveys to allow those Cadets, staff and faculty who participate in or are supported by USMA SHARP service to inform USMA SHARP on their experiences and recommendations for improvement.

Functional Area 4: Prevention of Sexual Assault

The Prevention Plan of Action (PPOA) outlines the way ahead, including the data driven actions needed, for sexual assault prevention within the Department of Defense. The PPOA notes that sexual assault prevention requires a holistic, comprehensive approach executed with unity of effort toward the desired end state. Building this approach requires understanding the current environment, determining the scope of the local problem, and assessing the organizational factors that drive prevention. The assessment conducted by DoD SAPRO in 2019 provided a baseline of USMA's prevention capabilities in line with the PPOA elements. The self-assessment conducted in APY 19-20 used a similar process and provides an updated examination of prevention elements, all of which are summarized below.

The self-assessment was completed primarily by a single staff member with expertise in prevention. Any information and documentation needed to complete the assessment were compiled prior to the evaluation. The final evaluation was reviewed by the SHARP program

manager and the CIAG. Any disagreements were discussed. The final assessment of prevention capability is included herein.

The self-assessment required a review of both prevention system and prevention process (i.e., activity)-level assessment. In addition, one prevention activity was reviewed and assessed.

Prevention System - Human Resources

Leadership

USMA continued to benefit from strong leadership support and engagement as demonstrated by the Superintendent's participation in the monthly SARBs, focus on SH/SA prevention improvement, and the creation of the CIAG. USMA SHARP worked closely with the CIAG to incorporate SH/SA Prevention efforts into the larger character program across all USMA domains including, but not limited to Cadet Leader Development (CLD), USMA Official Directorate of Intercollegiate Athletics (ODIA), alcohol education programs, and diversity and inclusion programs. Thus, leadership at all levels are receiving information that highlights their role in preventing sexual assault.

Recognizing a need to use available research evidence to inform decisions (based on SAPRO's APY 18-19 assessment), USMA hired a new SHARP Prevention Specialist/Alternate Program Manager to support the synthesization of available data and prevention best practices into actionable initiatives. All of the events planned and executed by the SHARP team were informed by the research, which was briefed to higher leadership along with a rationale for approval.

Prevention Workforce

In the midst of the various transitions that occurred throughout APY 19-20, SHARP staff continued to provide onboarding training to new staff that incorporated the data gathered through EverFi about cadet educational knowledge gaps.

USMA selected and hired a new SHARP Prevention Specialist specifically because of her background in education in human sexuality and trauma-focused social work, among many other critical skillsets. The hiring of the SHARP Prevention Specialist alleviated some of the competing demands historically placed on the SHARP PM. Additionally, the creation of the CIAG and narrowed focus of the prevention efforts towards character development reduced some of the "time constraints and competing demands of dual-hatted individuals performing prevention roles" as the newly hired Lead Integrator for the CIAG began his work and collaboration with the SHARP Prevention Specialist along with the rest of the USMA SHARP staff and USCC.

Prevention System - Collaborative Relationships

As previously discussed, the CIAG has taken on the critical mission of developing, integrating, and maintaining collaborative relationships across silos. USMA SHARP is working directly with the CIAG to create a comprehensive prevention approach across the academy's spectrum of operations and education. To address the gap of the "lack of external collaborations" in AY 20-21 USMA SHARP plans to work with DA SHARP and DoD to review and collaborate on some of the main concepts developed during APY 19-20.

In addition to the collaborative relationships internal to the DoD, USMA sponsored research conducted by The Chronicle of Higher Education to survey officials from 567 colleges to determine where they stand on Title IX. USMA also sponsored several social media campaigns through The Chronicle of Higher Education between February – May 2020. Lastly, USMA also invited distinguished academic leaders and prevention specialists from across the country to come to the USMA at West Point, NY from April 1-3, 2020 for the National Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at American Colleges, Universities, and Service Academies. This National Discussion was postponed due to COVID 19 and rescheduled to occur virtually in APY 20-21.

Prevention System - Infrastructure

Data

USMA has made a concerted effort over the last year to ensure all of our prevention activities and directions were data informed. EverFi regularly collects data on behalf of USMA to provide information on key risk factors such as alcohol use, consent, healthy relationships, and having difficult conversations. This information shaped the prevention activities conducted in AY 19-20 and continue to shape our future direction and prevention programs. In AY 18-19, cadet surveys indicated that 38% of the Cadet population did not believe SH/SA was a problem at the academy. In AY 19-20, due in large part to application and implementation of prevention activities to reduce this metric, only 9% of the Cadet population had this belief.

In addition to the EverFi data, USMA regularly receives Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) results and command climate survey results. The key risk and protective factors identified across the EverFi data, 2018 SAGR survey, and command climate surveys were used to develop a logic model for all SHARP related prevention activities and outcomes moving forward. It should be noted that due to COVID 19, the SAGR survey has been postponed and our internal surveys (including EverFi and command climate surveys) will be the basis of our evaluation of prevention efforts for the next few years.

Resources

While USMA leadership remains strongly committed to resourcing our prevention related activities, many of the gaps identified in AY 18-19 still have some room for improvement. USMA SHARP works with the dean's office, the CIAG, the Athletic department, and with the Commandant to ensure our prevention messaging is across the spectrum of operations. Insufficient funds dedicated to prevention efforts are still a concern, and USMA SHARP is actively pursuing additional funding resources sufficient to support full-spectrum prevention activities both internally and externally. It should be noted, the Department of the Army (DA) SHARP Program, under the leadership of the Army Resiliency Directorate (ARD), provided extensive funding to support unfunded USMA SHARP program requirements. This enabled the USMA SHARP team to meet and, in some areas, exceed our prevention goals. USMA SHARP is committed to providing professional development opportunities for our prevention and response staff to continue to ensure high-quality work and provide the most cutting edge, up-to-date knowledge possible.

The AY 18-19 evaluation identified time constraints as a primary barrier for prevention planning, implementation, and evaluation, which continue to exist. These time constraints are often at the academy level and include the actual legitimate time constraints of providing prevention programs and education along with all of the military and academic knowledge required for

academic degrees and DoD/DA military educational requirements for commissioning Army second lieutenants. In line with the CIAG and USMA SHARP efforts, during AY 19-20, USMA continued to identify the other activities, educational opportunities, and resources throughout the academy to leverage and complement USMA SHARP prevention efforts.

Prevention Process - Comprehensive Approach to Prevention

USMA employed EverFi in ongoing education in sexual assault prevention. The EverFi sexual assault prevention program aims to provide Cadets with a baseline set of facts, that in our case reinforced much of what many of them already knew, but the added benefit of the program is that it is presented online, allowing Cadets to do the training in their rooms. This ability to know that every Cadet had taken the same exact training, which we also were able to customize with our policies, processes and resources, helped us integrate several of the principles of effective prevention programming outlined by Nation et al. (2003). Additionally, the data from the surveys is available in real-time as Cadets completed the training, so we were able to immediately harvest key data points to create in-person class content.

Taking data gathered from USMA internal surveys, like the EverFi data and command climate surveys, and utilizing evidence-based prevention structures, USMA SHARP and the CIAG developed a comprehensive character development model in AY 19-20. This model has the ability to grow and expand as needed.

West Point conducted a Honorable Living Day on 09 SEP 19 with the theme, “Standing Down to Stand Up: A Call for Cultural Change.” On this day, the entire West Point Community set their official duties aside to participate in a series of educational and discussion events designed to motivate everyone to change West Point’s culture. The main topics discussed during this activity included: Redefining Manhood – One Locker Room at a Time; Violence Against Women – It’s a Men’s Issue; and an interactive intervention skills activity. Approximately 4400 Cadets and 500 Faculty heard from the Superintendent, they heard the survivor testimony of a fellow cadet, they listened to a speaker discussing manhood they attended a Ted Talk discussion, and they engaged in small group discussions to reflect on how they can begin to change the culture in their organization. Assessments indicated that Cadets found the day useful, learned something new, and became more committed to intervention.

West Point conducted a second Honorable Living Day on 14 JAN 20 with the theme, “Living Honorably in Daily Life.” Like the previous Honorable Living Day, the entire West Point Community set their official duties aside to participate in a series of educational and discussion events designed to motivate everyone to think about how they can live honorably in their daily interactions by being more inclusive and demonstrating empathy. The day’s events included an opportunity to hear from the Superintendent and a guest speaker focused on leading with an inclusive mentality, and engage in small group discussions about gender norms and improving inclusive leadership skills. Assessments indicated that Cadets increased their empathy for the opposite gender and wanted to continue discussion on that topic. The Cadets were less enthusiastic about constructing role-play scenarios, but 78% of Cadets agreed they learned a strategy for being a more inclusive leader.

Prevention Process - Continuous Evaluation

Prevention activities are communicated to stakeholders both within the organization during monthly SARBs and other opportunities such as staff and faculty meetings and TAC training and educational forums, and externally during the tri-annual Board of Visitors (BOV) SHARP

update. During APY 19-20, with the development of the relational character concept, USMA SHARP developed a set of key outcomes that will be used to assess future prevention activities.

A gap still exists in institutional ability to evaluate key risk and protective factors and impact of prevention activities on key risk and protective factors across the academy. If a prevention activity is being implemented outside the SHARP department, the impact data should be shared. One goal for APY 20-21 is to create/implement a process for ongoing and continuous evaluations and for sharing of data..

Prevention Process - Quality Implementation

USMA continues to utilize an informal mechanism for obtaining cadet feedback on prevention activities, as well as more formal feedback through EverFi. In APY 19-20, USMA SHARP added some questions to the USMA EverFi survey to collect cadet opinions on messaging oversaturation, which demonstrated improvement, though there is still room for growth in this area. Cadet feedback continues to be obtained in USMA's formal AAR process, which is reviewed in the planning of future activities. APY 20-21 will see the implementation of an academic relational character pilot course designed to bolster the cadet leadership in SA/SH prevention.

Prevention Activity Assessment

One prevention activity, the Honorable Living Day on 09 September 2019, was assessed using the prevention evaluation framework activity-level criteria. As noted previously, the activity is a community-wide education and awareness event that lasts for the entire workday. The activities are planned as part of a larger character development framework that takes place throughout the cadet career. The activity is a priority of leadership and has the funding necessary to allow for guest speakers to address specific topics. The activity was evaluated by faculty and cadets, who generally rated it positively. Prevention activities will be expanded in coming years to include evidence-informed policies, programs, and practices that address USMA's key risk and protective factors across the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels, in addition to these one-time events, to ensure prevention effectiveness.

Prevention Priorities Based on Self-Assessment

Based on the self-assessment results included previously, the following priorities have been identified to increase prevention capability at USMA over the near and longer terms. Key considerations for addressing the priorities also are included.

Near-Term Priority Actions and Next Steps (Within the Next 6-months to a Year)

- Given gaps in prevention capability with respect to comprehensive prevention and to ensure consistent messaging across prevention activities, USMA plans to implement structures to capture all prevention activities being implemented across the academy throughout the year.
- To ensure that all faculty and staff understand their role in prevention and to ensure a shared understanding of prevention, USMA will plan and execute a strategy for prevention training for new staff and faculty.

- To ensure prevention policies, programs, and practices address key risk and protective factors across the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels of the social ecology, USMA will finalize a comprehensive prevention plan that aligns with the efforts of the CIAG.
- To allow for a continued focus on sexual assault prevention and to increase prevention capacity, USMA plans to hire an additional prevention specialist who will augment and support USMA's ongoing prevention efforts.

Longer Term Priority Actions and Next Steps (1 – 5 Years)

- Formalize character/relational character curriculum to ensure plans for comprehensive prevention are included throughout the cadet's training and education at USMA.
- Review both the response and prevention mission overlap and determine the correct manning for USMA SHARP to proactively reduce, with the goal of, eliminating sexual harassment and sexual assault.
- Decrease underlying cultural problems that lead to SH/SA and bolster sexual self-advocacy and other protective factors such that SH/SA is unacceptable behavior at USMA.

Key Considerations and Barriers to Addressing Priority Actions and Next Steps

- Cadets are already overtaxed and time available for prevention activities is limited. This will be a key consideration (and perhaps barrier) in the identification of prevention activities moving forward.
- USMA will need to ensure that funding sources and/or resources are aligned to support activities to prevent sexual assault.
- USMA will need to ensure time to train faculty and cadet leaders so everyone is moving in the same direction and understands their individual and collective roles in preventing sexual assault.
- USMA will work to ensure that our prevention efforts focused on eliminating SH/SA have an intersectional lens and include the elimination of all trust-breaking behaviors and all areas of inequity between people.

Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Assessment

In accordance with tasking from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and as part of the Academic Program Year 2019-2020 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, the United States Military Academy (USMA) conducted a Sexual Harassment program compliance self-assessment. USMA used the DoD SAPRO-provided Program Compliance Tool to execute its assessment, organized into nine functional areas:

- Sexual Harassment Program Policy Requirements
- Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Anonymous Complaints
- Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs
- Retaliation
- Investigation Procedures
- Data Collection and Reporting Requirements
- Command Climate Assessment

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USMA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 1020.03: "Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces," February 8, 2018.

Overall, the self-assessment determined that USMA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment prevention and response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all nine functional areas.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Compliance Assessment

In accordance with tasking from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and as part of the Academic Program Year 2019-2020 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, the United States Military Academy (USMA) conducted a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program compliance self-assessment. USMA used the DoD SAPRO-provided Program Compliance Tool to execute its assessment, organized into six functional areas:

- SAPR Program Policy Requirements
- Reporting Options and Procedures
- Commander Response Procedures
- SARC and SAPR VA Procedures
- Case Management Group
- Training

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USMA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 6495.02: "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Procedures", Incorporating Change 3, May 24 2017.

Overall, the self-assessment determined that USMA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual assault prevention and response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all six functional areas.

Appendix B: Navy Self-Assessment of the United States Naval Academy





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

SEP 30 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL
ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE OFFICE

SUBJECT: 2020 SECNAVCONGRESSIONALS-2106.1: DoD Annual Report on Sexual
Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic
Program Year 2019-2020 – UPR005027-20

Reference: (a) Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, dated 22 June 2020, Data Call for
Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the
Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2019-2020

Enclosure: (1) Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the United States Naval
Academy, Academic Program Year 2019-2020

In response to the subject tasker and per reference (a), enclosure (1) is submitted as the
final narrative of the United States Naval Academy's (USNA) Annual Report on Sexual
Harassment and Violence, Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020.

USNA is in compliance with Department of Defense policies regarding sexual
harassment and sexual assault across all functional areas. Throughout APY 2019-2020, USNA
improved prevention efforts and strengthened response support for both sexual assault and sexual
harassment programs.

My point of contact for this matter is Lisa Moore, 703-695-4217 or email:
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Catherine L. Kessmeier
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of
the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

U.S. Naval Academy



Executive Summary

The United States Naval Academy (USNA) executed an extensive self-assessment for Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020, comprised of a programmatic data call, prevention self-assessment, Sexual Harassment Prevention program compliance assessment, and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program compliance assessment.

Compliance in each area was determined by using the compliance assessment tools provided by the Department of Defense, and comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in governing instructions.

Overall, USNA is in compliance with the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault. There is sufficient evidence of compliance in all functional areas. The following pages capture observations on USNA's Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs, including several significant accomplishments.

For example, in APY 19-20 USNA established the Midshipman Affairs Team (MAT), a multi-disciplinary organization designed to increase collaboration across the institution to better support midshipmen in their pursuit of moral, mental and physical excellence. Embedded within the MAT is the Prevention Working Group (PWG), including leaders from all the programs that address destructive behaviors, such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, discrimination, suicide, alcohol misuse and intimate partner violence. This team collaborated to develop a comprehensive prevention plan for the Brigade of Midshipmen.

USNA also executed the first ever transfer of a survivor of sexual assault to another Military Service Academy, leading the way in the development of an enduring policy for all three academies. Another new effort is the creation of a SAPR Application for smart phones, which is being designed by midshipmen majoring in Computer Science and Information Technology who have chosen the project for their Capstone coursework. Their goal is to have a useable app completed for midshipman use by the end of APY 20-21. USNA also made considerable effort to improve training and preparation for peer helping groups, and expanded these programs to provide better support for the Brigade of Midshipmen.

Throughout APY 19-20, USNA improved prevention efforts and strengthened response support for both sexual assault and sexual harassment. The following narrative highlights a number of accomplishments, and points to opportunities for continued growth and improvement which generate focus areas for APY 20-21.

Following the USNA report is a summary of the Naval Academy Preparatory School's SAPR program for APY 19-20.

Programmatic Data Call Summary



USNA made significant effort to address Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault during APY 2019-2020. The strategic level summaries below describe challenges confronted and progress made in three functional areas:

- Student Culture
- Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting
- Victim Care and Advocacy

Functional Area 1: Student Culture

USNA made considerable effort to address challenges with student culture. One of USNA's key initiatives this year was the formation of the MAT. In November 2019, COMDTMIDNNOTE 1700 established the MAT. The charter for the MAT later became a USNA Instruction, signed by the Superintendent (USNAINST 1752.3). Members include prevention staff for each of the destructive behavior areas (e.g. SAPR, Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO), Alcohol and Drug Education), as well as representatives from major departments and divisions from across the institution (e.g. athletics, academics, medical). This effort allows an opportunity for greater collaboration among stakeholders who are most involved with monitoring and influencing student culture. The team meets monthly to share relevant observations, ensure consistent messaging across all programs, discuss challenges and best practices, and aggregate information to assist USNA leadership to better understand trends and mitigate risk factors.

The Brigade of Midshipmen completed their most recent Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS) in November 2019. The Commandant of Midshipmen personally de-briefed about half of the Brigade by company on the survey results. Battalion Officers or Company Officers de-briefed the remaining companies, as directed. USNA leadership remains committed to using the tools available for climate assessment and leveraging results to drive continuous improvement.

USNA developed a plan for a Climate Assessment Pilot that enables midshipman peer leaders to gain experience in leading change by assessing data on challenges their units face and employing tools to address climate problems, and to increase their responsibility in addressing climate issues under their leadership. The PWG, with oversight from the MAT, will lead the pilot using the framework established by the DEOCS process. The PWG and members of the fall 2020 Brigade leadership team will develop a survey. The survey will be administered to the midshipmen of 21st Company at the start of the spring semester. The PWG will analyze the results and share them with midshipman leaders for both fall and spring semesters, who will then de-brief the results to their company and assess their leadership efforts and any follow-on actions required. Members of the PWG, as well as the company leadership (Company Officer and Senior Enlisted Leader), will support the entire process. Following this initial pilot program, the PWG will assess the utility of the process in assisting midshipman leaders and make a recommendation for future implementation of the program on a larger scale.

Functional Area 2: Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting

USNA continues to encourage reporting of both sexual assault and sexual harassment. Several initiatives have contributed to that effort. The recent revision to USNAINST 1752.2, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, includes information about the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program, as well as a Safe to Report policy. USNA recognizes that minor collateral misconduct by a victim of sexual assault is one of the most significant barriers to reporting the assault because of the victim's fear of punishment. The Safe to Report policy aims to eliminate collateral misconduct as a barrier to reporting sexual assault, and thereby ensure victims receive available medical and counseling services.

USNA has implemented an anonymous reporting option in an effort to increase reporting of sexual harassment. The CMEO worked with the USNA Forms Manager to create an online form to allow midshipmen to report an incident without revealing their own identity or the identity of the offender. If the anonymous complaint does not contain enough information to conduct an investigation, the CMEO or Command Climate Specialist (CCS) documents the incident in a Memorandum for Record. While this does not necessarily allow for accountability for an offender, it does give leadership insight into the types of behaviors that are occurring and need to be addressed, and allows units to monitor trends and patterns. Issues can be discussed in a general sense at the small unit level, or whatever level is appropriate based on the circumstances.

One change recently incorporated is the expansion of the duties of the SAPR GUIDEs. The mission of the GUIDE program is to provide Guidance, Understanding, Information, Direction and Education needed for individuals seeking support regarding incidents of discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual assault. This team of about 80 midshipman, spread throughout the Brigade, act as trusted peer resources to ensure that all midshipmen are treated with dignity and respect. Previously, GUIDEs only provided support for issues associated with sexual assault, but this year's training included sexual harassment and discrimination/equal opportunity. This effort will increase understanding of resources available and the different reporting options in both the SAPR and CMEO areas, encourage help seeking, and counter existing narratives that are barriers to reporting.

Another effort to encourage help-seeking, reporting and bystander intervention is the development of a SAPR Application for smart phones. SAPR staff partnered with the Computer Science Department to have students enrolled in one of its advanced courses design an application that includes several useful SAPR-related functions. For example, "Expect Me" will allow the user to enable up to three friends to track their movements in real time via GPS while they are in transit walking or using a ride sharing service. The app also features easy access to resources, reporting option information, and intervention strategies in a format designed by midshipmen, for midshipmen. Further development of the app is now included as a capstone project for Computer Science and Information Technology students in APY 20-21.

One of the initial projects taken on by the MAT was to perform a culture analysis of USNA, looking at perceived norms, trends and issues identified in surveys and focus groups, and collaborating to discuss what programs currently exist to address those issues, as well as what programs and activities may be needed. That effort is ongoing, but it has already informed our comprehensive prevention plan by identifying risk and protective factors within the Brigade of Midshipmen.

USNA participated in a series of workshops regarding retaliation, reprisal, ostracism and other related topics. Prevention staff attended a workshop hosted by the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and later arranged for the same speaker to visit USNA to provide specialized training for key influencers of midshipmen such as Company Officers, Senior Enlisted Leaders, and prevention staff. The speaker also met with midshipmen to get a sense of the issues facing the Brigade and how USNA can effectively address these difficult topics in the future.

USNA has strengthened efforts to prepare peer helping groups to better support the Brigade of Midshipmen. Peer helping groups received updated training to addresses concerns and counter inaccurate narratives in the Brigade, based on past survey and focus group results. The goal was for these midshipmen peer-led groups to have improved information and to empower them to encourage greater help seeking from resources that can assist midshipmen with experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stress, mental health challenges and other troubling situations. After a rigorous selection process, Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) Peer Educators and GUIDEs went through a comprehensive two week training program to prepare them for their duties and responsibilities. The Midshipmen Development Center (MDC) has a Peer Adviser program which includes intensive training to prepare participants with communication skills and knowledge of available mental health resources and how to access them. This year the cadre of team members was expanded to include one Peer Adviser from each class for each company. Training and engagement opportunities are continuously developed and occur at least monthly. The Brigade Resilience Officer, who reports to both brigade leadership and the MDC Director, provides oversight to the Peer Advisors' outreach, training, and education activities. MDC provides clinical and content expertise for training and consultation. Another peer helping group, the Alcohol and Drug Education Officers (ADEOs), support midshipmen in their understanding of and compliance with the USNA alcohol policy. There are ADEOs at the Brigade, Regiment, Battalion and Company levels. This group helps administer a comprehensive prevention education program to their peers which emphasizes responsibility and moderation and provides specific guidance to the Brigade regarding the responsible use of alcohol through the USNA alcohol policy. ADEOs receive training to prepare them to provide this education to their peers. A partnership with the Maryland Collaborative, an organization that implements evidence-based strategies shown to reduce excessive college drinking in Maryland, has strengthened the team's knowledge and experience in facilitating training and providing peer support.

USNA made concerted effort to publicize the CATCH program as part of the actions to address results of the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence APY18-19. Midshipmen, faculty and staff received program information through a series of informational briefs, training sessions, email and small group discussions. In addition, we displayed posters and provided pamphlets to reinforce our training. The brigade learns about the CATCH program at least twice yearly during reform briefs, and during each SAPR training session. As a result of our efforts we have had several victims who filed restricted reports request a password in order to enter information into the database, and we were the first Navy command to get a match.

Functional Area 3: Victim Care and Advocacy

USNA has improved victim care and advocacy over the last academic year. USNAINST 1752.2, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, was revised, providing updated

information on SARC requirements for data entry and management. Specifically, the Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is responsible to ensure that SARCs enter all sexual assault reports into the Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) within 48 hours of the report, and upload the DD Form 2910 to DSAID within 48 hours of receipt.

The most impactful change toward victim care has been the addition of two permanent civilian Victim Advocates (VAs) to our response staff. We now have two SARCs and two full-time VAs, doubling the size of the Response staff from APY18-19. With an additional twelve collateral duty VAs, USNA has a robust response program to provide comprehensive support and restorative care for our survivors. All SAPR personnel have unencumbered access to leadership, and senior leaders are very engaged with SAPR activities and programs. The SAPR staff also updated the USNA SAPR Resource Guide which was provided to all midshipmen, faculty and staff.

USNA was the first MSA to execute the transfer of a survivor of sexual assault to another MSA. Internal stakeholders collaborated to establish a process for considering a transfer request, and communicated with their counter-parts at the gaining MSA to work out the specific requirements for the midshipman (e.g. academic program, administrative requirements). These groundbreaking efforts will help inform the enduring policy currently being developed by a cross-service working group.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted SAPR efforts in APY 19-20. While the response to the outbreak required staff to re-think processes for providing care, we leveraged all options for communication, including virtual means, to maintain services. There were no disruptions to continuity of care and privacy was always a primary consideration. Staff were issued government laptops, as needed, to ensure proper connectivity. Response staff were able to provide in person support when necessary, while observing required protocols for social distancing and use of masks. MDC continued providing mental health services via virtual means as well. COVID-19 created challenges for prevention, as the midshipmen did not return to campus following Spring Break in March 2020. The prevention staff did not complete the spring SHAPE curriculum, so some make-up sessions will be required in the next academic year. While COVID-19 was also disruptive to our plans to observe Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM), we held some virtual events, including a candlelight vigil and some social media activities. Our staff and the midshipmen SHAPE and GUIDE teams used creativity to salvage the opportunity to recognize this important event in our prevention program. Another significant disruption due to COVID-19 was the postponement of our Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) survey. USNA did not complete the survey the week following Spring Break as originally scheduled because the midshipmen did not return to campus. This prevented us from collecting sexual harassment and assault prevalence data that is critical to our program evaluation and curriculum development efforts.

Prevention Self-Assessment



USNA conducted a prevention self-assessment for APY 2019-2020 using the process established by DoD SAPRO for the baseline assessment in APY 2018-2019.

The Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) is the foundation for sexual assault prevention within the Department of Defense. Sexual assault prevention requires a holistic, comprehensive approach executed with unity of effort. The assessment conducted by DoD SAPRO in 2019 provided a baseline of USNA's prevention capabilities in line with the PPoA elements and revealed that USNA did not have a clear strategic prevention education plan that was comprehensive, targeting multiple risk and protective factors across all levels of the social ecology and including policies, programs, and practices. USNA embraced this assessment and focused energy and effort toward addressing the deficiencies identified. As a result, significant progress has been made toward establishing a comprehensive prevention education strategy across the full spectrum of destructive behaviors that affect our midshipmen. This self-assessment was the first critical look at some elements of this new prevention plan.

The self-assessment process was intensive, and valuable for prevention team leadership. A working group made up of four members of the MAT/PWG completed a comprehensive self-assessment process looking at the Academy-level prevention program and three different prevention activities. Over the course of APY 19-20, the PWG collected data on existing programs and activities across the full range of prevention areas. For the self-assessment process we chose to review and report on prevention activities focused on sexual harassment and sexual assault. For sexual harassment prevention, we examined the development, dissemination and evaluation of a Continuum of Sexual Misconduct poster created by the CMEO Officer with support from the RAND Getting to Outcomes (GTO) team. We also assessed our evolving efforts with the midshipmen GUIDE program as the critical access point between CMEO and SAPR as a peer helping team. Finally, we re-assessed our SHAPE program, which was part of the baseline assessment conducted by DoD SAPRO last academic year.

For each of the self-assessment areas USNA identified strengths and gaps based on evidence collected and reviewed.

- **Leadership:** USNA leaders are engaged on the issues of sexual harassment and assault. They support the SAPR program as a whole, and prioritize the SHAPE and GUIDE programs by their participation and commitment of midshipman time. The Superintendent and Commandant of Midshipmen, specifically, are visible and vocal about prevention. The Superintendent personally briefed the GUIDEs and SHAPE Peer Educators during summer training, which was conducted even after COVID-19 mitigation efforts canceled most other training events. He also personally led small group discussions with every 1/C midshipman in a small group setting during the Spring 2020 semester ("Supe Chats"). The Superintendent subsequently addressed every 4/C midshipman specifically about sexual assault and sexual harassment. The COVID-19 response hampered plans to address the remainder of the brigade as midshipmen did not return to campus after spring break. However, his dedication of considerable time and energy clearly demonstrated the Superintendent's commitment to

these important issues. The MAT has engaged other leaders across USNA, and continued emphasis on this team and its mission will strengthen leadership support for prevention across the board.

- **Prevention Workforce:** Strengths include a dedicated Director of Prevention Education, who not only influenced the sexual harassment and sexual assault programs, but also assisted other prevention areas by supporting their program development and activities. An additional full-time prevention staff member was recently hired, which is tremendous value added to the prevention team. All members of the PWG have participated in the process of collecting data on current programming and developing the comprehensive prevention plan. We have formed a cohesive group that is engaged and mutually supportive. The use of collateral duty officers and senior enlisted for critical prevention billets will continue to pose a challenge for continuity and throughput, but prevention leaders will monitor productivity and recommend changes to leadership as needed.
- **Collaborative Relationships:** Creation of the MAT codified and enhanced already positive relationships amongst internal stakeholders. Linkages between the prevention workforce and major influencers across the institution, such as academics and athletics, have been critical to advancing prevention efforts. A particular strength is the partnership with the Leadership Education and Development (LEAD) Program, which has bolstered prevention efforts by ensuring consistency of messaging between prevention programs and related curricula such as leadership and ethics. The MAT has had a positive impact on prevention efforts, but there is room for improvement and greater support of program oversight. The team must continue to solidify and mature in order to become an enduring part of the USNA leadership landscape.
- **Data:** USNA has identified key contributing factors to sexual harassment and sexual assault using existing data collection tools such as the DEOCS, SAGR survey and Office of People Analytics (OPA) focus groups. These findings inform the comprehensive prevention plan across all destructive behavior areas. One area for improvement is in the use of evaluation techniques for prevention programs and activities. While SHAPE regularly uses process evaluation to inform revisions, other prevention activities would benefit from regular data collection to support evaluation. This is a focus area moving forward, and members of the PWG will submit an annual evaluation of the extent to which delivery of a program or activity adheres to the original protocol and effectively meets the stated objectives. Further, the MAT will provide oversight and monitor program effectiveness.
- **Resources:** Prevention efforts have dedicated budgets for staffing and implementation, and prevention staff have sufficient resources for programs, activities and professional development. Because prevention areas cross multiple cost centers, there is not a centralized budgetary process for all prevention activities. The MAT can provide oversight that will ensure adequate support across all areas. DoD SAPRO has provided additional resources with contract support from RAND GTO and Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center (VPTAC). PWG leaders are working to ensure prevention efforts established with this assistance will be sustainable beyond the expiration of the contract support.
- **Comprehensive Approach to Prevention:** The PWG expended considerable time identifying risk and protective factors associated with prevention efforts. This work has helped inform the initial comprehensive prevention plan, but continued effort is required to ensure the approach is cohesive. Information about prevention programs and activities must continue to be shared and analyzed to ensure they are complementary and not duplicative. Additional work is also required to ensure our approach targets all levels of the social-ecological model.

- **Quality Implementation:** The MAT meets monthly and at each meeting members brief the larger team on their current efforts in the prevention space in order to prevent segregated lines of effort and to promote collaboration. In addition, moving forward, members will submit annual reports to summarize their efforts, including the evaluation of the effectiveness of their programs and activities. There is also a requirement for new programs and activities to contain an evaluation component to measure effectiveness. Outside of the SHAPE program this area has not been a strength, but solid plans for improvement are in place.
- **Continuous Evaluation:** USNA needs a more systematic approach to evaluation in order to avoid continuation of prevention activities that are ineffective. Formation of the MAT/PWG has improved communication and collaboration among stakeholders and leaders, and this will be the mechanism to improve evaluation and better assist leaders in setting appropriate and manageable expectations for prevention efforts and the elimination of destructive behaviors.

Based on our self-assessment, our focus moving forward is to continue to refine our comprehensive prevention plan, incorporate more evidence-based approaches, and conduct evaluation for each program and activity executed. Further, we will expand the role of the MAT and PWG in monitoring the execution of prevention efforts and identifying gaps and any overlaps that could lead to oversaturation or training fatigue. We will also bolster communication between the MAT and senior Academy leadership to better support and maintain alignment with strategic goals and decision-making.

USNA finds that current staffing levels for the prevention team are adequate to complete the mission. While most prevention staff are collateral duty and/or rotational staff, we have added an additional civilian full-time prevention staff member (Training Specialist). Further, the prevention team has grown in some critical areas, such as Alcohol and Drug Education. This position, previously held by one collateral duty officer, expanded to a team of four officers and senior enlisted leaders during APY 19-20. While still a collateral duty, the team concept has allowed for greater capacity and productivity. USNA will continue to analyze staffing levels in the prevention space, including leadership for the MAT/PWG, which is critical for the enduring success of that team. All prevention leaders have indicated they have adequate resources to execute their mission. However, there is not a process in place to monitor budgetary requirements across the different cost centers that own prevention efforts. This is another area where the MAT can provide more centralized oversight.

The initial project for the PWG was to develop, implement and conduct formative evaluation for a comprehensive prevention education strategy across the full spectrum of destructive behaviors that affect our midshipmen. Focus areas included sexual assault, sexual harassment, drug and alcohol misuse, suicide, intimate partner violence and discrimination. We also considered several signature behaviors to incorporate and promote in an effort to accentuate the positive, including the following:

- Treat every person with dignity and respect
- Take responsibility for your actions
- Hold others accountable for their actions
- Be a leader and encourage leadership in others
- Intervene when necessary
- Develop and maintain healthy relationships

- Grow personally and professionally every day
- Embrace diversity of ideas, experiences and individuals
- Exercise discipline and integrity

Simultaneous with the effort to provide baseline training for our prevention staff, we stepped through an incremental process to develop our comprehensive prevention program. Steps included collecting data on all currently executed programs and activities, reviewing activity alignment to the social-ecological model, identifying risk and protective factors applicable to each area, and creating individual program logic models that would later feed into a larger, sweeping logic model for all of USNA prevention. The CDC's VPTAC supported these efforts.

After almost a year of consistent effort, USNA developed a comprehensive prevention plan that will start to be implemented in APY 20-21. Some inherent challenges may make training and education sessions difficult, such as the restrictions required in the COVID-19 environment. However, we will focus on improving every area of the program and continue to grow our prevention capabilities. We will continue to work to identify gaps in prevention programming and institutionalize a prevention framework that shows all collaborations and intersections.

This past academic year USNA had the opportunity to partner with the CDC's VPTAC team to deliver baseline onboarding training for our PWG. We conducted a four part prevention workshop that provides a common foundation for the team members who have varied knowledge and experience working with prevention systems. Members of the PWG are also engaged in on-going professional development through various professional organizations, such as the Maryland Collaborative (to reduce college drinking and related problems), the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA), the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA) and the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). In order to support new prevention staff we are working with VPTAC to develop a standardized baseline training curriculum that can be administered by USNA personnel to ensure all PWG members have common language and understanding of foundational prevention concepts when they take on their prevention roles.

As previously described, USNA institutionalized a sustainable integrating body that facilitates collaboration, communication, and data synthesis among prevention workforce, stakeholders, and leaders by forming the MAT in November 2019. Initially established by the Commandant of Midshipmen, the governing instruction for the MAT was changed to a USNA instruction signed by the Superintendent in order to emphasize the strategic reach and broad institutional impact of the team. The Chairperson of the MAT is designated in writing by the Superintendent, and USNAINST 1752.3 defines the MAT membership and responsibilities. Long term objectives for the MAT and the PWG include the following:

- Meet regularly to compare notes on program efforts, ensure consistent messaging across all programs, close gaps, and eliminate redundancy that can lead to oversaturation and training fatigue.
- Discuss challenges and best practices, and aggregate information to assist USNA leadership to better understand trends and mitigate risk factors.
- Develop, implement and conduct formative evaluation process for a comprehensive prevention education program across the full spectrum of destructive behaviors that affect the Brigade of Midshipmen.

Members of the MAT who are representing a larger division/department will regularly communicate with the population they represent to share information on team efforts and to solicit for issues and concerns appropriate for discussion at MAT meetings. Members will share all relevant efforts and information with the team in order to prevent segregated lines of effort and promote collaboration. In addition, each member will provide a written annual report to summarize their efforts that pertain to the MAT. PWG members will include an evaluation of the extent to which delivery of a program or activity adheres to the original protocol and effectively meets the stated objectives.

Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Assessment



In accordance with tasking from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and as part of the APY 2019-2020 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, USNA conducted a Sexual Harassment program compliance self-assessment. The Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Tool was used to execute the assessment, organized into nine functional areas:

- Sexual Harassment Program Policy Requirements
- Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Anonymous Complaints
- Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaints
- Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs
- Retaliation
- Investigation Procedures
- Data Collection and Reporting Requirements
- Command Climate Assessment

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 1020.03: "Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces," February 8, 2018.

Overall, the self-assessment determined that USNA is in compliance with the all of the Department's policies regarding sexual harassment prevention and response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all nine functional areas. The following pages capture the results and observations of USNA's sexual harassment prevention and response programs.

Functional Area 1: SH Program Policy Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for Sexual Harassment programs.

The USNA Sexual Harassment program is codified in COMDTMIDNINSTs 5354.1B and 1610.2J, and ensures that leaders at all levels are held appropriately accountable for fostering a climate of inclusion that does not tolerate sexual harassment. The Brigade CMEO and Command Climate Specialist (CCS) receive and process all sexual harassment complaints, as well as facilitate training and discussions, and provide access to resources. DEOMI approves all training materials, and information regarding sexual harassment prevention and response is prominently posted near classrooms and in passageways and dormitories. While USNA has not established its own 24-hour toll free hotline, it actively uses and advertises 24-hour hotlines managed by the Department of the Navy and the Navy Inspector General offices, with the information prominently displayed on CMEO posters throughout USNA.

There are additional resources available to the brigade, including the MDC and Chaplains assigned to each Company. In cases where sexual harassment complaints are substantiated, administrative and/or disciplinary action is taken in accordance with Midshipmen Regulations. In the event a midshipman is found guilty of a conduct offense related to sexual harassment or discrimination, they may be assigned to the Dignity and Respect remediation program. This program allows a mediator, assigned by the Commandant of Midshipmen, to meet individually with the midshipman for 4-6 months in order to address the infraction.

One highlight from APY 19-20 was the strengthening of the SAPR peer support organizations to include sexual harassment. While leaders at all levels have always assisted and supported with sexual harassment complaints, in order to motivate greater help seeking by midshipmen USNA formalized the practice of using existing SHAPE Peer Educators and SAPR GUIDES as resources and referral agents for CMEO and CCS. SHAPE and GUIDE training was expanded to provide additional training to team members so they are able to assist their peers in identifying available resources and understanding the benefits they provide.

Another highlight this year was the establishment of a Military Service Academy Working Group on sexual harassment. Per the recommendation from the APY18-19 annual report, the CMEO/CCS team formed a working group with the other Service Academies to meet monthly and share best practices, common trends, concerns, and resources in the area of sexual harassment.

Functional Area 2: Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for reporting options and procedures.

Informal complaints are addressed at the lowest possible level, and documented in compliance with SECNAVINST 5300.26E & OPNAVINST 5300.13.

Formal complaints are processed within 72 hours of receipt, to the maximum extent possible, and are forwarded to the Superintendent. All complainants are notified when an investigation begins and are advised of how the process works. Complainants are given periodic updates until

completion of the process, debriefed on whether the complaint was substantiated or unsubstantiated, and informed of appeal options if the complaint is unsubstantiated. Reports are closely monitored to ensure timely resolution (14 days for informal complaints and 60 days for formal complaints, in accordance with OPNAVINST 5300.13). All completed investigations are submitted by the Commandant to the Superintendent, and are reviewed for legal sufficiency. The Superintendent, Chief of Staff and Commandant of Midshipmen are notified of all sexual harassment reports, and complaints are filed with the CMEO using form 5354/2. Quarterly complaint reports are submitted to OPNAV N170E.

The Diversity Office, by virtue of its close ties to Affinity Groups, helps encourage and direct members to seek assistance from the CMEO and CCS on sexual harassment concerns and resources. The SAPR Office also encourages members who report equal opportunity or sexual harassment concerns, whether they are bystanders or complainants, to contact the CMEO.

Functional Area 3: Anonymous Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements on anonymous sexual harassment complaints.

Anonymous reports that contain enough information to permit the initiation of an investigation are acted upon in accordance with OPNAVINST 5300.13, while anonymous complaints that do not meet the threshold for an investigation are documented in Memoranda for Record (MFR) and used by the CMEO/CCS to monitor trends and address systemic patterns, as well as areas for emphasis in training.

One highlight from APY 19-20 was USNA's partnership with RAND GTO, utilizing the contract vehicle made available by DoD SAPRO. GTO assisted USNA in creating a new anonymous sexual harassment reporting mechanism in order to encourage increased reporting of incidents of sexual harassment. This form is available on the USNA Intranet to afford members anonymity if they do not desire to reveal their identity. This option augments the traditional reporting mechanisms in place (in-person or via email to the CMEO), and aims to encourage more reports from active bystanders and from those who prefer not to be identified.

Functional Area 4: Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaints

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy on responding to sexual harassment complaints.

All midshipmen are informed of reporting options and procedures, to include formal, informal, anonymous, and informal resolution options, and they are made aware of all available resources, such as CMEO, CCS, the MDC, and Chaplains. Complainants are also informed of the process for appealing administrative findings. This process begins with the CMEO and appeals are routed through the Commandant to the Superintendent.

Functional Area 5: Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for sexual harassment prevention and response training and education.

Instructors who possess the requisite skills and competencies deliver sexual harassment training. USNA's use of SHAPE Peer Educators to provide sexual harassment training to fellow midshipmen allows sexual harassment training to be given in conjunction with SAPR training. Training includes information on the definition of sexual harassment, types of harassment, and procedures for submitting complaints. DEOMI approves topics and content annually and training is continuously tailored based on trends and challenges the Brigade is facing. Fleet scenarios are used when appropriate.

One highlight from APY 19-20 was USNA's partnership with RAND GTO to create, refine, and implement a plan for deployment of the *Spectrum of Sexual Misconduct* poster. This poster augments the formal training midshipmen receive on sexual harassment and sexual assault. Feedback from previous SAGR surveys, OPA Focus Groups and Command Climate Surveys revealed a knowledge deficiency regarding the distinction between sexual harassment and assault, and the different reporting options and the associated program resources. The poster addresses the differences using a visual spectrum, and the posters are displayed throughout Bancroft Hall, with plans to expand them to other buildings as appropriate. The Brigade CMEO, with support from GTO, is conducting an evaluation of the poster to determine its effectiveness in addressing the deficiency.

Functional Area 6: Retaliation

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for retaliation associated with sexual harassment complaints.

USNA training and education programs address retaliation and reprisal associated with sexual harassment complaints in accordance with DoD and Navy directives, with specific content to support challenges unique to USNA. Leaders at all levels comply with established processes for reporting retaliation associated with sexual harassment complaints, and processes are in place to address retaliation through leadership, Judge Advocate General (JAG) investigation, and CMEO & CCS involvement. Retaliation complaint data received through leadership, Inspectors General, and CMEO/CCS channels are reviewed quarterly.

Functional Area 7: Investigation Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for investigation procedures.

The CMEO reviews policies and procedures for filing a report of retaliation with each complainant upon receipt of their complaint. USNA provides notification to those who have submitted a complaint of retaliation regarding how their complaint was resolved.

USNA complies with updates to social media policies as reflected in USNA social media etiquette guidance and Department of the Navy social media handbook. Midshipmen receive social media training and sign a document acknowledging understanding of Navy and USNA policies.

Functional Area 8: Data Collection and Reporting Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD requirements for data collection and reporting requirements.

Quarterly reports on all formal, informal, and anonymous complaints are submitted to OPNAV N170E as required. Annual summary of sexual harassment statistical data is submitted to DoD ODEI and SAPRO per the annual report process.

USNA complies with DoD and Navy policy for tracking data on harassment, to include tracking and reporting on non-consensual distribution of private images on all forms of media, including social media, personal cell phones, and the internet.

Functional Area 9: Command Climate Assessment

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for Command Climate Assessments (CCAs).

The Superintendent implements the CCA program by ensuring climate assessments are conducted throughout USNA within 120 days after commander's assumption of command and annually thereafter, in compliance with assessment timelines as outlined in OPNAV 5354.1G. The leader requesting the survey and the leader at the next level of the chain of command receive the climate survey results and analysis as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days. Survey requests require leadership acknowledgement before approval from DEOMI.

Leadership reviews survey results and briefs them to the command with an opportunity for all members of the command to participate. Focus groups are utilized to gather more information about deficiencies as appropriate.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Compliance Assessment



In accordance with tasking from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and as part of the APY 2019-2020 Data Call for the Department of Defense Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, USNA conducted a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program compliance self-assessment. USNA used the SAPR Program Compliance Assessment Tool to execute its assessment, organized into six functional areas:

- SAPR Program Policy Requirements
- Reporting Options and Procedures
- Commander Response Procedures
- SARC and SAPR VA Procedures
- Case Management Group
- Training

Compliance in each area was determined by comparing USNA's programs to the requirements outlined in the governing instructions referenced in the Program Compliance Assessment Tool, principally DoD Instruction 6495.02.

Overall, USNA is in compliance with all of the Department's policies regarding sexual assault prevention and response, with sufficient evidence of compliance in all six functional areas. The following pages capture the self-assessment results, observations, and plans for continuous improvement of USNA's sexual assault prevention and response programs.

Functional Area 1: SAPR Program Policy Requirements

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for SAPR programs.

The SAPR Response Team includes two SARCs, one of which is designated as the Lead SARC, who perform their duties in accordance with policy and procedures, including notification to the chain of command (as appropriate) and opening a case in DSAID within 48 hours. SARCs have unimpeded access to the Superintendent and the immediate commander of the midshipman victim, and are the single point of contact for coordinating access to care and resources. All communication is conducted properly and documents are retained in accordance with applicable instructions.

One major improvement during this APY was successful hiring action to fill two previously vacant permanent civilian VA billets. The Response Team is now fully staffed. USNA also has 12 uniformed collateral-duty VAs who maintain a 24 hour, 7 days per week sexual assault response capability. All SARCs and VAs are Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified in accordance with DoDI 6495.03.

Another accomplishment is the recent revision to USNAINST 1752.2, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. The revised instruction now includes all required references, introduces the Safe to Report policy, and explains the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program.

While existing cases have not required USNA to conduct a High Risk Response Team meeting, USNA is trained on the procedures and will conduct a mock High Risk Response Team meeting annually to ensure understanding of the process by all parties involved. This meeting will include, at a minimum, the alleged offender's immediate commander, the victim's SARC and SAPR VA, the Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO), the Judge Advocate, the Victim Witness Assistance Program assigned to the case, the victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider, and the person who conducted the safety assessment.

Functional Area 2: Reporting Options and Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for reporting options and procedures.

Reporting is timely (within 24 hours) to the Superintendent and Commandant of Midshipman, with the appropriate amount of personally identifiable information, depending on the reporting option selected. Midshipmen and staff are regularly trained on reporting options, procedures, and personnel with whom communications are entitled to confidentiality. Policies and procedures are in place to ensure commanders immediately report information about a sexual assault to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) for investigation, as well as to ensure healthcare personnel initiate emergency care and notify a SARC or VA.

One of USNA's successes during APY 19-20 was the successful implementation of the CATCH program. USNA's Lead SARC has been providing lessons learned to colleagues across DoD regarding CATCH implementation after USNA was the first Navy command to record a match.

Victim privacy is of the utmost importance, and USNA ensures that records of sexual assault are compliant with privacy, security, and records management policies.

Functional Area 3: Commander Response Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for Commander response procedures.

The SARC has direct access to the Superintendent, and met with him prior to his assumption of command on 26 July 2019 and again on 15 August 2019 to review the SAPR Policy Toolkit for Command Teams, including response policy and available reporting options. The Staff Judge Advocate provided the Military Rules of Evidence 514 brief, which governs aspects of victim confidentiality. The Superintendent utilizes the "Commander's 30-Day Checklist for Unrestricted Reports", and submits an 8-day incident report in writing after receiving an Unrestricted Report. The Director of Prevention Education and staff execute SAPR training requirements. These requirements, codified in the USNA SAPR instruction, include training on prevention of reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment.

In addition to the two SARCs, USNA has two permanent civilian VAs and 12 collateral duty VAs, all of which are trained to conduct a safety assessment of each victim, which is done upon intake. USNA has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with two civilian medical facilities, Anne Arundel Medical Center and Mercy Medical Center. These MOUs allow victims to receive sexual assault forensic examinations (SAFE) and include the appropriate requirements for handling SAFE kits and for contacting a USNA SARC.

Functional Area 4: SARC and SAPR VA Procedures

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for SARC and SAPR VA procedures.

The USNA SAPR Response Team consists of two SARCs (one designated as Lead SARC), two permanent, civilian VAs, and 12 collateral duty VAs, all of whom are D-SAACP certified prior to assuming their duties, to provide services for the Brigade of Midshipmen, faculty, and staff. The SARCs exercise oversight responsibilities for VAs providing victim advocacy services. As noted previously, while the SARCs assist with meeting training requirements, the Director of Prevention Education is charged with executing all SAPR-related training. This allows USNA to go beyond just meeting annual requirements, for example training midshipman as SHAPE Peer Educators and GUIDEs and thus arming the Brigade of Midshipmen with capable peer resources.

The SARC gives the victim a hard copy of DD Form 2910 and provides the victim all relevant information about confidentiality issues, Military Rules of Evidence 514, Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) services, protective orders, and resources available in the event of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. The SARC also consults with leadership, as appropriate, to discuss mitigation of risk factors at the Academy.

The DoD Safe Helpline and other outreach materials are widely publicized at USNA, including on the public facing and internal internet systems. The peer resources (GUIDEs) also facilitate outreach efforts at USNA.

Functional Area 5: Case Management Group

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy for Case Management Group (CMG) procedures.

The Superintendent chairs the monthly CMG to review individual cases. The Lead SARC serves as the co-chair. The CMG discussion facilitates monthly victim updates, directs system accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality services, and ensures training, processes, and procedures are completed. All required CMG members, to include NCIS, actively participate each month.

The CMG chair ensures retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment allegations involving the victim, SARCs, and VAs remain on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or the allegations have been appropriately addressed.

In October 2019 USNA clarified with OPNAV N17 and DoD SAPRO that policy requiring "commanders" to directly debrief victims on a monthly basis could include use of the Battalion Officer (O6/O5), who participates in the CMG and then de-briefs the victims from their Battalion. The size of the command and the difference in rank between the Commander (Superintendent, O9) and a midshipman victim, coupled with the requirement for a victim to meet monthly for a debrief, is a barrier to reporting. However, each victim is advised that they can request a one-on-one meeting with the Superintendent at any time. USNA is in compliance with policy requirements for Case Management Group (CMG) procedures with this one approved exception to policy.

Functional Area 6: Training

USNA is in compliance with DoD policy requirements for training.

Every new midshipman receives initial SAPR training within 14 days of reporting, to include the Superintendent personally addressing the new Plebes on the SAPR program. To meet this requirement during COVID-19, the Superintendent and USNA SAPR team recorded asynchronous training for Plebes to view during their 14-day Restriction of Movement (ROM) period. To supplement this training, the USNA SAPR team made door to door visits to follow up with each Plebe face-to-face to ensure they understood the training and to answer any questions. Beyond plebe summer, midshipmen receive between 1 and 4 hours of SHAPE training each year, as well as SAPR briefs each time the Brigade reforms (at the start of fall and spring semesters), and prior to summer training and cruises. Training utilizes adult learning theory and interactive scenarios, and includes instruction on DoD sexual assault policy, definitions and reporting options.

All service members, regardless of rank, receive annual in-person SAPR training, including an explanation of what constitutes reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Because of their unique roles in the lives of midshipmen, Company Officers and Senior Enlisted Leaders receive tailored training with a special emphasis on identifying reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment. The SAPR office also conducts specialized training with Athletic Department coaches and staff, as well as civilian faculty, as needed. Any department or division can request additional SAPR training and prevention staff will accommodate their specific needs.

All SARCs and VAs are certified before assuming their duties and receive at least 32 hours of continuing education every two years. The SARCs are putting together a more robust training plan for new and existing VAs in order to ensure all are meeting on a regular basis and maintaining the proper knowledge level. The VA team must have regular engagement and open lines of communication to share best practices and stay current on changes and developments in the field.

Naval Academy Preparatory School



Executive Summary

The Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS) was assessed for compliance in applicable areas for APY 19-20. Overall, NAPS is in compliance with Department of Defense policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault.

The NAPS mission is to enhance midshipman candidates' moral, mental, and physical foundations to prepare them for success at the U.S. Naval Academy. Demanding military, physical, and character development programs complement the academic preparation to fully prepare students for the challenges of life at a service academy.

NAPS is staffed with its own SARC, who has direct access to the Commanding Officer and manages a response program that meets all requirements for training, reporting, and victim care and advocacy. The SARC ensures all victims are offered the services they are entitled to and discusses options for reporting. The SARC meets all timelines for reporting and DSAID entry. NAPS also has collateral duty SAPR VAs who are certified through D-SAACP prior to assuming their duties.

The SARC met with the new Commanding Officer within 30 days of assuming command, and the Commander's 30-day Checklist is consistently used for Unrestricted Reports. The Commanding Officer attends the SACMG when the command has active cases, and meets with victims within 72 hours after completion of the CMG in accordance with policy.

Midshipman Candidates are introduced to SAPR concepts that ease their transition to USNA. The training program is a strength, starting during the Indoctrination period and continuing throughout their 10 month program. Curriculum includes explanation of the CATCH program, and emphasizes that retaliation of any kind is not tolerated. Candidates receive SAPR training in a small group setting led by the SARC, and they attend dynamic presentations by guest speakers when available. They are also exposed to SAAPM with several events planned during the month of April. Appropriate training and education resources are posted visibly throughout the command.

NAPSINST 1752.2E, the NAPS SAPR instruction, was revised in APY 19-20 and is consistent with USNA's SAPR instruction. The option for a Leave of Absence was added with the instruction revision. Expedited Transfer is also offered as an option to victims who are prior-enlisted, and Military Protective Orders are issued when warranted.

Similar to USNA, NAPS has a SAPR GUIDE program, which helps peers with awareness of reporting options and available resources. One goal for APY 20-21 is to better align the NAPS training program with USNA's new comprehensive prevention program in order to best prepare Midshipman Candidates for their transition to USNA.

Appendix C: Air Force Self-Assessment of the United States Air Force Academy



Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2019-2020 Programmatic Data Call Template

Department of Defense Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year (APY) 2019-2020

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a strategic summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR and MEO programs for APY 19-20. This summary should be written from a high-level perspective and emphasize critical messaging points for your MSA that link significant actions taken throughout the reporting period.

1. Student Culture

To achieve the outcome of cadet and midshipman peer leaders gaining experience leading change by assessing data on challenges their units face and employing tools to address climate problems, and increased responsibility addressing climate issues under their leadership, the MSAs will provide a Plan and Action and Milestones and Academy specific Concept of Operations including steps taken to prepare peer leaders and staff to execute the following initiatives:

1.1. Updated Academy policies that pertain to student culture and climate.

The United States Air Force Academy's (USAFA's) Cadet Standards Instruction (AFCWI 36-3501) is updated annually. In 2019, the Safe to Report policy, which affords cadets reporting sexual assault amnesty from minor collateral misconduct that might surface during the sexual assault investigation resulting from the cadet's report, was included in this year's update. Additionally, APY 19-20 saw the initiation of EVERFI, a virtual training program concerned with sexual assault and harassment prevention, diversity and inclusion, and mental health help-seeking. Also initiated this year, was the Parent Based Alcohol Handbook Intervention, a guide for parents to discuss alcohol use with their college aged children. Both programs were to be completed by USAFA appointees before arriving for Basic Cadet Training (BCT). While these two programs have not been formally codified in written policy yet, they represent the first ever efforts to reach appointees with prevention and culture of civility messaging prior to their arrival at USAFA. Outside of the aforementioned changes and additions, existing policies were maintained and upheld this academic year. Updates to other existing policies were deemed unnecessary. Equal Opportunity Office (EO) and other involved agencies will continue to monitor standard procedures, policies and practices to determine whether or not future updates might be needed.

1.2. Efforts taken to pilot climate assessments with the intent to provide cadet and midshipmen leaders the opportunity for greater responsibility for improving academy climate.

In regards to Military Equal Opportunity (MEO), the EO office provided cadets the opportunity to participate in the annual Military Service Academy (MSA) Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS) during the Fall Dedicated Survey Assessment Time (DSAT). No other climate assessments were piloted during APY 19-20.

The United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) is working on the approvals necessary to deploy EVERFI's pre/post survey to assess the CW climate. This will assist with providing preliminary assessments ahead of the Military Service Academy Sexual Harassment and Violence (MSA SH&V) annual report to inform senior leadership of perspectives and any cadet-led initiatives.

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Every fall and spring semester, including those in AY 19/20, the Cadet Wing (CW) Research and Assessments office sends out a call for survey topics. This call goes out the various groups and agencies to collect topics and surveys that cadets and permanent party may want to administer to the CW. Last year, we did not receive any requests for surveys related to prevention, resilience, or culture and climate from cadets.

1.3. Efforts taken to develop or identify a climate assessment process that is tailored appropriately to the needs of the Military Service Academy (MSA), actions to address the feedback from this process, and responsibility and accountability for following up on those actions will continue through any change in cadet and midshipman peer leadership throughout the APY.

In response to recommendations from last year's Sexual Harassment and Violence (SH&V) assessment, USAFA has developed longer term prevention goals and has been actively designing an integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement process to implement installation-wide. This framework requires prevention and resilience-related agencies to identify evidence-supported risk and protective factors in their respective areas that will serve in designing prevention and/or resilience-building strategies for each agency. At an installation level, the most commonly recurring or most evidence-supported risk and protective factors will be used to build the overarching USAFA prevention and resilience-building strategy. Collectively, the risk and protective factors create the campus climate and culture, thus resulting strategies (i.e. risk and protective factors) will represent the USAFA culture and climate, feed our integrated prevention framework and the measurement strategy will serve as the USAFA climate assessment. With these strategies intact, base agencies will be able to choose or reject tactical-level interventions (e.g. trainings, events, and policies) based on whether or not they feed our strategies. Under this framework, the Community Action Team (CAT) and the Community Action Board (CAB) will serve as the central hub through which all new lines of effort will flow.

The CAB meets quarterly and is co-chaired by the Vice-Superintendent (CV) and the Community Support Program Manager (CSPM). This board, made up of commanders and directors from across the installation, is charged with making decisions pertaining to prevention, resilience-building and culture and climate for the installation. Armed with data from the holistic measurement strategy (detailed below), the CAB will decide which strategies and tactics are worth maintaining, might be adjusted or changed, or should be discontinued. The CAT meets monthly and is chaired by the Community Support Coordinator (CSC). The team consists of representatives from helping and prevention agencies from across the installation (e.g. Mental Health, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response; SAPR. Equal Opportunity; EO, Family Advocacy, etc.) and serves as the "action arm" of the CAB, executing the CAB's decisions. Using these two multidisciplinary teams as the central hub for USAFA's Integrated Prevention Framework will maximize transparency, cross communication between agencies, oversight from involved agencies (e.g. Institutional Effectiveness; A9, Cadet Climate and Culture; CWP), and drastically reduce stove-piping.

In order to measure this framework, at the end of each academic year, USAFA will develop a structural equation model to illustrate which lines of effort contribute to which reducing risk factors and bolstering protective factors (whether individually, or in combination with other lines of effort), thus ultimately impacting prevalence rates. Once desired outcomes (i.e. risk and protective factors) and appropriate surveys for measuring those outcomes have been identified, the process will look like this:

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- Data will be collected during the spring DSAT and analyzed using a structural equation model approach
- SAPR analyst will interpret the resulting model and prepare a presentation describing the outcomes
- Senior leaders will be briefed about the outcomes during the spring/summer CAB
- Senior leaders will make data-informed decisions about adjusting, discontinuing or maintaining current efforts based on the structural equation model
- When cadets arrive for the following fall semester, identified cadet leaders (e.g. PEERS, Teal Ropes, athletes, cadre) will be mentored by the SAPR Analyst in order to prepare them to present these outcomes and resulting CAB decisions to the cadet population
- As part of the next spring data collection, we will assess how much of the cadet population was reached by the identified cadet leaders and, if necessary, adjustments will be made to ensure greater reach the following year
- This process will repeat annually until the data reveal that the cadet leaders are reaching the entire cadet population.

It is expected that this prevention and resilience-building framework will address multiple, ongoing difficulties related to commanders making data-informed decisions, cadets being over-saturated with surveys, understanding where and when “repeated messaging” is providing benefit with regards to desired outcomes versus not, and adding a potentially predictive element to what has historically been a descriptive process (i.e. being able to predict changes in prevalence based on trends in risk and protective factors as opposed to responding solely to prevalence and reporting rates from the previous year). However, USAFA is still in the infancy stages with regards to implementing this framework. Over this past year, the framework and measurement strategy were designed and socialized with colleagues, both within the Department of Defense (DoD) and from civilian universities and businesses. This framework was also presented to the senior leadership and CAT members. Currently, we are in the process of helping CAT agencies identify evidence-supported risk and protective factors in their areas that will be used to establish their strategic visions. The intent is to implement the first iteration of this framework and measurement strategy in academic year 2021-2022.

1.4. Efforts taken to ensure cadets and midshipmen provide feedback on conditions within their units during the climate assessment process.

USAFA has two DSAT periods during each academic year (fall/spring). During the fall DSAT, all cadets are sent an assessment code to participate in the annual MSA DEOCS. The USAFA EO office provides the Commandant of Cadets updates on the participation rate and encourages leadership to emphasize the importance of the MSA DEOCS. Historically, USAFA leadership has stressed the importance of cadet participation by highlighting it during briefings and commanders’ calls. Additionally, leadership typically offers incentives for cadet participation in DSAT. During APY 19-20, cadets received an incentive for their participation in the fall DSAT (which included the DEOCS). There was not an incentive offered during the spring DSAT as most cadets were not present at USAFA due to COVID-19 and participated in DSAT from their homes.

DEOCS unit results are provided to each Squadron Level Air Officer Commanding (AOC) for direct feedback to cadets and overall results and climate trends are briefed to Senior Leaders. Both fall and

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spring DSAT periods may or may not include additional instruments that measure aspects of USAFA culture and climate based on what programming or research might be conducted at the time. The Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) survey is included in the spring semester DSAT every other year. After receiving the SAGR/SH&V results, the Superintendent has delivered a specific all-call for the expressed purpose of reviewing these results with the cadet population. The SAGR was scheduled to be delivered during the spring 2020 DSAT, but was postponed due to COVID-19. Currently, the SAGR survey is scheduled for the spring 2021 DSAT.

Finally, moving forward, cadet leaders will play an integral role in the Integrated Prevention Framework and Measurement Strategy. After each annual structural equation model is built and the results are briefed to senior leadership, representatives from the CAT will mentor cadet leaders in how to understand the data and what messaging could be presented to the cadet population over the next semester. Cadet leaders will be helped to develop a strategy for disseminating the measurement results and other messaging over the next semester. This process will iterate each semester.

1.5. Efforts taken to ensure assessment results are returned to the unit, and cadet and midshipman peer leaders are included in reviewing the results. What efforts have been taken to develop plans to address challenges identified in the results and organizing with other cadet and midshipman peer leaders to carry out their commander's intent?

While the USAFA Cadet Personal Ethics and Education Representatives (PEERs) and USAFA SAPR Teal Ropes have not been directly included in reviewing the assessment results, as mentioned above, student leaders (to include SAPR Teal Ropes) will play a central role in the Integrated Prevention Framework and Measurement Strategy. Each semester, cadet leaders will be helped to understand culture and climate data and messaging, and to create a plan for disseminating that information to the cadet population.

While the cadet leaders disseminate climate and culture information to the cadet population, the USAFA EO Office will continue providing the Commandant of Cadets, Group Air Officers Commanding (AOC) and Squadron AOCs the MSA DEOCS report. Historically, the cadet population has received a generic brief about DEOCS results, and individual squadrons could receive a more in-depth briefing by request. The aforementioned process in which cadet leaders develop strategies for sharing climate and culture data and messaging with the rest of the cadet population is intended to maximize cadet involvement in culture-building at USAFA moving forward. .

1.6. Efforts taken to ensure full-time academy staff and officers assist with the climate assessment effort throughout the APY. Include initiatives that help cadets and midshipmen with advice, accessing assistance, maintaining focus, and following up with actions.

Senior leadership at USAFA demonstrates the importance of staff and officer involvement in the campus culture and climate through their example. Developing a culture of respect and dignity, the importance of the SAGR and DEOCS surveys, and cultivating leaders of character represent primary foci at regularly scheduled all-calls and staff meetings. Additionally, leaders' open-door policies; regular and active engagement involvement with the USAFA community through emails, Microsoft Teams, and virtual commanders' addresses further demonstrates their commitment to developing and

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upholding culture and climate standards, especially during the challenging global pandemic that impacted USAFA in APY 19-20.

USAFA leadership dedicated APY 19-20 to creating plans for maximizing staff and officer involvement in assessing and measuring campus culture and climate. As part of the Integrated Prevention Framework, staff and officers will have the opportunity to define elements of culture and climate (i.e. risk and protective factors) to be included in the overarching USAFA prevention strategy. Once identified these elements of culture and climate will be included as variable in the Holistic Measurement Strategy (i.e. structural equation model) and each year, staff and officers will be briefed on the measurement outcomes through the CAT and CAB. Based on these measurement results, the staff and officers will be able to have input on potentially adjusting the USAFA strategy and/or tactical lines of effort as necessary.

The USAFA PPC serves as the central hub for supporting cadets' needs pertaining to study skills, stress and time management, sleep hygiene, decision-making, etc. In addition to developing the aforementioned skills with cadets individually and as needed, they have presented briefings, on using these skills and have offered the following classes to cadets:

- Healthy Sleep Habits
- Exercise and Nutrition for Mental Health
- Studying Smarter Not Harder
- Stress Management
- Gratitude and its Effect on Well-Being
- Mindfulness as a Performance Enhancer

Upon arriving at USAFA all new faculty and staff, active duty and civilian, receive a Helping Agencies Brief in which they are educated about the PPC and encouraged to refer cadets in need.

2. Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Reporting

The MSAs will provide a Plan and Action and Milestones and Academy specific Concept of Operations to increase reporting of sexual assault and sexual harassment on the following:

2.1. Updated Academy policies that pertain to sexual assault reporting.

The Safe to Report (STR) policy was renewed 5 Aug 2019 by the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets and subsequently incorporated into the Cadet Standards and Duties during APY 19-20 as a continued effort to clarify USAFA leadership's position concerning the handling of victim and witness collateral misconduct (Cadet Standards and Duties text below):

1.3.3.2. Safe to Report Policy. In furtherance of DoD and Air Force policy, commanders will consider each instance collateral misconduct by a victim of sexual assault on a case-by-case basis. The gravity of any collateral misconduct by a victim and its impact on good order and discipline, will be carefully considered in deciding whether it is appropriate to take administrative or disciplinary action against a victim and when such action should occur. In exercising this discretion, commanders will also consider whether the collateral misconduct was known prior to the report of sexual assault, and if not, the likelihood that he collateral misconduct would have otherwise been discovered but for the report of the

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sexual assault. Commanders should also consider how future reports of sexual assault may be impacted by the decision to impose discipline. If a commander believes that it would be appropriate to document collateral misconduct in the interest of rehabilitation, commanders should consider actions that minimize or eliminate impacts on the victims' career. Absent aggravating circumstances that increase the gravity of the violation or its impact on good order and discipline, victims of sexual assault will not be disciplined for collateral misconduct violations of Cadet Standards, involving: 1.) alcohol use or possession (e.g. underage drinking, possession of alcohol in dorms; 2.) consensual intimate behavior in the cadet area; 3.) unprofessional relationships/fraternizations among cadets; or 4.) cadet-area limits restrictions (aka...over the fence violations).

HISTORY: On 8 May 2018, the Superintendent and the Commandant of Cadets published the Safe to Report (STR) policy in an effort to clarify USAFA leadership's position concerning the handling of victim and witness collateral misconduct. The policy initiative was in response to concerns expressed by victims that a significant barrier to reporting a sexual assault was concern that they would be punished for various types of collateral misconduct. Additionally, in 2014, the AF Scientific Advisory board recommended that the AF establish a policy to allow immunity for low level collateral misconduct uncovered as a result of sexual assault investigation. The White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, the American Association of State Colleges & Universities, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association have all recommended immunity-type collateral misconduct policies for universities to encourage reporting. In the 2016 Sexual Harassment & Violence report, DoD SAPRO issued a commendation to United States Naval Academy for their collateral misconduct policy (on which the USAFA policy was largely based) stating that the "collateral misconduct by a victim is one of the most significant barriers to reporting sexual assault because of the victim's fear of punishment the United States Naval Academy has made appropriate efforts to eliminate the barrier collateral misconduct creates to reporting so that victims will be encouraged to come forward, to better hold offenders appropriately accountable."

Prior to the Safe To Report policy, USAFA utilized an unwritten "lighter-later" philosophy, in which discipline for collateral misconduct by victims would be delayed pending the outcome of the sexual assault investigation/disposition and, after considering the unique facts and circumstances of a given incident, might be less than the standard discipline for such misconduct. The issues expressed by cadets and the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) concerning this philosophy was lack of awareness by cadets and that this was not codified in policy to offer specific guidance for appropriate discipline, which ultimately resulted in some cadets choosing not to report a sexual assault given the uncertainty of what disciplinary action they might face as a result of collateral misconduct. Although there are some guidelines outlined in Air Force Instruction 90-6001 regarding collateral misconduct, this policy memo specifically states that a cadet who reports a sexual assault will not be prosecuted for collateral misconduct violations of Air Force Cadet Wing Instruction 36-3501, Cadet Standards, involving alcohol use or possession, consensual intimate behavior in the cadet area, unprofessional relationships, or cadet-area limits restrictions.

This philosophy is now codified in the Safe to Report policy and in Cadet Standards and Duties, which provides victims and witnesses with greater certainty and clarity concerning collateral misconduct while still allowing commanders to maintain good order and discipline. This policy now affords

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“amnesty” for the most common forms of collateral misconduct, while still allowing commanders to take action when aggravating circumstances exist.

The Commander’s Intent memo, which accompanied the policy also reinforced that retaliation, reprisal, ostracism and maltreatment against victims would not be tolerated.

Prior to and since the release of STR, the SVC had coordinated with USAFA Judge Advocate (JA) when questions arose concerning the applicability of the policy and/or whether a victim would face discipline for certain collateral misconduct. Using hypotheticals, USAFA/JA, on a case-by-case basis, raised these concerns to the Commandant so victims would have clarity on the impact of collateral misconduct before making an unrestricted report.

An additional internal process was identified starting in January of 2020 as the Commandant of Cadets and the USAFA SAPR office identified processes in the client care for Post-Case Management Group (CMG) Mechanisms for Subjects/Victims through a bullet background paper. The USAFA SAPR office and CW agreed on terms ensuring post-CMG mechanisms exist to ensure that subjects’ and victims’ schedules and living arrangements do not put them in close proximity to each other. This set of post-CMG instructions also details the way forward for CW leadership, ensuring appropriate victim care beyond the CMG as victims’ cases come to resolution and victim advocacy services are terminated. (See attached BBP).

2.2. Updated Academy policies that pertain to sexual harassment reporting.

Existing policies were maintained and upheld this academic year, as reductions in normal operations due to COVID-19 rendered updates to existing policy unnecessary. EO and other involved agencies will continue to monitor standard procedures, policies and practices to determine whether or not future updates might be needed.

2.3. Efforts identifying and utilizing student influencers to help counter-narratives and behavior that deter help-seeking, reporting, and bystander intervention, as well as actions to improve challenges cadets and midshipmen experience after reporting.

In response to findings and recommendations from last year’s SH&V report, the USAFA SAPR program created the aforementioned Teal Rope program. Additionally, USAFA leadership has capitalized on the existing PEER program. To further these peer-influencer efforts, USAFA leadership has designed the Integrated Prevention Framework and Holistic Measurement Strategy with cadet leader involvement as a primary focus. In this paradigm, peer influencers will have the opportunity to contribute to the design of the overarching USAFA prevention strategy, and will serve as the primary sources delivering assessment results and associated messaging (e.g. CATCH program, LiveSafe App, Fairchild SAPR Satellite office, etc.) to the cadet population.

In recognition of peer influencer potential to impact student culture and deter narratives counter to reporting, USAFA also has the SAPR Teal Rope program, which is a program that focuses on providing cadet peer assistance to victims of sexual assault at USAFA and at the USAFA Preparatory School. Trained Teal Rope cadets serve as liaisons between victimized peers and the SAPR staff.

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There are currently 71 trained Teal Ropes at the USAFA CW and 22 at the Preparatory School, up from the initial year's 40 participants at CW, and 16 at the Preparatory School. USAFA leadership intends to build the Teal Rope program until there are two Teal Ropes in each squadron.

The PEERs receive specialized training from the Peak Performance Center (PPC) to assist with responding to cadets in a variety of areas such as anxiety, stress, interpersonal relationships and even sexual assault. Often they are seen as the first line of defense and are normally sought out by their peers and cadet leadership regarding particular situations or educational needs before moving on to the next level of helping agency support.

During APY19-20, all rising three-degree cadets received Headquarters Air Force (HAF) approved bystander Cadet Wing Intervention Training (CWIT). Cadets are trained and encouraged to connect more consciously to their values regarding the role and responsibilities of a bystander and the proactive peer influence that they can have. Cadets are trained to recognize potential barriers that might prevent intervention. Cadets are equipped with motivation, knowledge and skills necessary to proactively engage peers in culture change through role modeling, use of social media, conversation and other means of influence to help address victims' challenges before or after reporting a sexual assault. Finally, cadets are encouraged to lead by example and see themselves as becoming agents of change.

Note: USAFA leadership recognizes the importance of informal leaders (i.e. influential individuals who might not hold a formal leadership position) and recognizes that we cannot predict which cadets might emerge as peer influencers in the future. To that end, beginning APY20-21, all four class years of cadets will receive a version of either the initial or booster CWIT.

In order to improve a cadet's experience after reporting sexual assault, all AOCs continue to receive full-time, year-long, in-residence Master's Degrees in Counseling and Leadership from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. The program facilitates critical thinking, enhances interpersonal effectiveness, broadens perspectives on coaching and mentoring, develops influencing skills, and improves the AOCs' ability to lead positive change and development among cadets. The master's degree in counseling and leadership focuses on enabling AOCs to respond as well as prevent sexual harassment and violence by facilitating the development of their cadets as leaders of character (to include 300 hours of fieldwork observing and interacting with cadets). AOC Commander's Course now includes SAPR training geared to commander's roles in the prevention of violence and in providing trauma-informed support for victims of sexual harassment and/or assault as well as responsibilities assisting victims with the reporting process.

In addition to ongoing services to support victimized cadets (e.g. deconflicting class schedules or room assignments to reduce proximity to accused perpetrators), USAFA leadership has committed to developing a trauma-informed academy culture. Leaders across CW receive training in trauma-informed leadership; Center for Character and Leadership Development (CCLD) regularly provides offerings to improve and enhance emotional intelligence; and USAFA hosts an annual Pathways Summit. To date, Pathways Summits have focused on recovery and resilience, and on prevention and the importance of interpersonal connection.

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2.3.1. Efforts to conduct an analysis to determine the source of barriers to help seeking, perceived norms, and actual norms. As a result, what actions were implemented to counter the incorrect perceived norms around help seeking and bystander intervention, as well as actions to improve the challenges cadets/midshipmen experience after reporting that may be fostering actual norms that deter help seeking.

The newly developed USAFA Integrated Prevention Framework will identify risk and protective factors related to help-seeking and fostering a culture of dignity and respect. The resulting Holistic Measurement Strategy will inform USAFA leadership about the nature of potential barriers to help-seeking as well as potentially effective counters to those barriers, thus enabling leaders to make data-informed decisions in this regard. It is expected that this integrated, holistic approach to countering stigma and other barriers to help-seeking will further augment current contributions to building USAFA's trauma-informed culture of respect and dignity, such as emotional intelligence trainings, CWIT training, leaders receiving education about trauma-informed leadership and the aforementioned Pathways Summits.

In addition to the aforementioned initiatives, USAFA leadership continued ongoing efforts to combat stigma, frame social norms, and reduce other barriers to help-seeking. As mentioned, the USAFA Safe to Report policy was codified into Cadet Standards and Duties and continues to be promoted. Promotion efforts also continue around the LiveSafe anonymous reporting and personal safety app, the Fairchild SAPR Satellite office, and the HAF-approved Commanders' SAPR talking points.

2.3.2. Efforts to address perceptions and experiences with regards to negative impacts on academic and military careers, ostracism, reputation damage, victim-blaming, perceptions of false reporting, retaliation, and the reporting process.

USAFA Leadership has taken a hands on approach to addressing misperceptions surrounding sexual assault and available resources to assist survivors. Fora such as the Pathways to Prevention Summit, Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) and Denim Day have been critical opportunities to address perceptions in small group settings and mitigate concerns. Normalizing help-seeking, reporting sexual harassment and assault, and compassion for victims has been a primary focus in all-calls and messaging from the USAFA Superintendent and senior leaders across the academy. Additionally, leaders have circulated written guidance outlining expectations for cultivating a culture of respect and dignity and zero tolerance for discrimination or maltreatment without fear of reprisal or retaliation. The Superintendent has an open door policy to meet one on one with any survivor of sexual assault to address concerns. Leadership has taken a hardline to address perceptions publicly.

In the absence of data demonstrating that these specific interventions actually change perceptions and experiences related to reporting sexual harassment and assault, USAFA leadership has committed to developing a trauma-informed campus climate characterized by respect and dignity for all. Capitalizing on the aforementioned Integrated Prevention Framework and Holistic Measurement Strategy, the CAT and CAB will help USAFA leadership maximize protective factors such as sense of

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belonging and interpersonal connectedness while reducing risk factors such as objectification and shame around help-seeking to address these obstacles in an integrated, holistic fashion.

2.3.3. Efforts to prepare academy peer helping groups to provide cadets and midshipmen with an accurate understanding of available academy services and the benefits they provide. Include a review of training approaches with peer helping groups to determine updates to training content.

USAFA has a robust PEER training program, which includes 16 hours of specific training and monthly continuous education for selected cadets. The Peak Performance Center (PPC) provides training that covers conflict resolution, active listening, sexual harassment, sexual assault reporting and suicide risk assessment and prevention. Additionally, USAFA helping agencies host a panel for the PEERS. The panel includes the Chaplains, Mental Health Clinic (MH), EO, Area Defense Counsel (ADC), Judge Advocates (JA; in order to provide education about various legal processes), SVC, and the SAPR office. This allows PEERS to have an open discussion on their roles as helping agencies, ask questions and familiarize themselves with Helping Agency staff. Cadet PEERS are also certified through the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA). Two Cadet Peers are assigned to every squadron and are the points of contact (POC) to whom other cadets reach out to when in need of additional support or services.

USAFA also has the SAPR Teal Rope program. A cadet peer program that focuses on providing cadet peer assistance to cadet victims of sexual assault. Cadets enrolled in this program are not credentialed Victim Advocates, however, they are vetted for suitability and agree to adhere to a Code of Ethics prior to becoming a Teal Rope. The USAFA SAPR office provides six hours of specific training and monthly continuous education. The sexual assault prevention and response training covers roles and responsibilities, trauma informed care, ethics, and reporting options to include the DoD CATCH program. The USAFA CW currently has 71 trained Teal Ropes, and the preparatory school has 22. USAFA leadership remains committed to developing the Teal Rope program until there are two qualified Teal Ropes in every cadet squadron.

2.4. Provide an after actions report (AAR) of activities taken to publicize the CATCH Program according to the POA&M each MSA submitted to the Department in December 2019. The AAR should detail efforts to ensure cadets and midshipmen understand the program is a confidential means for providing offense details to the DoD, and know to contact the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) for more details or to participate.

Per USAFA SAPR's POA&M for the Launch the CATCH a Serial Offender Program, all outlined activities were completed on time and as outlined for our after actions report (AAR). Although the USAFA SAPR POA&M describes actions taken to make initial publication efforts of the CATCH program by the end of 2019, publication of the CATCH program is ongoing. CATCH program training references are included in USAFA's current SAPR Commander's Talking Points and all SAPR related trainings with new commanders and personnel.

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CATCH POA&M Goals and actions taken include the following:

Goal #1: Train the SARC & VA's on CATCH

- All USAFA SARCs and VAs have been trained using HAF-approved training materials and resources as of 9 May 2020.

Goal #2: Training Special Victims' Counsel, Victim's Legal Counsel & Military Justice Personnel on CATCH

- USAFA SAPR staff provided in-person training to the SVC team and Judge Advocate team on the CATCH program.

Goal #3: Ensure all additional response personnel are trained on CATCH

- Initial CATCH training was provided via VTC by DAF/A1Z for USAFA OSI.
- USAFA Squadron Commanders and CW leadership were briefed during Commandant's CW Stand-Up.
- VVAs and Teal Rope cadets completed initial training and receive ongoing booster training annually.

Goal #4: SARC's and VAs offer program to every cadet making restricted report of sexual assault & report to DOD annually.

- CATCH is annotated on the DD Form 2910 Victim Preference Statement. The CATCH option is discussed with every client that has elected to file a restricted report as a part of the intake process. CATCH opt-in is formally tracked on the DD Form 2910 and in the formal data collection system, DSAID. Participation numbers are reported to DoD through the DSAID case data pulled on an annual basis.

Goal #5: Promote CATCH

- USAFA SAPR staff briefed CW personnel, and Dean of Faculty leadership during Commandant's CW Stand-Up.
- USAFA AD coaches, assistant coaches, and physical education teachers were briefed about CATCH and materials were provided to all remaining staff.
- CATCH was briefed to all remaining HQ USAFA Mission Elements during the Superintendents Special Topics briefing. 10 ABW staff were briefed during the monthly staff meeting that included CCs and Mission Element representatives. All CATCH slides were provided for lower level distribution.
- CATCH was advertised in the September and October "Washroom Wisdom" that is placed in bathroom stalls throughout the USAFA Cadet area. Continued advertisement and promotion of CATCH in marketing materials is an ongoing effort.

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- USAFA SAPR staff continue advocacy, education, and ongoing outreach efforts (e.g. initial client intakes, additional element to annual Commander's SAPR Talking Points, VVA and Teal Rope Training, and Helping Agency briefings) to ensure that cadets understand the program is a confidential means for providing alleged offender details to the DoD. Information on SAPR services and participation in the CATCH program is provided at all out reach events by SAPR personnel, SAPR VVAs, and Teal Ropes.

- See attached USAFA CATCH POA&M with documentation of activity completion dates.

NOTE: CATCH Program success is monitored as victims continue to voluntarily opt-in. It has been noted that the first Air Force CATCH match occurred with a USAFA cadet victim.

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3. Victim Care and Advocacy

Discuss initiatives taken to impact sexual assault victim care and advocacy. To include efforts ensuring academy personnel (students, faculty, and staff) familiarization with the SAPR program, SAPR personnel and services, and processes such as how to make a referral. The discussion should include the following:

3.1. Updated Academy policies on sexual assault victim care and advocacy.

Perhaps the ultimate outcome from effective advocacy is systemic change. USAFA saw such an outcome when the Safe to Report Policy was codified into the Cadet Standards and Duties instruction. The Safe to Report policy affords cadets reporting sexual assault amnesty from minor collateral misconduct that might surface during the sexual assault investigation resulting from the cadet's report. Adding to the strength of Safe to Report, the Commander's Intent memo, which accompanied the policy also reinforced that retaliation, reprisal, ostracism and maltreatment against victims would not be tolerated. For details regarding the Safe to Report policy, please refer to The United States Air Force Academy's (USAFA's) Cadet Standards Instruction (AFCWI 36-3501)

Even though it has not been formally codified into written policy yet, the USAFA SAPR office and CW agreed on terms ensuring post-CMG mechanisms exist to ensure that subjects' and victims' schedules and living arrangements do not put them in close proximity to each other. This set of post-CMG instructions also details the way forward for CW leadership, ensuring appropriate victim care beyond the CMG as victims' cases come to resolution and victim advocacy services are terminated. (See attached BBP).

3.2. Updated Academy policies on sexual harassment complainant care and assistance.

During APY 19-20, there were no policy changes to the Academy's sexual harassment complainant care and assistance. Existing policies were maintained and upheld this academic year. EO and other involved agencies will continue to monitor standard procedures, policies and practices to determine whether or not future updates might be needed.

3.3. Efforts taken to make victim assistance more accessible.

The USAFA Leadership and SAPR staff has worked to build trust in the SAPR program and promote program awareness, education, and prevention initiatives. This will continue to be an ongoing effort as the SAPR program continues to evolve and grow. One accessibility growth area was initiated as USAFA launched the LiveSafe app, an IT solution that will allow reporting, connect victims to care and includes a peer component in 2019. The LiveSafe app is expected to increase reporting, expedite access to care and empower peers and leaders. The app also creates an additional avenue for cadets to anonymously seek SAPR program information including reporting options.

SAPR staffing at USAFA has been one main pillar to providing victim assistance. Senior leaders approved staffing increases and for the past two years, SAPR staffing has remained at acceptable levels to provide victim care and response. The SAPR staff is engaged in working with faculty members and has conducted SAPR Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA) training that included faculty members to increase their knowledge about the SAPR program, to review policies and increase their knowledge in their roles in prevention and response. In APY 2019-2020, USAFA SAPR had 17 trained VVAs. USAFA SAPR will continue to conduct SAPR VVA training as critical client care is provided by

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certified and credentialed VVAs. SAPR VVAs share their knowledge and skills by providing coverage of the crisis hotline, assistance in accessing critical resources, receiving official reports of a sexual assault, and serving as victim advocates.

For peer level advocacy support, the Teal Rope program was implemented and is utilized by cadets and cadet candidates to access specific assistance that cadets may request and need. The SAPR office will continue to train cadets as Teal Rope peer influencers and remain an integral part of providing support and assistance in getting victims to the appropriate resources. Last APY, USAFA had 71 trained Teal Ropes to assist the SAPR staff in making victim assistance more accessible. The Teal Rope program participants routinely provide positive and effective resources to combat the problem of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and related misconduct from a peer level.

After feedback from cadets, USAFA opened an additional satellite SAPR office in Fairchild Hall (the CW faculty department) to continue to increase accessibility for victim assistance. This location was identified by cadets as an ideal location to access services because cadets spend the majority of their academy time in Fairchild Hall for academic classes. The Dean of Faculty provided a safe and discreet location that cadets could easily drop by to make reports, ask questions about available resources, and that Teal Ropes can easily access when serving as a peer escort.

On a local community level, SAPR staff are engaged with local entities to provide input and support to grow victim assistance programs. SAPR staff are part of the Colorado Springs Adult Sexual Assault Response Team (ASART) and the Colorado Springs Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Community Action Team. With input from community partners, Colorado Springs Memorial Hospital expanded services for victims of sexual assault to receive a sexual assault forensic exam to the Colorado Springs Memorial Hospital North location.

3.4. Efforts taken to ensure SAPR personnel has access to the unit and senior leaders.

Staffing: USAFA has one SAPR Program Manager/Lead SARC, one SAPR Deputy Program Manager, one SAPR Analyst, two SARCs, one Deputy SARC, three VAs and 2 VPIs that make up the SAPR and Violence Prevention offices

All SAPR personnel have direct access to the Superintendent and Vice Superintendent and Unit leaders when dealing with any aspect of victim care and response and are encouraged to utilize leadership's open door policy to address any concerns. The SARCs are supervised by both the Superintendent, Vice Superintendent and the SAPR Program Manager/Lead SARC. The SAPR Program Manager meets and provides program updates to the Vice Superintendent on a bi-weekly basis, attends weekly staff meetings, and co-chairs the Case Management Group (CMG) on a monthly basis. The SARCs are in attendance at the monthly CMG meeting, and conduct new commander SAPR orientation within 30 days of taking command, as outlined in Air Force Instruction.

SARCs maintain an organizational structure that allows for access to unit leaders including CW, DF, and AOCs. Designated SAPR staff attends directorate level staff meetings to provide updates and conduct new commander orientation within 30 days of taking command, as outlined in Air Force Instruction. SAPR staff are assigned to designated cadet squadrons to assist in building a rapport with

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both unit leadership and potential clients. This assists with providing an avenue for unit leaders to develop a working relationship and intimate knowledge of the SAPR program so that their first interaction with SAPR staff is not when a new victim report is opened. When a new case is opened, SARCs meet with the Unit leaders about the command's roles and responsibilities to include victim care, reporting requirements (24 hour reports / 8 Day Reports) and CMG.

3.5. Efforts to provide oversight of data entry in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). The discussion should include ways the Academy leadership is ensuring all sexual assault reports are entered in DSAID within 48 hours of report, and that the DD Form 2910 is being uploaded in DSAID within 48 hours of receipt. Also, include what actions are being taken to ensure that no other system is being used (e.g., spreadsheets) to capture sexual assault reporting data.

Per AFI 90-201 the SARC conducts ongoing assessments of the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR program utilizing MICT. This review is conducted annually. USAFA IG conducts an annual by-law inspection and an annual report is provided to the USAFA Installation command. In addition, the SAPR Program Manager and SAPR Deputy Program Manager conduct a quarterly internal audit that includes a review of timely DSAID submissions and DD Form 2910 uploads. Department of the Air Force conducts DSAID validations for the annual data pull that identifies gaps in required documentation. USAFA works closely with DAF and USAFA JA to ensure accurate and timely updates for all case dispositions. USAFA utilizes formalized assessment and inspection processes to ensure that no additional data collection system is being used to capture sexual assault reporting data.

3.6. Efforts to ensure reports of sexual assault made to the Family Advocacy Program involving cadets or midshipmen are provided to the SARC for inclusion in DSAID.

USAFA SAPR personnel engage with the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and serve as the primary point of contact for all non-FAP incidents of adult sexual assault as outlined in AFI 90-6001 section 2.5.3.1. USAFA SAPR ensures that reports of sexual assault are included in DSAID when appropriate and as outlined by current policy. In AFI 90-6001 section 2.5.2.1, the SARC, SAPR VA, or VVA will be called immediately for every non-FAP incident of sexual assault on a military installation. Collaboration occurs with USAFA SAPR and FAP to ensure appropriate victim response and case management

3.7. Efforts to ensure a safety assessment capability, and ensure individuals tasked to conduct safety assessments must occupy positions that do not compromise the victim's reporting options.

All USAFA SARC/VA/VVA are trained to perform non-clinical safety assessments of sexual assault victims IAW AF policy. Per AFI 90-6001 attachment 1, the CMG chair may also appoint trained personnel to conduct a non-clinical safety assessment to determine if the sexual assault victim is in immediate danger of harm. Only individuals/agencies with confidentiality are authorized to perform non-clinical safety assessments in an effort to ensure that reporting options are preserved. Safety assessments are conducted during client intakes and immediately during high risk situations. For example during the APY 19-20, a High Risk Response Team (HRRT) was stood up to address potential suicidal concerns for a client's safety. The HRRT met on a regular basis to provide resources and oversight until all safety concerns for the client were addressed.

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3.8. Efforts made to consider requests for transfer of a cadet or midshipman at your academy who is the victim of a sexual assault or related offense.

USAFA has internal procedures for local requests of cadet victims that wish to remain at USAFA but who request a unit transfer for care and safety. The CW has a designated liaison that addresses requests by victims of sexual assault that have a SAPR (Restricted, Unrestricted and Open with Limited) case. All scheduling de-confliction requests regarding class schedules, room, and squadron assignments are executed. This includes summer program scheduling and requests for an academic turn-back.

Efforts are underway with DoD SAPRO, USAFA leadership, and other MSA leadership to develop interim policies to address the most recent NDAA 2020 Sec 555, MSA inter-service transfers of Sexual Assault Victims. Upon a victim's request during APY 19-20, working groups came to together at both USAFA and the Naval Academy with input from DoD SAPRO to initiate discussions of possible interim transfer policies. Although outside the APY 19-20, a USAFA interim policy was developed and two MSA inter-service transfers occurred between USNA and USAFA. Currently, USAFA continues to engage with an ongoing collaborative working group that includes the MSAs, Service Head Quarters and DoD level partners to develop and publish formal policies with an expected execution date during APY 20-21.

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Introduction

The Prevention Plan of Action (PPOA) outlines the way ahead for sexual assault prevention within the Department of Defense. While sexual assault prevention can be a difficult process, the steps required to diminish prevalence and sustain progress are not dissimilar from common planning processes used routinely throughout the U.S. Armed Forces. First, sexual assault prevention requires a holistic, comprehensive approach executed with the unity of effort toward the desired end state. Building this approach requires understanding the current environment, determining the scope of the local problem, and assessing the organizational factors that drive prevention. Second, a comprehensive approach is comprised of integrated, research-based prevention activities, which achieve unity of effort only when implemented with fidelity in a conducive, supportive environment. Third, prevention activities require the systematic execution of data-driven tactics to achieve the desired outcomes. Thus, strategic decisions related to prevention are based on careful consideration of the data, as opposed to relying solely on intuition and personal experience. Finally, preventing sexual assault requires evaluating change indicators over time, assessing organizational factors to inform adjustments to the prevention approach, and measuring the effectiveness of specific prevention activities.

The assessment conducted by DOD SAPRO in 2019 provided a baseline of each MSAs prevention capabilities in line with the PPOA elements. In 2020, the MSAs will conduct a self-assessment using the same process and criteria to track progress advancing their prevention capabilities. This document outlines the process that will be used to complete the self-assessment, with additional instructions included in the attached Guide.

Self-Assessment Criteria

The PPOA outlines the synergistic relationship between the Prevention Process and the Prevention System¹ to advance and sustain the execution of effective sexual assault prevention. In 2019, DOD SAPRO, in collaboration with the RAND Corporation and the Wandersman Center, operationalized the elements of the Prevention System and Process based on a review of the scientific literature and an expert panel review. Leading prevention researchers and practitioners across DOD and the U.S. participated in the panel review.

The self-assessment criteria (as outlined in the Guide) describe the desired end state for each PPOA element. A five-category scale (“complete alignment” to “no alignment”) was then developed to provide an objective method to identify the current state and what actions would show progress towards successful completion (see the Guide). Using standardized, research-based criteria and ratings across Services and Military Service Academies allows for a common operating picture of effective prevention but is not prescriptive in detailing exactly what must be

¹ The Prevention Process and Prevention System are defined fully in the PPO5A, available here: <https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/PPoA%20Final.pdf>

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done in the prevention space, thus allowing flexibility for each organization to develop and implement the activities that best fit their unique needs and strengths.

In all, sixty-three criteria were developed to operationalize the PPOA elements and were used in the assessment completed by DOD SAPRO at the MSAs in the last academic year. Sample tools are included in the Guide for informational purposes and may be utilized as needed. Definitions, examples, and key considerations for terms can be found in the Guide that will be provided during the Prevention Self-Assessment Kick-off call.

Completion of the Self-Assessment

The self-assessment consists of two parts. The first part is submitted via an Excel workbook that will be provided during the Prevention Self-Assessment Kick-off call and will inform the second part, which is the Self-Assessment Narrative Summary, as outlined in 4.1. For the first part of the assessment, each MSA will provide their self-rating for each criterion and indicate what evidence (interviews, document review, etc.) was used to determine the rating. For the second part, each MSA will summarize process, results, and next steps in 4.1.1-4.1.3.

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4. Reduce and Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Discuss initiatives undertaken to reduce and stop sexual assault. The discussion should include the following:

4.1. Provide a summary of your Self-Assessment findings.

Overall, data from academic year 2019-20 academy and activity-level assessments suggests meaningful improvements in a variety of domains. Most notably, improvements in cross-communication and collaboration across the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) were prominent. Data also highlighted areas that will remain focal points for continued growth and improvement in the foreseeable future.

In response to recommendations from last year's Sexual Harassment and Violence (SH&V) assessment, (USAFA) has developed longer term prevention goals and been actively designing an integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement process to implement installation-wide. This framework requires prevention and resilience-related agencies to identify evidence-supported risk and protective factors in their respective areas that will serve in designing prevention and/or resilience-building strategies for each agency. At an installation level, the most commonly recurring or most evidence-supported risk and protective factors will be used to build the overarching USAFA prevention and resilience-building strategy. With these strategies intact, base agencies will be able to choose or reject tactical-level interventions (e.g. trainings, events, policies) based on whether or not they feed our strategies. Under this framework, the Community Action Team (CAT) and the Community Action Board (CAB) will serve as the central hub through which all new lines of effort will flow, thus maximizing transparency, cross communication between agencies, oversight from involved agencies (e.g. Institutional Effectiveness; A9, Cadet Climate and Culture; CWP), and eliminating stove-piping. In order to measure this framework, at the end of each academic year, USAFA will develop a structural equation model to illustrate which lines of effort contribute to which reducing risk factors and bolstering protective factors (whether individually, or in combination with other lines of effort), thus ultimately impacting prevalence rates.

It is expected that this prevention and resilience-building framework will address multiple, ongoing difficulties related to commanders making data-informed decisions, cadets being over-saturated with surveys, understanding where and when "repeated messaging" is providing benefit with regards to desired outcomes versus not, and adding a potentially predictive element to what has historically been a descriptive process (i.e. being able to predict changes in prevalence based on trends in risk and protective factors as opposed to responding solely to prevalence and reporting rates from the previous year). However, USAFA is still in the infancy stages with regards to implementing this framework. Over this past year, the framework and measurement strategy were designed and socialized with colleagues, both within the Department of Defense (DoD) and from civilian universities and businesses. This framework was also presented to the senior leadership and CAT members. Currently, we are in the process of helping CAT agencies identify evidence-supported risk and protective factors in their areas that will be used to establish their strategic visions. The intent is to implement the first iteration of this framework and measurement strategy in academic year 2021-2022.

Regarding APY 19-20 programming, efforts in building a resistance education training program continued as Enhanced Access, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA) was offered to half of the first-year class

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(2023) of female cadets during the fall semester. The continuation plan to train the other half of the Four Degree females in the spring was interrupted as a result of COVID-19. Academy leadership is examining options to offer training to the remaining women from the class of 2023 as well as long term plans for maintaining and evaluating EAAA. USAFA personnel attempted to alleviate some of the challenges related to maintaining EAAA by applying for funding from a national grant. However, there are still logistical considerations that might not be resolved by funding alone, such as securing volunteers (female only) to teach the program, and how the program might be incorporated into the curriculum or made available to eligible cadets.

In addition to our progress with EAAA, USAFA invested in two virtual training programs for new appointees to complete before arriving at USAFA for Basic Cadet Training (BCT). EVERFI is an evidence-supported, online training that provides education about title IX and issues related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, creating a culture of civility and mental health help-seeking. The Parent Based Alcohol Handbook Intervention is an evidence-supported program that assists parents in discussing alcohol misuse with their young adult children before they attend college. Several peer-reviewed studies support this program's ability to reduce binge drinking in college students – a priority identified by DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) for reducing sexual assault in last year's SH&V report.

Because EVERFI, The Parent Based Alcohol Handbook Intervention, and the Prevention Framework and Measurement Strategy are all new efforts to USAFA, there was not sufficient data to assess neither their processes nor their outcomes. Outcome and process data from these programs will be collected and they will be highlighted in next year's assessment. As a result, EAAA was the only new program that was assessed from an activity level.

From an academy level perspective, there were five rated items that realized reductions in score from last year, and one item that remained unchanged. For four out of these five items, the score reduction was 0.2 or less, which is likely better explained by normal measurement variance than by actual differences in academy performance. One item had a 0.8 reduction ("Prevention activities are always paused or stopped when they are found to drive negative perceptions or be ineffective"). The team scored this item lower based on the fact that 1) no programs were cancelled in the past year, despite some having marginal outcome performance; 2) no USAFA programs are specifically assessed to determine whether or not they drive negative perceptions; and 3) some USAFA programs are not specifically measured at all. As USAFA continues to improve assessments of prevention programming, more informed decisions will be factored in. The other 25 graded items had some degree of improvement in score. Taken collectively with interview data, outcome surveys from individual programs, outcomes from IG inspections, and feedback from other MEs, there is evidence of growth and improvement with regards to prevention and resilience-building at USAFA. At the same time, all of the aforementioned data reveal opportunities for continued growth and improvement.

One noted observation regarding regular turnover in senior leadership creates both challenges and opportunities for the prevention and resilience efforts at USAFA. The footprint from this predictable personnel change looms large for future prevention and resilient-building efforts as senior leadership manages that turnover. It is anticipated that incoming leadership can help decrease the weight of this

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paradigm shift. Because they will inherit the integrated framework centered on the CAT and CAB from the start, it will feel less like a change in paradigm and should help facilitate movement in the direction of increased integration and collaboration. Conversely, integration into a new assignment at an MSA can require a long on-ramp before leaders are able to function at full-speed. The acclimation period might temporarily threaten the pace of implementing this framework as leadership's attention will likely be diverted for a time.

Finally, Healthy Relationships Training (HRT), the PEER program, and Cadet Healthy Personal Skills (CHiPS) were maintained this year. These programs were assessed in last year's Activity Level Baseline Assessment, and all three programs remained unchanged. As such, they were not re-assessed in this year's activity-level assessments. Despite their absence from this year's report, these programs' impacts and benefits were palpable in this year's prevention and resilience efforts.

4.1.1. Provide a summary of the data collected as part of your self-assessment. This summary will need to describe the scope of topics/constructs reviewed in the self-assessment (e.g., was the focus on sexual assault, or did it also include other topics?).

In conducting this self-assessment, the USAFA prevention assessment team collected data from numerous sources. First, as members on the team represented several different prevention agencies, we were able to draw from our own personal, professional experiences and observations. While that was noted as a strength going into the assessment, one identifiable challenge was that there was very little tenure on the team. Some team members have been at USAFA less than a year. Only a few team members have worked at USAFA for more than two years, and one was called away from the assessment early due to a family emergency. As a result, team members' observations were somewhat limited when assessing programming, policies and efforts from all corners of USAFA.

Fortunately, there were existing data that had been collected for the purpose of evaluating individual programs or trainings. These data sets were reviewed and considered in this self-assessment as were several interviews with some stakeholders involved in sexual assault and harassment prevention. Interviews were conducted with the Cadet Culture and Climate Director, the Community Support Coordinator (CSC), and the Cadet Character and Leadership Development (CCLD) Director. In some cases, agencies and units across USAFA were consulted in the interest of responding to specific items identified in the Programmatic Data Call and Prevention Self-Assessment that dealt with their specific areas of responsibility at USAFA.

While this self-assessment was primarily focused on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention with a focus on the emerging development of the EAAA program. The activities reviewed in last year's assessment were reviewed and remain intact and substantially unchanged since last year's assessment. As such, no additional assessment of those activities were added. Other new activities, were not far enough along in development to make a meaningful assessment and will represent more of the focus in next year's assessment. Although not formally assessed, the integrated prevention framework that was developed over this past year is also referenced throughout this assessment. USAFA is in the earliest stages of implementing this new paradigm and as a result, this year has been characterized by transition. While formal implementation of the integrated prevention framework and

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measurement strategy is planned for the 2021-22 academic year, there has been tremendous effort, discussion, planning, and socialization around implementing this new paradigm this year.

Outside of sexual assault and harassment prevention, there was some collaboration with other prevention, resilience, and culture-involved agencies. This owes to the increased collaboration and cross-communication among involved agencies over the past year. It is our expectation that as USAFA progresses further into implementing the integrated prevention framework, the need to broaden the focus of annual assessments will continue.

4.1.2. For each self-assessment element (Leadership, Prevention Workforce, Collaborative Relationships, Data, Policy, Resources, Comprehensive Approach, Quality Implementation, and Continuous Evaluation), provide a summary of key strengths and gaps based on evidence reviewed/collected. Be sure to include examples as needed or as available when describing evidence.

- Leadership
 - Strengths
 - Recent improvements in cross-communication and collaboration as we approach a more integrated framework and a more robust Community Action Board (CAB)
 - Apparent energy in the direction of reducing stove-piping and establishing a more integrated framework and holistic measurement strategy
 - Gaps
 - Limited use of empirical data in prevention and resilience-building functions
 - Lack of strategic-level planning as it pertains to prevention, resilience-building and cultivating a culture of civility
 - Regular turnover in senior leadership might temporarily slow progress in prevention, resilience-building and culture of civility while new personnel acclimate to USAFA and the use of an integrated prevention framework.
- Prevention Workforce
 - Strengths
 - SAPR, Violence Prevention, Community Support and Equal Opportunity staffs are fully staffed for the first time in several years
 - “Safe to Report” policy has been codified into USAFA Instruction
 - Gaps
 - Manpower for individual lines of effort remains precarious in some circumstances
 - Gaps in Violence Prevention and/or Community Support (Resiliency) coverage either at a Program Manager level or at a Wing level may need additional attention.
 - VPIs and CSC do not yet have integration at the HQ Program Manager level.
 - Some training and continuing education plans for this year were cancelled due to COVID-19, impacting both, professional development and morale
- Collaborative Relationships
 - Strengths

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- Meaningful improvements in collaboration this past year as USAFA works towards implementation of the Integrated Prevention Framework and building a more robust CAB
 - Coordinantion of cross-organization efforts has greatly improved communication when considering additions of programming such as EAAA.
- Gaps
 - “Knee-jerk” tendency for prevention, resilience and culture/climate agencies to work in “stove-pipes” still prevails
- Data
 - Strengths
 - Development of a holistic measurement plan that should examine how multiple lines of effort across USAFA contribute to desired outcomes
 - Measurement strategy designed with the intent of moving from purely descriptive data to a combination of descriptive and predictive data
 - Gaps
 - Current data collection, analysis and interpretation can be serendipitous from an integrated, holistic perspective
 - Moving from individual lines of effort collecting their own data to implementing and installation-wide measurement strategy promised to be a heavy lift.
- Policy
 - Strengths
 - “Safe to Report” policy codified into formal USAFA Instruction
 - Gaps
 - Due to COVID-19, slowed operations resulted in less progress with regards to policy than might otherwise be expected
- Resources
 - Strengths
 - USAFA leadership ensures that all sexual assault, violence prevention and harassment needs are fully funded
 - Gaps
 - Violence Prevention programs across the Air Force do not yet have an annual budget. VPI alignment under the SAPR program director sometimes results in SAPR resources being siphoned for VPI purposes and in under-funding for the VPIs.
- Comprehensive Approach
 - Strengths
 - USAFA’s Integrated Prevention Framework is creating an environment in which all prevention, resilience and culture/climate agencies represent arms branching brom one, unified central body (CAB)
 - The holistic measurement strategy will provide data to guide comprehensive planning and integrated efforts and decision-making
 - Gaps

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- Many lines of effort still function in “stove-pipes” independent of other efforts and only addressing the particular agency’s small area of responsibility.
 - Creating an approach that is more comprehensive will require a major paradigm shift for most of the involved agencies across the Academy, many with different chains of command (CCLD vs AD vs MDG vs FSS).
- Quality Implimentation
 - Strengths
 - Implimentation working groups (e.g. EAAA, GTO, EVRFI, LiveSafe) have brought together highly motivated involved staff to plan and problem solve
 - USAFA leadership has been highly invested in ensuring that new lines of effort are implemented in a seamless and timely manner
 - Gaps
 - USAFA lacks standardized protocols for implementation to ensure consistency
 - Very few lines of effort undergo formal process analyses to help inform development of a standardized implementation protocol
 - The number of programs at USAFA outweighs the manpower to effectively manage them all
- Continuous Evaluation
 - Strengths
 - USAFA developed a holistic measurement strategy intended to evaluate how all lines of effort across the installation contribute to desired outcomes, both individually and in combination with each other, annually.
 - Gaps
 - This measurement strategy has not yet been implemented, and the first iteration is scheduled for the 2021-22 academic year.

4.1.3. Based on your self-assessment, summarize leadership-approved priority actions and next steps for sexual assault prevention, including any key considerations or barriers to achieving the priorities.

Last year’s prevention assessment resulted in the recommendation that service academies develop integrated prevention frameworks intended to minimize isolation and “stovepiping” among prevention efforts and agencies. USAFA took this recommendation seriously and spent the past year designing a strategy for maximal integration, collaboration and transparency. This integrated framework necessitates the development of a prevention, resilience, culture strategy based on evidence-supported risk and protective factors in each domain, and designates the Community Action Team (CAT) and the Community Action Board (CAB) as the central bodies through which all prevention, resilience-building and climate/culture lines of effort will funnel. Additionally, a holistic measurement strategy will attempt to measure the impact that tactical-level interventions and lines of effort have on the governing strategy, and by extension, prevalence and reporting rates. These data will be collected and analyzed annually to help inform decision-making about ongoing prevention, resilience and culture-building efforts.

The newly developed and emerging integrated framework and measurement strategy proposals were briefed to USAFA’s Senior Leaders, Violence Prevention Integrators, Community Support

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Coordinator (CSC), helping agency members of the CAT, and installation senior leadership of the CAB. Our next step is to have involved agencies identify evidence-supported risk and protective factors, and use those factors to develop strategic plans in their areas. The risk and protective factors will become the desired outcomes that we will measure annually along with prevalence and reporting rates. USAFA is also securing the necessary software to create the statistical model identified in the measurement strategy and have several stakeholders trained in these methods of analysis.

Another meaningful next step is to continue bolstering widest participation from installation helping agencies and leadership in the CAT and the CAB. This requires a two-pronged effort. The first prong involves aligning the CAT and CAB so that they have influence at the Head-Quarters level and throughout the installation. For the past several years, the CSC has been aligned under the 10th ABW commander, and as a result, the CAT and CAB have not had as strong of an influence to bring all Cadet Wing (CW) and installation prevention and resiliency stakeholders together. Options for ensuring that these processes have influence across the entire installation are currently under review. Not completely unrelated to the aforementioned, the second prong involves insuring that all pertinent personnel are regularly attending the CAT and/or CAB meetings. As mentioned, many of the CW agencies have been identified as needing inclusion moving forward. Additionally, there are agencies and units across the installation who do not work directly in prevention or resilience, but might have input pertinent to these efforts. For example, security forces (SFS) will likely need involvement in planning events that will occur on base. Those involved with cadet-based research (e.g. A9) will need involvement in any plans to measure outcomes from interventions with cadets. Creating a robust, well-aligned CAT and CAB will ensure increased cross-communication, collaboration and transparency.

The primary barrier to implementing the integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement strategy is reflected in the complexity of paradigm shifts. Initially, there will need to be a commitment to the change from all levels of leadership across the installation in order to implement new processes, procedures, and even ways of thinking. Early on, there will be a need for mechanisms that will recognize and adjust when the system starts to drift toward old ways of functioning, as that will likely be the tendency of any new change to a system. Eventually with support from all levels, the new paradigm will become the norm and less deviation from a new approach. One significant concern will be the frequency of Military and Civilian employee and leadership turnover. This challenge will prove to highlight the pronounced need for education, awareness and vigilance, especially when individual agencies are tasked with specific lines of effort from their respective governing bodies (e.g. AFMOA, AIZ, SAPRO, etc.).

4.2. Describe findings of manpower analysis to determine appropriate academy staffing, resourcing, and alignment of the full spectrum of prevention efforts to address sexual assault, including risk factors such as sexual harassment and alcohol misuse.

Regarding USAFA prevention capabilities and alignment of prevention efforts to address sexual assault, several efforts are showing improvement. From a prevention staffing perspective, there was significant progress with regards to manpower. During the 2019-20 academic year, the addition of the Deputy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Director and updating and filling the vacancy of the SAPR/Violence Prevention Program Analyst position were two prominent steps. The (2) Violence Prevention Integrators were fully staffed and the Violence Prevention Program was

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managed by the SAPR Program Manager and The Deputy SAPR Program Manager. The (2) Civilian SARCs and (1) Active Duty Deputy SARC positions were temporarily vacant, but each position was quickly remanned. As a result, the SAPR and Violence Prevention team achieved full capacity for the first time in more than four years. Additionally, the long-vacant Equal Opportunity (EO) Director position was staffed in February, 2020 which assisted with alignment efforts. Finally, with regards to manpower and prevention alignment concerns, USAFA has historically employed one Community Support Coordinator (CSC) to manage all resiliency efforts through the Community Support Program for the entire installation. As that position is currently aligned under the 10th Air Base Wing (10ABW), leadership gaps in coverage have been noted at the HQ and Cadet Wing level. Leadership's recognition of the need to synchronize efforts among the various prevention and resiliency stakeholders has led to incremental planning of re-alignment efforts. As USAFA leadership works to bolster the Community Action Team (CAT) / Community Action Board (CAB) and align the Community Support and Violence Prevention programs to more effectively serve the entire installation, we expect greater violence prevention collaboration and further resolution of manpower alignment.

Regarding resourcing, USAFA leadership ensured that all approved SAPR and Violence Prevention initiatives were fully funded and resourced, even when initiatives were not aligned with annual SAPR or Violence Prevention budgets. This willingness on Leadership's part to identify funding for additional initiatives represents another strength for the each program. While the SAPR program does have an annual budget, the annual SAPR funding has not covered all initiatives. Furthermore, the Violence Prevention Program throughout the Air Force does not yet have an annual budet specifically for the added Violence Prevention efforts. USAFA solves these shortfalls as Leadership has designated these program efforts to be top priorities. As an example, the two Violence Prevention Integrators have been aligned under the SAPR Program Director, and any violence prevention program needs are either funded through realigned SAPR funds or other Leadership re-allocation of funds.

One identified challenge has centered on the recognition that not all sexual assault, healthy relationship and/or harassment programming is managed by one directoriate here at USAFA. For example, the USAFA Athletic Department (AD) runs the HRT program, and Center for Character and Leadership Development (CCLD) has taken lead on the development of the EAAA program for female cadets and a Healthy Relationship Education program designed for all cadets. Utilizing resources outside of the more traditionally aligned SAPR or EO offices for sexual assault and sexual harassment training, is viewed as a strength to help ensure wider distribution of programming that SAPR / EO staffing alone could not provide. However, this same circumstance presents continued challenges in the domain of collaboration and effective cross-communication. Our ongoing intent is to ensure that each program administrator utilizes the CAT/CAB processes and as such, oversight and coordination of any current or future programming will be socialized among various stakeholders as fewer programs will be wholly "owned" by particular offices or agencies. Instead, these programs will be managed by multi-disciplinary teams under the CAT.

As a final consideration pertaining to resourcing, manpower and addressing risk factors of sexual assault, USAFA has capitalized on the Department of Defense's (DoD) SAPRO partnership with the RAND Corporation and elected two Getting to Outcomes (GTO) processes to help address the alcohol misuse and sexual harassment risk factors of sexual assault. As part of the GTO process, multi-

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disciplinary teams were assembled to identify resourcing, manpower, policy or program needs for each risk factor and to provide recommendations to Leadership. The USAFA GTO team concerned with alcohol misuse identified an evidence-supported intervention for new appointees to complete with their parents before arriving at USAFA, and have launched that program with the incoming class of 2024. Outcome data and assessment for effectiveness will be ongoing. The GTO team concerned with sexual harassment has reviewed several new initiatives to specifically address harassment concerns, but has not landed on a final solution yet. This team continues to evaluate options for addressing sexual harassment at USAFA.

4.3. Describe comprehensive cadet and midshipman life-cycle prevention plan and plans for implementation and evaluation of the plan.

In the past year, staff created a spreadsheet to graphically illustrate the life-cycle prevention plan at USAFA. The graphic is included in this package in a document titled “APY 19-20 4yr Prevention Plan_25Aug2020.” The intent is to minimize changes to this life-cycle plan while USAFA continues to develop and implement the integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement strategy. However, once the measurement strategy is in place, resulting data should help USAFA leadership determine which lines of effort are or are not contributing to our desired outcomes, and to what extent. Armed with that data, USAFA leadership, by way of the CAB, will be able to decide which lines of effort will be maintained, or even bolstered, and which might be adjusted or discontinued. As mentioned, all changes adjustments, and implementation of new efforts will be pursued, with approval from the CAB, through the CAT agencies. This process of measurement and adjustment are expected to continue annually, starting in academic year 2021-22.

4.4. Describe initial/onboarding training for individuals performing prevention roles and plans for ongoing professional development.

USAFA SAPR personnel, as sexual assault prevention and response specialists, receive initial/onboarding training as outlined in Air Force policy AFI 90-6001 para. 10.1.1. All Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates (Vas) must be certified through the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification program. Approved certification and credentials are tracked by the installation SARC. In addition, USAFA IG conducts yearly inspection of all SARC and SAPR VA certification.

Initial Air Force SARC and SARP VA training is usually conducted in person through Air University following the Department of the Air Force (DAF) guidance. (Air University has recently adapted the curriculum as a response to COVID-19). In addition, DAF directed annual refresher training is provided to SAPR personnel in accordance with Air Force policy. Ongoing training opportunities for professional development are ongoing at USAFA. This is accomplished both in house through the Center for Character and Leadership Development (CCLD), the annual National Character & Leadership Symposium (NCLS), USAFA’s Pathways to Prevention Summit, and through many other local opportunities such as Talent Smart’s Emotional Intelligence certification. USAFA leadership also support USAFA SAPR staff attending additional training and professional development. This is accomplished by staff being encouraged and provided space to attend state and national training opportunities such as the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) conference.

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Accomplished per AFI 90-6001, para. 7.6 regulation, all volunteer academy sexual assault victim advocates as prevention specialists and responders must comply with D-SAACP requirements as well as full time staff; this includes the completing initial 40-hour training, taught by SARC and SAPR VA covering topics of prevention and response, and obtaining 32 continuing education units (CEUs) of refresher training every two years. In addition, per AFI 90-6001, para. 2.8.1.5.5, academy sexual assault responders must then apply to become credentialed and receive that credential through the D-SAACP program. These credentials must be renewed every two years with proof of the continuing education units. Furthermore, under AFI 90-6001, para. 7.7.2. SAPR personnel from another installation must receive at a minimum 4 hour orientation training before providing direct care services. This is in addition to required annual training. The training is documented, and requires 100% compliance to retain D-SAACP credentialing.

USAFA Violence Prevention Integrators personnel receive initial/onboarding training as outlined in Air Force policy AFI 90-5001 and as directed by DAF guidance. USAFA provides ongoing training opportunities for professional development. Similar to the training for the SAPR team, this is accomplished both in house through CCLD, the NCLS, USAFA's Pathways to Prevention Summit, and through many other local opportunities such as Talent Smart's Emotional Intelligence certification. USAFA leadership also support USAFA Violence Prevention Integrators attending additional training and professional development to meet mission needs and identified knowledge gaps. This is accomplished by staff being encouraged with budgetary assistance and being provided space to attend state and national training opportunities that strengthen their skills to meet their prevention roles.

4.5. Describe efforts to, by signed charter, policy, or other directives, from MSA leadership, institutionalize a sustainable integrating body that facilitates collaboration, communication, and data synthesis among prevention workforce, stakeholders, and leaders.

The Department of Air Force (DAF), over the past few years, has established an emerging role of Violence Prevention Integrator (VPI) positions and have assigned VPIs to every Air Force base including USAFA. USAFA leadership further bolstered this effort in 2018 by adding an additional VPI and assigning the SAPR Program Manager to help manage the increasing prevention work-load here at USAFA. DAF published the first "Integrated Resiliency" Air Force Instruction (AFI 90-5001) in January 2019 that further defines roles of Community Support Coordinators (CSC) and VPIs as well as Program Managers for each program. Since the AFI 90-5001 publication, USAFA leadership has been reviewing options to align Violence Prevention and Community Support program manager positions at the USAFA HQ level for improved coordination between prevention partners. This specific endeavor is a consideration to compliment coordination efforts among Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment (Equal Opportunity), Violence Prevention and Community Support programs through improved violence prevention coordination during monthly CAT meetings and quarterly CAB meetings involving all installation prevention and resilience partners. The CAT and CAB meetings represent the central hub through which all prevention and resilience efforts flow and the collective partnership oversees the aforementioned integrated prevention framework and holistic measurement strategy. By virtue of bolstering the USAFA CAT and CAB from the Head-Quarters level, reductions or elimination of stove-piped prevention and resilience efforts are anticipated over the coming years. Utilization of these realigned efforts further maximizes transparency and facilitates cross-communication and collaboration between the prevention workforce during CATs, as well as

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stakeholders and leadership during CABs. While this process is ongoing, there have been meaningful steps achieved during the past academic year that provide a foundation for the prevention framework. Data from the academy-level assessment and interviews support the idea that collaboration and communication are already improving as a result of these efforts.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Compliance Assessment Tool

How to use the SAPR Program Compliance Assessment Tool

Annotate for each question posed the status of compliance by using the following options:

- **No Deficiency Noted** - Academy policies and procedures are in place and followed as required by DOD and Military Service SAPR Program directives and instructions. Examples of academy policies and procedures acceptable to confirm compliance include, but are not limited to: posted policy memorandum, posted response related resources (e.g. DoD Safe Helpline hotline information, duty description, appointment letters, meeting minutes, after action report, memorandum of understanding).
- **Strength** – an area that far exceeds compliance directives or mission requirements and/or expectations.
- **Critical Deficiency** – Any deficiency in a program, activity or policy that results in, or could result in widespread negative impact or mission failure.
- **Significant Deficiency** – A deficiency that has or could have negative mission impact. Requirements have not been implemented or there is a significant issue with the existing program, activity, or policy.
- **Minor Deficiency** – A deficiency of a lesser nature that does not meet the definition of a Critical or Significant Deficiency but requires corrective action.

All deficiencies require a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) to reach compliance. Academies may provide documentation of on-the-spot corrections for minor discrepancies when such circumstances arise.

Questions pertaining to this tool should be directed to Ms. Anita Boyd, SAPRO Program Analyst at anita.m.boyd.civ@mail.mil.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Compliance Assessment Tool

Status of Compliance: Yes Answers: Note either No Deficiency Noted or Strength
No Answers: Note whether Critical, Significant or Minor Deficiency; requires POAM

SAPR Program Policy Requirements
<p>1. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure that when an official report is made (DD Form 2910 is signed and filed with a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or SAPR Victim Advocate (VA), or when a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) investigator initiates an investigation), the SARC opens a case in DSAID within 48 hours of the report? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 3, 4.b. (1), and pg. 7, u. (1) (a).</p>
<p>Response: Yes. Strength. As prescribed by AFI 90-6001 para 1.4.13, the SARC enters all sexual assault reports as described in chapter 3 in the DSAID within 48-hours of initial report. IAW DSAID policy, para 9.2.1.1, if the 10 ABW or CW SARC does not have access to DSAID when an incident occurs, the MAJCOM SARC will enter the incident data within 48 hours of incident notification. USAFA currently has 2 SARCs at the MAJCOM level, Dr. Campbell, and Ms. Sonja Strickland with backup DSAID access to ensure the requirement is met. If an incident report is made with VA or MCIO, an immediate notification is made to the owning SARC to initiate DSAID entry.</p>
<p>2. Does the SARC serve as the single point of contact for coordinating access to care and resources to ensure that sexual assault victims receive appropriate and responsive care? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 4, g.</p>
<p>Response: Yes. Strength. IAW AFI 90-6001 policy para 1.7.1.3.1 The SARC directs care coordination and subsequently documents all case referral/resources in DSAID. The SARC reaches out on behalf of clients to coordinate care when requested/required. USAFA has 2 MAJCOM level SARCs, 2 Cadet Wing SARCs (1 Civ SARC/1 AD Deputy SARC), and 1 10th ABW SARC (Civ). Each respective SARC is responsible for their assigned AOR.</p>
<p>3. Do SARCs have direct and unimpeded contact and access to the commander and the immediate commander of the cadet/midshipman victim? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 5, h.</p>
<p>Response: Yes. Strength. The USAFA organization has a unique structure. The Cadet Wing SARCs, 10 ABW SARC and SAPR Victim Advocates fall under the installation Lead SARC who reports directly to the Superintendent as installation commander. The Superintendent chairs the Case Management Group (CMG) along with the Lead SARC while Commandant of Cadets, 10 ABW/CC and Prep School/CC are included in CMG for their respective cases. All SAPR personnel attend every monthly CMG and meet regularly with Commanders within their AOR. Lead SARC and Deputy PM meet bi-weekly with USAFA/CV and quarterly or as needed with USAFA/CC for regular updates. This restructuring addressed previous access concerns. Each SARC is able to reach out directly to provide support to commanders with cadets that have filed an unrestricted report. The SARC facilitates assistance with SAIRO reports and is encouraged by leadership and welcomed by commanders to communicate freely on SAPR related matters.</p>

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Compliance Assessment Tool

4a. Does the Academy have an established and maintained 24 hour, 7 day per week sexual assault response capability? **Ref: 6495.02, pg. 5, i.**

4b. Does the commander chair conducting the High Risk Response Team meeting, at a minimum, include the alleged offender's immediate commander; the victim's SARC and SAPR VA; the MCIO, the judge advocate, and the Victim Witness Assistance Program assigned to the case, victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider; and the personnel who conducted the safety assessment?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 80, (3) (a).

Response 4a. Yes. Strength.

Per AF policy in 90-6001 para 1.4.3, a SARC/VA/VVA is available 24/7. The schedule is updated routinely on a quarterly basis and reviewed monthly. The program process utilizes a tiered system. The first tier contact is an on-call VVA, second tier is the on-call civilian advocate in direct coordination with the on-call SARC. Each updated 24/7 response schedule is located on the shared drive. The hotline is managed by Full-time staff during duty hours and forwarded after hours to the on-call cellphone.

Response 4b. Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AFI para. 2.7.4.1.1. The SARC/VA constantly accesses clients for safety concerns. When a safety concern is identified, the CMG chair (Superintendent/Vice Superintendent) is notified immediately of the requirement to convene a HRRT. The CMG co-chair notifies team members required by para 8.4. The HRRT is chaired by the victim's commander (or equivalent).

5. Are cadet/midshipman victims who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault and recommended for involuntary separation from the academy within one year of the final disposition of his or her sexual assault case informed that they may request a general or flag officer review of the circumstances of and grounds for the involuntary separation? **Ref: 6495.02, pg. 6, p.**

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

First, by process ALL involuntary separations of cadets require review by two general officers -- the Commandant of Cadets and the Superintendent. In addition, the Superintendent, a General Court-Martial Convening Authority is the approving authority for any cadet separation. Therefore, GCMCA review necessarily occurs for all cadet separations, including those involving victims of sexual assault. In addition, the standard notification document for involuntary separations, states, "If you have made an unrestricted report of sexual assault within the last 12 months and believe this recommendation for discharge was initiated in retaliation for making that report, you have the right to request review of this recommendation by the commander exercising GCM authority or first general officer in your chain of command, whichever is higher. If you request this review, the commander exercising GCM authority or higher authority will review the circumstances of, and grounds for, this recommendation for discharged and decide whether you will be discharged or retained in the Air Force.

6. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure improper disclosure of confidential communication or improper release of medical information may result in disciplinary or other adverse personnel or administrative actions?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 7, s. & t.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Compliance Assessment Tool

Response: Yes. Strength.

Per AF policy para. 1.4.14.2, improper disclosure of confidentiality protected by Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514 or release of medical information is reported to the Judge Advocate and may result in disciplinary action under the UCMJ. Improper SARC/VA/VVA disclosure violates the SAPR/VA/VVA code of ethics and can result in the suspension or complete revocation of D-SAACP credentials. In addition to this regulatory guidance, in February 2018, the USAFA Superintendent issued a policy memorandum titled, "Privacy Expectations," in which he reinforced the requirements of AFI 90-6001 and the Privacy Act. The memo was issued to any individuals that worked directly with survivors of sexual assault and was required to be acknowledged in writing by each individual.

7. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure the DD Form 2910s and 2911s are retained for 50 years?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 8, (2) (b) & (c) and 6495.02, pg. 46, (7).

Response: Yes. Strength.

Accomplished IAW AF policy on DD Form 2910 document retention specified in para. 1.4.15.1. Unrestricted and Restricted DD Form 2910 hard copies are stored in a locked room in a locked fire proof filing cabinet and maintained on file for 50 years from the report date. For unrestricted reports, the SARC enters the DD Form 2910 "Victim Reporting Preference Statement" in the DSAID where it is retained for 50 years from the date the victim signed the DD Form 2910. If a case is transferred in from another SAPR office we receive a copy of the 2910, but the original 2910 remains with the losing SARC. Recent new guidelines and processes were implemented to utilize the DSAID File Locker as a long-term solution for the confidential and efficient storage of these forms and the DD 2910-2 for Retaliation. USAFA SARCs scans and upload a PDF copy of the signed DD Form 2910 (Unrestricted or Restricted) and 2910-2, as applicable, within 48 hours of the report.

IAW AF policy para. 5.1.4.1 The forensic component will document the SAFE utilizing the DD Form 2911. AFOSI will retain the DD Form 2911 for 50 years for assaults investigated by AFOSI IAW DoDI 5505.18.

Reporting Options and Sexual Assault Reporting Procedures

8a. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure if at any time the cadet/midshipman victim who originally chose the Unrestricted Reporting option declines to participate in an investigation or prosecution, that decision is honored? Also, this decision does not affect access to SARC and SAPR VA services, medical and psychological care, or services from a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 36-37, c. (1).

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Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Accomplished IAW AFI policy para. 3.6. When a cadet does not want to participate in an investigation all personnel charged with the investigation and prosecution including but not limited to the commander, DoD law enforcement and victim's chain of command honor the decision. Access to the SARC and SAPR VA services, medical and psychological care, SVC or VLC are unaffected.

When a SARC/VA receives the request to discontinue participation, the SARC/VA notifies all relevant personnel, provides an update on behalf of the client at CMG and informs the client that investigation may still continue regardless of participation.

8b. Are policies and procedures in place to inform cadets/midshipmen and academy personnel that communications between the victim and a person other than the SARC, SAPR VA, healthcare personnel, SVC, or chaplain, are NOT confidential and do not receive the protections of Restricted Reporting?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 38, (2).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Accomplished IAW AF Policy, para. 2.5.5. During intake, clients are thoroughly informed of the protections and exceptions to MRE 514. MRE 514 is explained in detail on the DD Form 2910. The SARC/VA educates the client on what agencies/individuals can provide confidentiality and those that cannot provide protection under the restricted reporting option.

Annual Commander's talking points provide education to all academy personnel on what agencies/individuals can provide confidentiality and those that do not receive restricted reporting protections. The training is documented, reported to HAF and requires 100% attendance/completion.

9a. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure commanders immediately report information about a sexual assault to an MCIO for investigation?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 38, f.

9b. Are policies and procedures in place that ensure healthcare personnel initiate emergency care and notify the SARC or the SAPR VA?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 39, 2.

9c. Does the commander notify the SARC of every incident of sexual assault involving cadets/midshipmen?

Ref: 6495.02, pg.45, 3, c.

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Response 9a: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AF policy para. 1.7.1.14, commanders must immediately refer any known sexual assault incidents to the SARC and AFOSI. The SARC meets with new commanders within 30 days of taking command. During this time, the SARC reiterates the commander's obligation and responsibility to report IAW AFI.

Response 9b: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Accomplished IAW AF policy para. 3.7.4.5. USAFA has two SAMM (Sexual Assault Medical Managers) are assigned to cadet wing and medical clinic on base. They assist with emergency care training for new medical employees. During training, a review of expectations/requirements occurs to ensure compliance w/AF policy. Electronic training documentation is maintained on the shared drive in the SAPR program folder. USAFA SAPR is a member of the Sexual Assault Community Action Team where procedures have been put in place to triage clients that receive emergency medical care downtown. This team reviews policy and creates action plans that enable civilian medical professionals to identify military personnel, provide emergency care if/when required and contact the military SARC to provide immediate client support.

Response 9c: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Refer back to 9a which addresses training/notification of obligation to report.

10a. Does the SARC provide the installation commander and the immediate commander of the sexual assault victim with information regarding all Unrestricted Reports within 24 hours of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault? **Ref: 6495.02, pg. 40, 4.a.**

10b. Does the SARC, within 24 hours of receiving a Restricted Report, inform the commander the non-PII information concerning the sexual assault incident?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 40, 4.b.

Response 10a: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AF Policy, AFI 90-6001 para. 2.5.9.1/2 a 24-hour notification is provided to the installation commander and the immediate commander with all required information. The report is sent by email utilizing the template format located in attachment 2 of AFI 90-6001. The report is documented via email. USAFA SAPR team has transitioned to having all 24-hour report notifications generated from an encrypted SAPR org box to provide visibility to all program office members and ensure a centralized saved copy. The DSAID report number is included on all 24-hour reports to document the 48-hour DSAID requirement was also met. If DSAID is ever down at the time of a report, it is annotated in the 24-hour report.

Response 10b: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AF Policy para. 2.5.9.1/2 a 24-hour restricted report notification is provided to the installation commander with limited non-PII information. The report is sent by email utilizing the template format located in attachment 2 of AFI 90-6001 with a similar process outlined in answered above in 10a.

11. Are policies and procedures in place to ensure the Staff Judge Advocate advises the SARC whether an exception to Restricted Reporting applies?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 41, (1).

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Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AF policy AFI 90-6001 para 2.7.4.1.1. During client intake, a safety assessment is performed that explains situations that may qualify for exception to restricted reporting, necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to health or safety of the victim or another person. Exceptions are also identified on the DD Form 2910 and explained to the client. If the SARC/VA determines that the client may qualify for an exception, the SJA is immediately contacted and engaged in the discussion to provide a recommendation on whether an exception to restricted reporting applies.

12. Are victims asked about their preference regarding whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense?

How is this documented?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 84, (h).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

IAW AF policy para. 2.5.5.4. SARC/VA informs all victims of the opportunity to consult with legal assistance counsel, specifically a SVC for all legal matters related to the filing of an unrestricted report. Upon being informed of an independent or unrestricted report of sexual assault, USAFA/JA contacts the victim (often through his/her SVC) and notifies them of their right to express a preference concerning prosecutorial jurisdiction of their offense using the template in AFI 51- 201. The memos are maintained by the Victim-Witness Assistance Program Coordinator (VWAP) at USAFA/JA.

Commander SAPR Response Procedures

13. Has the commander identified installation personnel who have been trained and are able to perform a safety assessment of each sexual assault victim? Does the commander ensure individuals tasked to conduct safety assessments, do not occupy positions that do not compromise the cadet/midshipman victim's reporting options? Does the installation commander ensure safety assessments are conducted as soon as possible?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 45, (1) & (2).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

All USAFA SARC/VA/VVA are trained to perform non-clinical safety assessments of sexual assault victims IAW AF policy. Per AFI 90-6001 attachment 1, the CMG chair may also appoint trained personnel to conduct a non-clinical safety assessment to determine if the sexual assault victim is in immediate danger of harm. Only individuals/agencies with confidentiality are authorized to perform non-clinical safety assessments in an effort to ensure that reporting options are not compromised. Safety assessments are conducted during client intake and immediately during high risk situations.

14. Does the commander meet with the SARC within 30 days of taking command? Have the commanders received MRE 514 privilege training from the judge advocate?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 45, 3.b.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

On an annual basis USAFA SAPR works with CW- identifies all inbound AOCs; MPF/AFRC for incoming commanders; and USAFA SAPR works with HQ/CSS for a complete list of all personnel in command positions and schedules meetings with new commanders within 30days of taking command. USAFA SAPR tracks all training in accordance with AFI guidance and policy. JA schedules and coordinates the MRE 514 training with commanders.

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15. Does the SARC advise the commander of available reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) and available SAPR services?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 61, 1.d.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

During the commander's mandatory in-brief with the SARC, the SARC advises the commander of all reporting options and available SAPR services. Reporting options and services are reemphasized during SAPR trainings to include commander's annual talking points. The training is subsequently documented on the shared drive.

16. Does the commander use the "Commander's 30-Day Checklist for Unrestricted Reports" to facilitate the response to the victim and an alleged offender, and an appropriate response for a sexual assault within a unit?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 45, 3.a.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AF Policy, AFI 90-6001 para. 3.1.7.1.2, the SARC/VA will contact the victim's commander to provide the victim's name and general incident location. During this contact, an in-take sit down is scheduled with the commander. The SARC reviews the 30-day checklist during the commander's intake brief and provides a copy for the commander to keep for reference.

17. Does the SARC report directly to the commander, provide regular updates and assist the commander to meet annual SAPR training requirements, including providing orientation briefings for newly assigned personnel and, as appropriate, providing community education publicizing available SAPR services?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 61, 1.f.

Response: Yes. Strength.

Accomplished IAW AF policy para. 2.4.1.6. The USAFA SAPR office has a lead SARC who reports directly to USAFA/CC & USAFA/CV as required for any Installation with 3 or more SARCs. Regular bi-weekly updates, monthly CMGs and as needed updates are realized Lead SARC and USAFA/CC & USAFA/CV. The SARCs are tasked to the appropriate commands under the USAFA Superintendent. Assistance with training and briefings by SARCs to Commanders is regularly communicated and is conducted per AFI and local policy. SARCs provide community education/publicizing of available SAPR services to Commanders during monthly CATs/ quarterly CABs. Documentation of trainings / CAT/CAB attendance and meeting minutes are retained per policy and guidance.

18. Does the installation commander ensure dispositions on cases referred by MCIOs to other DoD law enforcement agencies, are immediately reported to the MCIOs upon their final disposition?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 47, h. (2).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 8.3.6.1, the installation commander ensures case dispositions are used to meet the requirements for the submission of criminal history data to the Criminal Justice Information System, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and to record the disposition of offenders into DSAID. This case disposition must be uploaded to DSAID prior to the case being closed in the system.

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19. Does the commander ensure appropriate training of all military responders be directed and documented in accordance with training standards?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 47, j.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 7.6.3 USAFA commanders ensure appropriate training of all military responders is directed and documented that is has occurred in accordance with training standards. In addition, in AFI 90-6001 table 7.1 identifies training and the functional stakeholders responsible for curriculum and training.

20a. Has the commander established MOU or MOAs with the appropriate local authorities and civilian service organizations for medical and counseling services related to care for victims in the civilian community, when not otherwise available at the MTFs?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 47, k. & pg. 49, 4.d.

20b. Do the MOUs or MOAs with civilian facility include requirements for handling the forensic kit and processes for contacting the SARC and for contacting the appropriate DoD agency responsible for accepting custody of the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE)? Are SAFE kits retained for 5 years?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 68, (b).

Response 20a: Yes. Strength.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 5.1.6, the commander has established an MOA with Colorado Springs Memorial Hospital to address medical assistance for victims in the civilian community. The MOA was updated June 2018 and is in place for five years until June 2023. The current MOA is the same one that is used for Memorial Hospital and all local military installations in the Colorado Springs area and is useful for combined coverage issues. USAFA SAPR staff have identified USAFA specific issues that require additional coordination and as such, is compiling a list of desired changes that will improve coordinated care.

Response 20b: Yes. Strength.

The MOA includes requirements for handling the forensic kit and processes for contacting the SARC and the appropriate DoD agency. OSI is responsible for accepting custody of the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kit. **Yes.** SAFE kits are retained for 5 years as outlined in DoDI 5505.18.

21. Has the commander established policies and procedures to protect victims, SARCs, SAPR VAs, witnesses, healthcare providers, and bystanders from retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment? **Ref: 6495.02, pg. 48, o.**

Response: Yes. Strength.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 6.2.1.1, the commander follows established policies and procedures to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders from coercion, ostracism, maltreatment, discrimination, reprisal, and retaliation. The Superintendent supported the Commandant of Cadets in the publication of the "SAFE to Report policy" to ensure victim and bystander reporting without fear of reprisal or retaliation. Complaints of any maltreatment, reprisal or retaliation from sexual assault victims are discussed in the monthly CMG meeting. In addition, DD FORM 2910 outlines the specific law; 10 U.S.C. 932, Art. 132 to address retaliation that is shared with each presenting victim of sexual assault by SARCs and VAs.

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22. Does the commander provide victims of a sexual assault who filed an Unrestricted Report monthly updates regarding the current status of any ongoing investigative, medical, legal, status of an Expedited Transfer request or any other request made by the victim, or command proceedings regarding the sexual assault until the final disposition of the reported assault within 72 hours of the last CMG?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 47, g. (2).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 section 8.1, the USAFA CMG Chair conducts monthly meetings to review individual cases, victim updates. The victim's commander then provides the victim an update regarding the current status of any ongoing investigation, medical, legal, or any other request made by the victim, or command proceedings until the final disposition. The update is made within 72 hours of the last CMG and documentation of that update is documented by an email from the commander and in the CMG minutes. Documentation is maintained by SAPR staff and reviewed by the MAJCOM level SAPR staff.

23. Does the commander ensure the completed DD Form 2701 is distributed to the victim in Unrestricted Reporting cases by MCIO?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 48, m.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

The commander ensures that the completed DD Form 2701 is distributed to the victim in Unrestricted Reporting cases by MCIO as outlined in AFI 90-6001 para. 5.2.4.

24. Does the commander submit an 8-day incident report in writing after an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault has been made?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 48, s.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 section 3.8 and as directed under FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), PL 113-66, section 1743, the commander submits an 8-day incident report after an unrestricted report of a sexual assault has been made. The SAIRO is sent to the command with the information filled in as required by the SARC. Detailed instructions are given on what information is needed by the command or OSI and which agency to contact. The SARC tracks the day that the SAIRO is due. Once the SAIRO makes it to the USAFA Superintendent and an email confirms SAIRO has been received, the USAFA SAPR Program Manager forwards the SAIRO to HAF/A1Z. Documentation of the email with the DSAID number attached to the SAIRO is maintained for records by the USAFA SAPR Program Manager in the encrypted SAPR email org box.

SARC and SAPR VA Procedures

25. Are all SARCs and SAPR VAs certified through the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification program prior to assuming the duties?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 61, 1.b.

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Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 10.1.1, all SARCs and SAPR VAs must be certified through the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification program. Approved certification and credentials are tracked by the installation SARC. In addition, USAFA IG conducts yearly inspection of all SARC and SAPR VA certification.

26. Does the SARC give the victim a hard copy of the DD Form 2910 with the victim's signature, and advises the victim to keep the copy of the DD Form 2910 and the DD Form 2911 in their personal permanent records as these forms may be used by the victim in other matters before other agencies (e.g., Department of Veterans Affairs) or for any other lawful purpose?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 63, (2) (a) & (c).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 section 2.5.6, the SARC gives a hard copy of the 2910 with the victim's signature and advises the victim to keep a copy of the DD Form 2910 in their personal permanent records. The SARC also advises the victim to keep a copy of the DD Form 2911 if the victim receives a SAFE exam in their personal records. The victim receives a copy of the DD Form 2911 from the medical professional performing the SAFE exam.

27. Does the SARC inform victims of the:

- DD Form 2910 will be uploaded to DSAID and retained for 50 years?
- Protections and exceptions to MRE 514?
- SAFE confidentiality and the confidentiality of the contents of the SAFEKit?
- Implications of a victim confiding in another person resulting in a third-party report to command or DoD law enforcement?
- eligibility for SVC or VLC, and informs the victim that cadet/midshipmen who report having been sexually assaulted has the opportunity to consult with legal assistance counsel, and in cases where the victim may have been involved in collateral misconduct, to consult with defense counsel?
- Services of the SARC and SAPR VA are optional, these services may be declined, in whole or in part, or may request a different SARC or SAPR VA at any time?
- Resources available when reporting instances of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, maltreatment, or sexual harassment (e.g., request an expedited transfer, Military Protective Order and/or Civilian Protective Order, or to consult with an SVC/VLC)?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 48, o. (1); pg. 47, l.; pg. 62, h.; pg. 62, h. (1) (c); pg. 63, (3); pg. 63, (4); pg. 63, (6) & (9).

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Response: Yes. Strength.

Per AFI 90-6001 section 2.5.5, the SARC informs the victim of all items listed in policy;

- DD Form 2910 will be uploaded to DSAID and retained for 50 years.
- Protections and exceptions to MRE 514.
- SAFE confidentiality and the confidentiality of the contents of the SAFEKit
- Implications of a victim confiding in another person resulting in a third-party report to command or DoD law enforcement.
- Eligibility for SVC or VLC, and informs the victim that cadet/midshipmen who report having been sexually assaulted has the opportunity to consult with legal assistance counsel, and in cases where the victim may have been involved in collateral misconduct, to consult with defense counsel. In addition USAFA has "SAFE to REPORT" policy that is communicated to the victim as well as options for MPO/CPOs.
- That services of the SARC and SAPR VA are optional, these services may be declined, in whole or in part, or may request a different SARC or SAPR VA at any time
- What resources are available when reporting instances of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, maltreatment, or sexual harassment (e.g., request an expedited transfer, Military Protective Order and/or Civilian Protective Order, or to consult with an SVC/VLC) Currently, an expedited transfer is not available for Cadets, but USAFA does utilize the option of transferring the victim or alleged perpetrator to another squadron and changing class schedules. The SARC utilizes DD Form 2965 for all intakes. The DD Form 2965 is shredded after input into DSAID. All SARCs/VAs are trained to inform victims of sexual assault on all items listed above.

28a. Does the SARC exercise oversight responsibility for SAPR VAs authorized to respond to sexual assaults when they are providing victim advocacy services?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 63, (7).

28b. Does the SARC familiarize the commanders and supervisors of SAPR VAs with the their roles and responsibilities, to include the "Supervisor and Commander Statement of Understanding" section in the DD Form 2950, "Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) Application Packet for New Applicants?"

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 66, (25).

Response 28a: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para 2.5.11 the SARC provides oversight responsibility to SAPR VAs authorized to respond to sexual assault victims when they are providing victim advocacy services.

Response 28b. Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para 2.5.21. The SARC familiarizes unit commanders and supervisors of the VVAs roles and responsibilities, to include the "Supervisor and Commander Statement of Understanding" section in the DD Form 2950. Supervisors and Commanders sign the DD Form 2950 to acknowledge. In addition, on an annual basis the USAFA SARC has all Supervisors and VVAs discuss and review an "Annual Supervisor Feedback".

29. Does the SARC facilitate annual SAPR training?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 64, (12).

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Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para 7.3.1.1. SARCs, in coordination with Unit Training Managers ensure training is offered and their supported population receives mandatory annual training per guidance provided by AF/CVS. USAFA SAPR Program Manager ensures guidance, training materials, and suspense for training completion are disseminated to the installation level. Documentation is maintained and inspected during the annual USAFA IG inspection.

30. Has the SARC publicized the DoD Safe Helpline on all outreach materials and Service websites?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 64, (13).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para 1.5.5.3.9, the SARC and USAFA SAPR program has published the DoD Safe Helpline on all outreach materials and services website. The SAPR program office produces helping agency cards and “Who Do You Call” posters that are distributed throughout the year at multiple events and training opportunities.

31. Has the SARC conducted an ongoing assessment of the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR program within the assigned area of responsibility and report these observations to the installation commander?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 64, (15).

Response: Yes. Strength.

Per AFI 90-201 the SARC conducts ongoing assessments of the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR program utilizing MICT. This review is conducted annually. USAFA IG conducts an annual by-law inspection and an annual report is provided to the USAFA Installation command.

32. Does the SARC maintain liaison with commanders, DoD law enforcement, and MCIOs, and civilian authorities, as appropriate, for the purpose of facilitating the protocols and procedures?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 64, (17).

Response: Yes. Strength.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 2.5.18, the SARC maintains liaison with commanders, DoD law enforcement, and MCIOs, and civilian authorities, as appropriate, for the purpose of facilitating the protocols and procedures. This is documented by CMG minutes that are maintained in DSAIDS. This is also evidenced by USAFA SAPR being part of the ASART local forum that brings all of these on-base and off-base agencies together to review local protocols and procedures. In addition to CMG, SAPR team meets monthly with MCIO team prior to each CMG for local coordination and SAPR team meets with the local SA/Domestic Violence community action team partnership that convenes on a quarterly basis.

33. Are SARCs providing information to assist commanders to manage trends and characteristics of sexual assault crimes at the Military Service-level and mitigate the risk factors that may be present within the associated environment (e.g., the necessity for better lighting in the showers or latrines and in the surrounding area)?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 66, (23).

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Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 1.7.1.5, the SARC(s) provides the installation's trend data through partnership with EO and the DEOCS survey. Under AFI 90-6001 para. 1.7.1.6, identify environmental factors specific to any locations that may facilitate the commission of sexual assaults. In addition, USAFA SARCs participate in the Community Action Team (CAT) monthly meeting and the Community Action Board (CAB) quarterly meeting to discuss trends and factors on the installation and in the community at large and to facilitate solutions.

Case Management Group

34. Does the CMG Chair conduct monthly meetings to review individual cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality services; and to ensure training, processes, and procedures are complete for the system coordination? Does the installation SARC serve as the co-chair of the CMG?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 76, 1. b. and c.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 section 8.1, the USAFA CMG Chair conducts monthly meetings to review individual cases, victim updates, direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality services; Review of training, processes, and procedures are completed for system coordination. USAFA CMG chair is the USAFA Superintendent or the Vice Superintendent. The USAFA Lead SARC/Program Manager co-chairs the CMG. CMG monthly minutes are maintained in DSAID.

35. Are all required CMG members actively participating in each CMG meeting?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 76, 1.d.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para.8.2.2.1- 8.2.2.8, all required CMG members actively participate in each CMG meeting. Sign in rosters are maintained. CMG meeting minutes with a list of attendees are maintained in DSAIDS as required by AFI policy.

36. Does the MCIO provide the CMG an update on the case management information?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 76, 1.a. (1).

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Per AFI 90-6001 para. 8.1.2.1. MCIO provides updates and status of the investigation as specifically outlined in the instructions to the CMG members during the monthly CMG. Specific case management notes are captured and uploaded into DSAID as directed by instructions.

37. Does the CMG chair ensure retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment allegations involving the victim, SARCs, and SAPR VAs remain on the CMG agenda for status updates, until the victim's case is closed or until the allegation has been appropriately addressed?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 79, i.

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<p>Response: Yes. Strength. Accomplished per AFI 90-6001 para. 8.3.6.3.3. The CMG chair will require that any complaints received from a victim concerning coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal be included on the agenda and remain on the agenda until the victim's case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed according the CMG chair. The inspector general will handle all allegations of reprisal and/or restriction in accordance with 10 USC 1034, DoDD 7050.06 and AFI 90-301. Documentation is recorded in DSAID.</p>
<p>38. Does the CMG chair confirm each victim receives a safety assessment as soon as possible, identify installation personnel who have been trained and are to perform a safety assessment of each sexual assault victim? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 79, j.</p>
<p>Response: Yes. Strength. All USAFA SARC/VA/VVA are trained to perform non-clinical safety assessments of sexual assault victims IAW AF policy. Per AFI 90-6001 attachment 1, the CMG chair may also appoint trained personnel to conduct a non-clinical safety assessment to determine if the sexual assault victim is in immediate danger of harm. Only individuals/agencies with confidentiality are authorized to perform non-clinical safety assessments in an effort to ensure that reporting options are promised. Safety assessments are conducted during client intake and immediately during high risk situations. CMG Chair ensures safety situations are discussed for each victim during monthly CMG.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Training</p>
<p>39. Does every new cadet/midshipman receive initial SAPR training within 14 days of arrival at the MSA, and annually thereafter using the adult learning theory and interactive scenarios, and include; DoD policy on sexual assault, reporting options? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 90, h. (2).</p>
<p>Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted. Accomplished per AFI 90-6001, table 7.1 regulations, USAFA Preparatory cadet candidates receive 1 hour of HAF/A1Z approved SAPR training during the first 14 days. Incoming USAFA cadets receive the required 2 hours of HAF/A1Z approved initial SAPR training during the first 14 days. Annually, USAFA cadets receive at a minimum of 2.5 hours of HAF/A1Z approved SAPR training for each cadet year that include DoD policy on sexual assault and reporting options.</p>
<p>40a. Have all Service members regardless of rank (i.e. cadets/midshipmen and staff) assigned to the MSAs received their annual training on the SAPR policy and program? Did the training received include an explanation of what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 87, c. & pg. 88, (f).</p>
<p>40b. Have all supervisors received specialized training explaining how to handle retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment allegations? Does the training explain what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment and what resources are available to the victims who report? Ref: 6495.02, pg. 44, 2.b.</p>

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Compliance Assessment Tool

Response 40a: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

All service members assigned to MSAs receive annual SAPR training as outlined in AFI 90-6001 para. 7.3.1. SARCs work in coordination with Unit Training Managers to ensure that training is offered and their supported population receives mandatory annual training per guidance provided by AF/CVS. In addition, per Air Force guidance quarterly SAPR Commanders Talking points are utilized to cover SAPR policy and guidance. **Yes.** Training includes an explanation of what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Military members, Civil Service and Regular NAF employees all receive SAPR training at the monthly Newcomer's orientation as they are checking into the installation. Newcomers Orientation records are kept with the Airman and Family Readiness Center.

Response 40b: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

As outlined in Title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010, all supervisors are mandated to and do receive specialized training explaining how to handle retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment allegations during initial supervisor training. **Yes.** The training explains what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment and what resources are available to the victims who report.

41. Do all academy sexual assault responders receive SAPR training prior to filling their SAPR-related position? Is the responder training in addition to annual training?

Ref: 6495.02, pg. 91, 7.

Response: Yes. No Deficiency Noted.

Accomplished per AFI 90-6001, para. 7.6 regulation, all academy sexual assault responders must comply with D-SAACP requirements; this includes the completing initial 40-hour training, taught by SARC and SAPR VA, and obtaining 32 continuing education units (CEUs) of refresher training every two years. In additions per AFI 90-6001, para. 2.8.1.5.5, academy sexual assault responders must then apply to become credentialed and receive that credential through the D-SAACP program. These credentials must be renewed every two years with proof of the continuing education units. Furthermore, under AFI 90-6001, para. 7.7.2. SAPR personnel from another installation must receive at a minimum 4 hour orientation training before providing direct care services. This is in addition to required annual training. The training is documented, and requires 100% compliance to retain D-SAACP credentialing. **Yes.** This training is in addition to the annual Air Force bystander training provided by the Violence Prevention Integrators and the Commander's SAPR Talking Points that is credited as annual SAPR training. Unit Training Managers update documentation of annual training and SAPR team tracks compliance of Commander's Talking Points and SAPR Program Manager reports compliance to HAF/A1Z.

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How to use the Sexual Harassment Prevention Program Compliance Assessment Tool

Annotate for each action the status of compliance by using the following options:

Yes: Assessor confirms academy personnel demonstrated academy policies and procedures are in place and followed as required by DOD and Military Service Sexual Harassment Program directives and instructions. Examples of academy policies and procedures acceptable to confirm compliance include, but are not limited to: posted policy memorandum, posted response related resources (e.g. hotline information, duty description, appointment letters, meeting minutes, after action report, memorandum of understanding).

No: Assessor confirms academy personnel did not demonstrate academy policies and procedures are in place and followed as required by DOD and Military Service SAPR Program directives and instructions. Therefore, a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) is established to reach compliance.

Questions pertaining to this tool should be directed to Ms. Shirley Raguindin at shirley.s.raguindin.civ@mail.mil.

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Status of Compliance: Yes = Compliant or No = Not Compliant and requires POAM

Sexual Harassment Program Policy Requirements
<p>1. Has the Superintendent established a military sexual harassment prevention and response program that ensures cadets/midshipmen are treated with dignity and respect? Yes, the Superintendent follows the Title 10 USC Section 1561 guidance for military sexual harassment prevention and response action. All Commander's and key leaders receive an Key Personnel Briefing (KPB) from the local EO office, with information on receiving and responding to reports. The Superintendent also has a zero tolerance Sexual Harassment Policy in place which is required to be displayed in common areas of all units. The EO office also provides awareness and reporting information to Cadets during basic cadet training (BCT) upon arrival at the Academy, and as requested by unit Commanders thereafter.</p> <p>Does the Superintendent ensure leaders at all levels are held appropriately accountable for fostering a climate of inclusion within their organizations that supports diversity, is free from sexual harassment, and does not tolerate retaliation for reporting sexual harassment allegations; sexual harassment complaints are investigated in an impartial and timely manner; complainants receive access to available victim services and support, and are afforded an opportunity to provide input regarding disposition; complainants receive ongoing timely information regarding the status of their complaints and notice of disposition? Yes, along with reference to the previous response, the Superintendent implemented an additional non-discrimination policy which is displayed in common areas of all units. Leaders at all levels encourage reporting to the Chain of Command or the EO office; retaliation is directed to be reported to the local IG office for action. Complainants receive weekly updates from the EO staff when complaints are initiated with the office, and are informed and given the opportunity to use the appeal process regarding the status and disposition of their complaints.</p> <p>Ref: 1020.03, pgs. 6-7, 2.4a 1-5.</p>
<p>2. Has the MSA published a policy and oversee programs that includes: information regarding how to identify sexual harassment, DOD standard definitions and types of harassment, as outlined in DODI 1020.03, Section 3; information regarding reporting options, procedures, and applicable timelines to submit sexual harassment complaints? Yes, the Sexual Harassment Policy is published and displayed in all units. The EO office has also published a visual aid which is displayed alongside the Policy which provides reporting options and procedures as well as applicable timelines. USAFA EO office uses publications and multiple EO training sessions to publicize harassment reporting resources:</p> <p><u>Visual Publication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulletin board items, which are a compilation of the USAFA Superintendent's Equal Opportunity & Treatment and Sexual Harassment Emphasis policy letters, USAFAVA 36-2706, 27 February 2019—our EO flyer—and the Air Force Discrimination & Sexual Harassment hotline flyer, are sent out to all USAFA and GSU unit leaders for dissemination with their organizations. - The aforementioned items are provided to all AOCs/AMTs during their Key Personnel Briefings (mandatory EO briefing provided to commanders, first sergeants and other pertinent key leaders within 60 days of appointment to their key positions).

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- **Compliance with the AFI 36-2710 (prev. AFI 36-2706) requirement that USAFA/EO publicize the EO program is inspected annually during the by-law inspection conducted by USAFA/IG. Compliance is determined by random spot inspections looking for the bulletin board item(s) in units and other base organizations in high-traffic areas.**

Auditory Publication

EO Specialists provide information related to addressing and reporting sexual harassment during mandatory (AFI-required) EO training sessions and many of the “upon-request” training sessions requested by USAFA/CW leaders. The training sessions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **BCT Helping Agency briefing (15 mins) – initial introduction to EO program**
- **BCT Equal Opportunity training session (1 hrs) – initial training (more indepth)**
- **International Cadets EO Briefing (45 mins) – initial orientation to EO program**
- **Casual Lt EO Briefing (30 mins)**
- **PEER Training (30 mins)**
- **Refresher Training sessions (time varies) – requested by AOCs for cadets who have violated EO policies and need assistance with growth in this area of leadership development. The cadets are provided training specific to their infractions and needs based on feedback provided to EO directly from the AOC. Most often the training session is conducted one-on-one with an EO Specialist. Some cadets are required to attend two or more sessions and/or research and present EO-related presentations to their organizations related to their violation—this includes sexual harassment and/or other sexual related conduct that may not have risen to the level of being considered sexual harassment but are clearly unprofessional and not congruent with the emphasis on character and integrity.**

Does the program include sexual harassment training modules and materials provided by DEOMI? If not, has the MSA submitted their training modules and materials to DEOMI for review before implementation? **Yes, the local EO training contains the same information provided in DEOMI’s training module. The EO office also uses lesson plans cross checked with DEOMI and AFPC.**

Does the MSA prominently post and publicize information regarding sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs? **Yes, see previous responses detailing policy display requirements.**

Ref: 1020.03, pgs. 7-8, 2.4.b.

3. Does the Academy have a 24-hour toll-free or local hotline (or advice line) at the MSA to provide information on harassment policies and procedures, including how and where to file complaints? **Yes, The USAFA EO office manages a 24-hour Harassment Response hot line to address any concerns regarding harassment and any related complaints. The Hotline number is regularly publicized at BCT, base New-comer’s briefings, KPBs, email signature blocks, on the posted Visual Aid display, as well as the "USAFA Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resource Guide" that is provided to each cadet annually.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg. 8, 2.4.d.

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4. Does the Superintendent ensure appropriate administrative or disciplinary action is taken against cadets/midshipmen in cases involving substantiated sexual harassment complaints? **Yes, the Superintendent ensures respective Commander's consult with the local JAG and EO offices for issuing appropriate administrative or disciplinary action involving substantiated Sexual Harassment cases. Depending on the nature of an allegation of sexual harassment, it may be investigated by USAFA/EO, MCIOs, or as a Command-Directed Investigation (CDI). Regardless of the organization investigating the allegation, USAFA/JA provides legal guidance throughout the investigative process and advises the Subject's commander concerning the appropriate administrative or disciplinary action. In accordance with 10 USC 1561, the Superintendent is notified of the allegation and the final outcome.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg. 8, 2.4.e.

5. Does the Superintendent ensure MSA leaders at all levels assist and support sexual harassment complainants IAW DODI 1020.3, and DODI 6400.07? **Yes, the Sexual Harassment Policy directs this action to leaders at all levels. Complainants of sexual harassment also have access to Equal Opportunity counselors, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Special Victims Counsel, Chaplain services, Mental Health practitioners, and leaders/supervisors. The local JAG and EO office serves as the Subject Matter Expert to ensure leaders take appropriate actions.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg. 8, 2.4.h.

**Procedures and Requirements for Processing Sexual Harassment Complaints from
Cadets and Midshipmen**

6. Does the MSA address informal sexual harassment complaints at the lowest possible level? **Yes – Lowest possible level for a SH complaint is an investigation (refer to guidance for addressing all sexual harassment complaints):** Ref: 1020.03, pg.14. **Sexual Harassment Complaints require an investigation;** Informal complaints of other harassment should be addressed at the lowest possible level. **Yes- Sexual Harassment complaints are addressed via a Commander Directed Investigation (CDI).**

Are data collection requirements followed by documenting and reporting informal complaints? **Yes, the EO office solicits this data monthly from all leaders via the Task Management Tool (TMT) used at USAFA. The EO office also tracks all data reported in the EO IT system.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg.14.

7. Does the MSA process formal sexual harassment complaints, to the extent practicable, within 72 hours of receipt of the complaint? **Yes, upon notification of any Sexual Harassment complaint, the EO office, with the JA office, assists the respective Commander by guiding to commencement of a CDI and drafting the initial GCMCA notification to be sent forward within 72 hours.**

Is the complaint forwarded, with a detailed description of the facts and circumstances, to the Superintendent within 72 hours of receipt of the complaint? **Yes, see previous response.**

Are complainants notified when an investigation begins; are provided information about the investigation process, support resources available (on and off-base); and appeal rights? Are complainants notified whether the complaint was substantiated or unsubstantiated at the completion of the investigation? **Yes, the EO office uses a standardized intake form/ process to provide this information. The EO office coordinates with the respective**

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commander to out brief a complainant on the findings upon completion of the investigation.

Are reports closely monitored and ensured timely completion (not later than 14 days after the date on which the investigation is commenced)? **No; see reference:** (1020.03, 4.4 which states) Closely monitor and ensure timely completion of any investigation and, **to the extent practicable**, direct the investigation to be completed not later than 14 days after the date on which the investigation is commenced. **"To the extent practical," yes, but usually not within 14 days due to the ops tempo and involvement of multiple agencies. Extensions are approved and documented as necessary.**

Are final reports of the investigation, including any action taken, submitted to the next superior officer within 20 days after the date on which the investigation is commenced? Or if the investigation could not be completed within the timeline stated, is a report on the progress made submitted to the superior officer, and every 14 days until the investigation is completed? **Yes, the EO office assist the Commander in drafting and ensuring the status and completion reports are submitted to the GCMCA.**

Are final reports of investigation of complaints reviewed for legal sufficiency? **Yes, the legal office provides notice of legal sufficiency for all Sexual Harassment reports, which are included in the Report of Investigation (ROI) of the IO, provided to the Commander and the EO office for record.**

Ref: 1020.03, 4.4

Anonymous Complaints

8. Does the Superintendent and MSA leaders at all levels ensure actions are taken regarding anonymous complaints when an anonymous complaint contains sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation? **Yes, when anonymous complaints with sufficient information are submitted, the respective commander consults with EO and JAG to commence an investigation. Further, the Commandant and Superintendent have provided a mechanism through which individuals can send anonymous feedback to them electronically. Additionally, there is the LiveSafe app that personnel have downloaded on mobile devices that provides an additional mechanism for anonymous complaints which are forwarded to the appropriate agency.**

If an anonymous complaint does not contain sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation, is the information documented in a Memorandum for Record (MFR) and maintained on file IAW disposition instructions? **Yes, the respective Commander reports this information on the monthly data call CWI worksheet which the EO office maintains record of.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg.16, 4.6.

Responding to Sexual Harassment Complaint

9. Are cadets/midshipmen informed of all reporting options and procedures? Are cadets/midshipmen advised of available support resources and whom they can report to? **Yes, refer to #2 above response.**

Ref: 1020.03, pg. 18, 5.1.

10. Are complainants informed of the process for appealing administrative findings of complaints IAW DODD 1350.2? **Yes, the EO office or respective Commander informs complainants of the appeal rights/process when conducting a final out brief with the complainant regarding the findings.**

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Ref: 1020.03, pg. 18, 5.2.
Requirements for Prevention and Response Training and Education Programs
<p>11. Does the Superintendent ensure harassment (including sexual harassment) prevention and response training and education programs include: mechanisms to ensure training is delivered only by instructors who possess the appropriate skills and competencies; to the extent practicable, training to the same audiences and in the same venues as sexual assault prevention and response training; and roles and responsibilities of cadets/midshipmen? Yes, the EO office consists of members who are certified trainers from DEOMI and maintain annual refresher training requirements, in the respective harassment education.</p> <p>Does training include: information on how to identify sexual harassment, DOD standard definitions and types of harassment; options and procedures for submitting informal and formal complaints, and anonymous sexual harassment complaints; information how to identify and report retaliation IAW the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy (RPRS) Implementation Plan; information regarding how to identify and report reprisal IAW DODD 7050.06; information regarding bystander intervention; and information regarding any administrative or disciplinary action that could be taken? Yes, the EO office training material includes education on the standard definitions and behaviors from DoDI 1020.03, and standard Air Force reporting options for informal and formal complaints.</p> <p>Ref: 1020.03, pg. 19, 6.2.</p>
Retaliation
<p>12. Does MSA training and education programs include retaliation and reprisal associated with sexual harassment complaints (with definitions IAW DODD 7050.06 and IAW Section 1034 of Title 10, U.S.C)? Yes, cadets receive training from the EO office, JA, IG, and SAPR on retaliation and reprisal concepts, definitions, and reporting procedures. Additionally, members are trained that reprisal allegations will be referred to the IG office for processing.</p> <p>Ref: 1020.03, pg. 13, 3.6, pg. 13; 22-26, Appendix ox.</p>
<p>13. Does the Superintendent and MSA leaders at all levels comply with the established process for reporting retaliation associated with sexual harassment complaints? Yes, leaders may receive direct reports or via the IG to address reports of retaliation as needed.</p> <p>Ref: pgs. 34-36, Appendix C "Sexual Harassment-Related Retaliation".</p>
<p>14. Does the MSA conduct training requirements in compliance with 1020.03? Yes, see training provided as annotated in #2.</p> <p>Ref: Sec.4.5, Appendix F, Core Competencies and Learning Objectives.</p>
<p>15. Does the Superintendent conduct an assessment of the metrics to evaluate retaliation prevention and response effectiveness? Yes, A key metric that enables the Superintendent to evaluate retaliation prevention and response effectiveness is monthly and quarterly updates keeping him informed about the status of cases. The JA, IG, and OSI routinely provide updates to the Supt concerning significant cases, to include cases that involve retaliation and reprisal. In addition, the DEOCS and SAGR surveys both contain questions concerning retaliation and reprisal, the results of which are briefed to the Superintendent once compiled. This year, the SAGR survey was not administered, however, due to COVID-19.</p>
Investigation Procedures
<p>16. Does the Superintendent and MSA leaders at all levels comply with the Notification to Complainants of Resolution of Investigations into Retaliation? Yes, If USAFA/IG were to receive a complainant who states they have been retaliated against it is the Air Forces</p>

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Policy to refer them to command for action and command is responsible for notifying the complaint of their findings.

Ref: 1020.03, pgs. 7, 16, 44-45.

17. Does the MSA comply with updates to existing social media, texting, and emailing policies? **Yes, all applicable MSA training modules include information of current policies and guidance regarding the use of social media as it correlates to the requisite behavior. Further, the Air Force has issued guidance concerning responsible social media usage in AFI 1-1, para 2.15 which applies to USAFA. Also, the primary means of sharing expectations of standards with cadets is via the AFCWI 36-3501, Cadet Standards and Duties, which contains some additional discussion concerning appropriate social media usage. Finally, USAFA/PA has issued additional guidance concerning responsible social media usage and assists in monitoring social media posts on official USAFA accounts to ensure they are being used responsibly.**

Ref: pg. 12, Implementation Plan.

Data Collection and Reporting Requirements

18. Does the MSA collect and track data on harassment (includes sexual harassment) complaints, including informal and formal, and anonymous reports? **Yes, the MSA provides quarterly reporting of data on harassment. The EO office maintains files and the EO IT system as well.**

Does the data include: the type of complaint (i.e., informal, formal or anonymous); the number of complaints received and the types of harassment (includes sexual harassment) alleged: the number of complaints substantiated, the types of harassment (includes sexual harassment) alleged, and the types substantiated; demographics of the complainant and alleged offender; relationship between the complainant and the alleged offender at the time of the incident(s); duty status of both the complainant and alleged offender; whether the alleged offender has prior substantiated harassment (includes sexual harassment) complaints documented in his or her personnel file; a narrative description of the alleged incident(s), including the use of social media; identification of the DOD Component in which the harassment complaint arose; location of the alleged incident; timeline of events from the date of complaint to final disposition, and reason(s) for any delays; the adjudication and disposition of substantiated complaints, by whom and at what level of the organization the allegation was investigated and adjudicated; and data on retaliation complaints associated with complaints of sexual harassment? **Yes, the EO office uses forms generated from the AF EO IT system to gather this data and generates the AF 3018 report with the aforementioned data.**

Ref: 1020.03, 20-217, 7.1.

19. Does sexual harassment data collection, tracking and reporting include nonconsensual distribution of private sexual images? **Yes, OSI does collect, track, and report (via reports of investigation) those instances. The acts in the question would constitute UCMJ Article 117a. violations and be investigated by OSI. Since violations of Article 117a are considered serious offenses, allegations involving violations of 117a are forwarded to MCIOs to initiate criminal investigations. Those organizations will track Article 117a cases via their respective databases (SFMS and I2MS). In addition, USAFA/JA tracks all allegations of Article 117a involving USAFA subjects via the Automated Military Justice Administrative Management System (AMJAMS). Finally, Article 117a is also subject to a Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) withhold policy, meaning that any allegations of Article 117a will go to the Commandant or 10 ABW commander for initial disposition to ensure that senior leaders at USAFA are tracking instances of this misconduct.**

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Command Climate Assessment (CCA)			
<p>20. Does the Superintendent implement the CCA program by ensuring climate assessments are conducted throughout the MSA within 120 days after commanders assumption of command and annually thereafter? No, the MSA Assessment is directed to be conducted every year in October, in conjunction with an additional survey, in order to manage the Academic schedule accordingly. The USAFA MSA DEOCS implementation guide was developed to identify this schedule.</p> <p>Are the results and analysis of the climate assessment provided to the MSA leader requesting the survey and to the MSA leader at the next level of the chain of command as soon as possible but not later than 30 days after receiving the survey results? Yes, the results are automatically provided to the next level leader via email, at the same time the Commander receives the report.</p> <p>Ref: NDAA FY14, Sec 587(c), and 1020.03.</p>			
Complaints (AY19-20)			
Number of Formal	Issue	Disposition	Substantiated
0			
Number of Informal	Issue	Disposition	Substantiated
1	SH	Resolved	Yes
2	SH	Resolved	Yes
3	SH	Resolved	Yes
4	SH	Resolved	Yes
5	SH	Resolved	No
6	SH	Resolved	Yes
7	SH	Resolved	No
8	SH	Resolved	No
9	SH	Resolved	Yes
10	SH	Resolved	Yes
11	SH	Resolved	Yes
12	SH	Resolved	Yes
13	SH	Resolved	No



Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment



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Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Introduction

The Department of Defense's (DoD) sexual assault data captures Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving cadets, midshipmen, or prep school students ("Academy students") as victims¹ and/or subjects in allegations made during the 2019-2020 Academic Program Year (APY 19-20). These reports may include:

- Sexual assaults alleged by Academy students against Academy students
- Sexual assaults alleged by Academy students against non-Academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, or unknown subjects)
- Sexual assaults alleged by non-Academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, adult military dependents) against Academy students

The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in APY 19-20 *is not* necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred, as estimated by prior scientific surveys of military academy students. DoD and civilian research indicate that a small fraction of people who experience sexual assault report the crime to law enforcement.² Additionally, only evidence from an investigation and adjudication of the case can be used to legally conclude that the alleged sexual assault incident occurred.

To estimate the number of academy students who may have experienced a sexual assault in a given year, the Department employs a measure of unwanted sexual contact (USC) in scientific surveys every two years. The USC measure asks students about their experience, if any, about a range of sexual behaviors prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Survey results provide a reliable estimate of the number of cadets and midshipmen who likely experienced some kind of penetrative or contact sexual assault in the past year.

This year, the Department could not conduct the planned survey of Academy students due to the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, the Department does not have survey estimates this year to compare to the reporting data that follows in this appendix.

¹ The use of the terms "victim" or "perpetrator/offender" in this report is not intended as a statement as to the guilt or innocence of an individual. Without knowing the specific outcomes of the incidents upon which reports are derived, the presumption of innocence applies until there is an investigation that substantiates the allegations and there is adjudication of guilt.

² DoD SAPRO. (2020). *Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) for Academic Program Year (APY) 2018-2019*.; DoD SAPRO. (2020). *Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.; Kelly, T.C. & Stermac, L. (2008). Underreporting in Sexual Assault: A Review of Explanatory Factors. *Baltic Journal of Psychology*, 9 (1, 2): 30-45.; Kruttschnitt, C., Kalsbeek, W.D., & House, C.C. (Ed.). (2014). *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. The National Academies Press.
https://www.hoplophobia.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Estimating_the_Incidence_of_Rape_and_Sexual_Assault.pdf

Restricted Reports

As Service members, Academy students may make Restricted Reports to specified individuals (i.e., Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs), or healthcare providers), who facilitate care and response services while maintaining confidentiality. Given that people who choose Restricted Reports have a strong desire for confidentiality, DoD does not investigate this type of report or obtain extensive details about the incident. Rather, SARCs record limited data about the person making the report and the alleged incident in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) but do not request or maintain the alleged perpetrator's identities³, even if known. SARCs notify command of a Restricted Report, but provide no details that could identify the victim or alleged perpetrator unless reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of the victim or another person. Additionally, a person can choose to convert a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time.

DoD policy also allows adult military dependents to make a Restricted Report involving allegations against Academy students. In addition to sexual assault incidents reported to a SAPR office, DoD has included in this report sexual assault incidents reported to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) by an Academy student. FAP offers victims of domestic abuse both Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options.⁴

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reports involve notification to the command of the victim and the alleged perpetrator, as well as a referral for investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), that an incident of sexual assault has been reported. MCIO information systems comprise the systems of record for subjects of investigation in Unrestricted Reports. An interface between MCIO information systems and DSAID incorporates information about the subject of the investigation and investigative case into SAPRO's database. SARCs enter additional victim and incident data directly into DSAID.

One Unrestricted Report includes only *one* victim but may still include *multiple* subjects and/or allegations. The Department's sexual assault reporting statistics include data about completed and attempted sexual contact and penetrative crimes between adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 80 in the UCMJ, as amended in 2019. When a report falls under a criminal offense category (e.g., rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact), it means the crime in that category was the most serious of the infractions reported by the victim or investigated by the MCIO. The offense alleged does not necessarily reflect the investigation's final findings or the allegation's final disposition.

³ For purposes of this report, the use of the term "victim," "subject" or "perpetrator" does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders/perpetrators, nor should the use of the terms "incident" or "report" be construed as substantiation that an alleged incident occurred.

⁴ DoD Instruction 6400.06 (Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel) defines "domestic abuse" as domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is: a current or former spouse; a person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or a current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile. Sexual assault occurring within the context of this definition of domestic abuse is referred to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) for comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate. Such cases are included at the end of this Appendix.

Case Dispositions

MCIOs initiate an investigation for each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that falls within their investigative purview. MCIOs and judge advocate personnel report each investigation's outcome/disposition to the Department. The Department may only take disciplinary action against individuals subject to the UCMJ. Academy students are Service members subject to the UCMJ.⁵ When a Service member commits an offense within a civilian jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, or municipality) or on a military base in the United States, civilian authorities may also prosecute that Service member. The civilian authority may choose not to exercise jurisdiction over the case. Service member prosecutions by civilian authorities are decisions made on a case-by-case basis. Such actions may not yield the same level of case or disposition detail obtained from the military justice system.⁶

MCIOs provide reports to military leadership upon the conclusion of an investigation. In consultation with the servicing staff judge advocate (SJA), the subject's military commander reviews available evidence and considers legal action as appropriate. However, for crimes of rape, sexual assault, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority.

The SPCMCA is responsible for determining initial disposition action. This includes whether an action is warranted and, if so, whether a court-martial, nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, or some other adverse administrative action is appropriate. At the Military Service Academies (MSAs), the Superintendent (a Lieutenant General or a Vice Admiral) is the initial disposition authority. SJAs can assist commanders in identifying charges and appropriate means of addressing misconduct and disposition options based on the available evidence.

Each year there are cases in which disciplinary actions are precluded (i.e., not possible) due to legal issues or evidentiary problems. For example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense for command action, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject. In addition, disciplinary actions may not be possible when commanders choose to respect a victim's desire not to participate in proceedings regarding their alleged assault.

In the data that follow, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when an administrative discharge follows nonjudicial punishment), only the most serious disciplinary action taken is reported. These actions, in descending order, include referral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative actions. At the MSAs, adverse administrative actions include the cadet/midshipman disciplinary system.

Case Timelines

For this report, the Department uses the period of the Academic Program Year (APY). Some investigations extend across APYs, as it often takes several months to investigate a report of

⁵ Military staff at the military service academies are also subject to the UCMJ.

⁶ An accused civilian or foreign national is not often subject to the UCMJ, and DoD cannot discipline these persons under the military justice system, except in rare circumstances (e.g., a civilian accompanying the force in the field in a contingency operation). A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member may be subject to a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and a foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country. Academy students are rarely involved in cases investigated and/or tried by a foreign government.

sexual assault thoroughly. Therefore, investigations opened near the end of the APY typically continue into the next APY. Likewise, case disposition actions can extend across APYs. SAPRO marks dispositions as “pending” if they have not been completed or reported at the end of the APY. SAPRO tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years’ reports.

Under DoD’s SAPR policy, a Service member can report a sexual assault to a SARC or MCIO at any point, regardless of the amount of time between the incident and the report. As a result, DoD may receive reports for incidents that occurred in previous years. The Department also receives reports submitted for sexual assaults that occurred prior to a cadet/midshipman’s military service. When a report of this nature occurs, DoD provides care and services to the victim but may not be able to hold the alleged offender criminally accountable, as appropriate, if the alleged offender is not subject to military law. DoD authorities may assist victims in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency to address their allegation if requested to do so.

Data Sources

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)

DSAID became the system for data collection and reporting by the MSAs in APY 14-15. Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool, not all data points are immediately available for this report. Data provided in this report represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the DoD’s final query of the database in August 2020. Despite best efforts by DoD and the Services to enter data accurately and expediently, some information may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as “relevant data not available.”⁷

Also, data may change over time and may differ from data previously reported by DoD. Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a standard, continuous process of DSAID case management. SAPRO works with the Academies and Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. The investigative process may also uncover additional information. For example, an investigation may clear some subjects of an allegation and/or implicate others. Data presented here reflect the outcome of this process.

Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

The MSAs reported their official enrollment for APY 19-20 as follows, as of May 31, 2020:

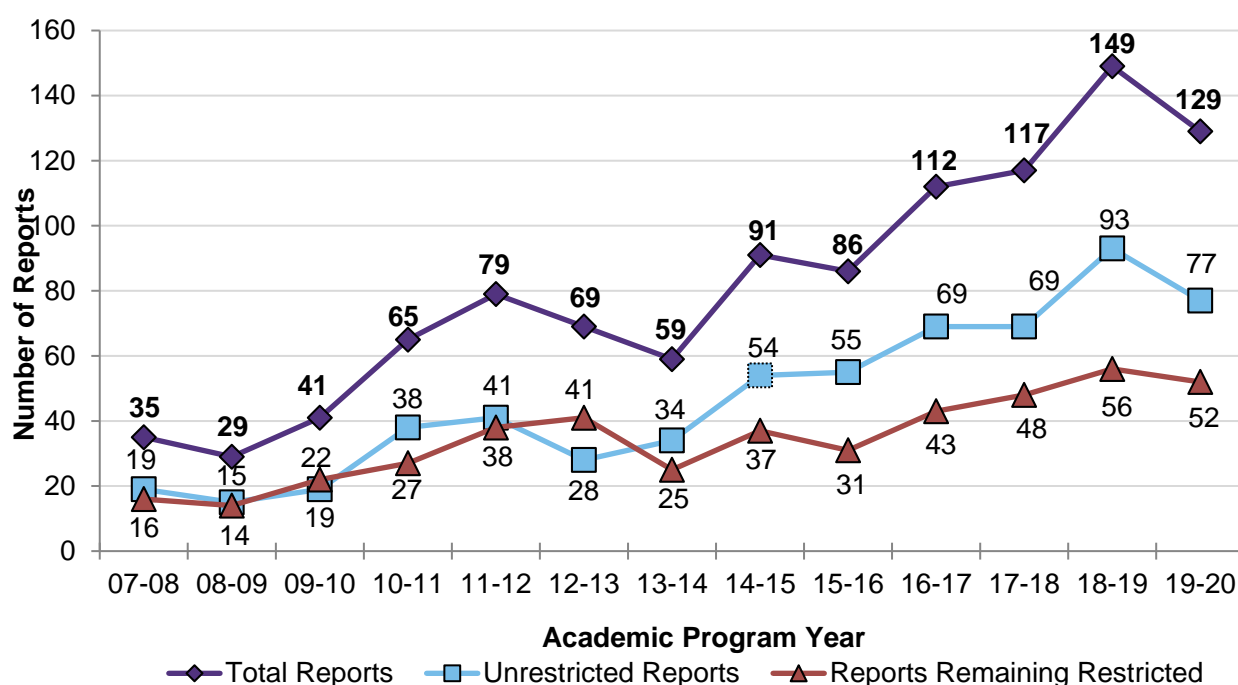
Table 1: Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

Academy	Cadets/Midshipmen		Prep School Students		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
U.S. Military Academy	3,408	1,031	159	42	4,640
U.S. Naval Academy	3,182	1,211	153	52	4,598
U.S. Air Force Academy	3,138	1,196	156	43	4,533
Total Enrollment	9,728	3,438	468	137	13,771

⁷ For DoD to classify a victim or subject accurately as a cadet, midshipman, or prep school student, demographic data must be completed in DSAID. This report uses the term “relevant data not available” when these data fields are missing or unavailable.

APY 19-20 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Service Academies

In APY 19-20, the Department received a total of 129 sexual assault reports that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep students as victims and/or alleged perpetrators—a decrease of 20 reports from the previous APY (see Exhibit 1). Of note is that APY 19-20 includes the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic. All cadets and midshipmen, except for USAFA cadets in their senior year, were sent home from the MSA campuses by mid-March 2020 as part of pandemic response measures. While data were collected throughout the APY, the current data reflect only three quarters of “normal” Academy operations and cadet/midshipman interaction. The fourth quarter of the APY was characterized by the pandemic response at all three Academies to increase social distance and decrease coronavirus transmission. Academy sexual assault reporting resources remained available and fully staffed, despite the transition to remote learning for most students.



APY 19-20 Academy Student Sexual Assault Reporting

Department policy permits cadets and midshipmen to report sexual assaults and receive assistance, even when the reported incident occurred prior to entry into military service. Additionally, DoD accounts for non-cadet/midshipman reports that allege a sexual assault against an academy student. At the MSAs' request, the Department has broken these total reports down to demonstrate the number of sexual assault reports by cadets and midshipmen that reflect the MSAs' current conditions. Specifically, the Department deployed DSAID to identify just the reports involving actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen for incidents that occurred during military service. This analysis subtracts the reports the Department received for incidents that involved:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service;

- Active duty Service members or former academy students who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the MSA for at least four years; and
- Prep school students who do not reside on MSA campuses.

This analysis narrows the focus to reports that involved an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman, including:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred during their military service;
- Active duty Service members reporting an alleged incident that occurred within four years of the date the incident was reported, either at an MSA or while they were a cadet or midshipman; and
- Civilians reporting an incident against an enrolled cadet or midshipman.

Table 2 provides the breakdown of the 129 total reports into these two overarching categories.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 19-20

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	77	52	129
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	67	38	105
– Cadets/midshipmen victims	53	35	88
– Active duty Service Member victims	4	3	7
– Civilian victims	10	0	10
• All Other Reports	10	14	24
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	7	4	11
– Active duty Service members or current civilians who did not report an Academy-based sexual assault until they ceased enrollment at the Academy	0	10	10
– Prep School Students	3	0	3

Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident

In APY 19-20, DoD received 105 sexual assault reports involving an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman at the time of incident and/or report. This is a decrease of 25 reports from last APY. Specifically, reports decreased by 27 at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), increased by 1 at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) and increased by 1 at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USFA).⁸

⁸ Reports made prior to APY 14-15 when DSAID standardized data collection may not be directly comparable.

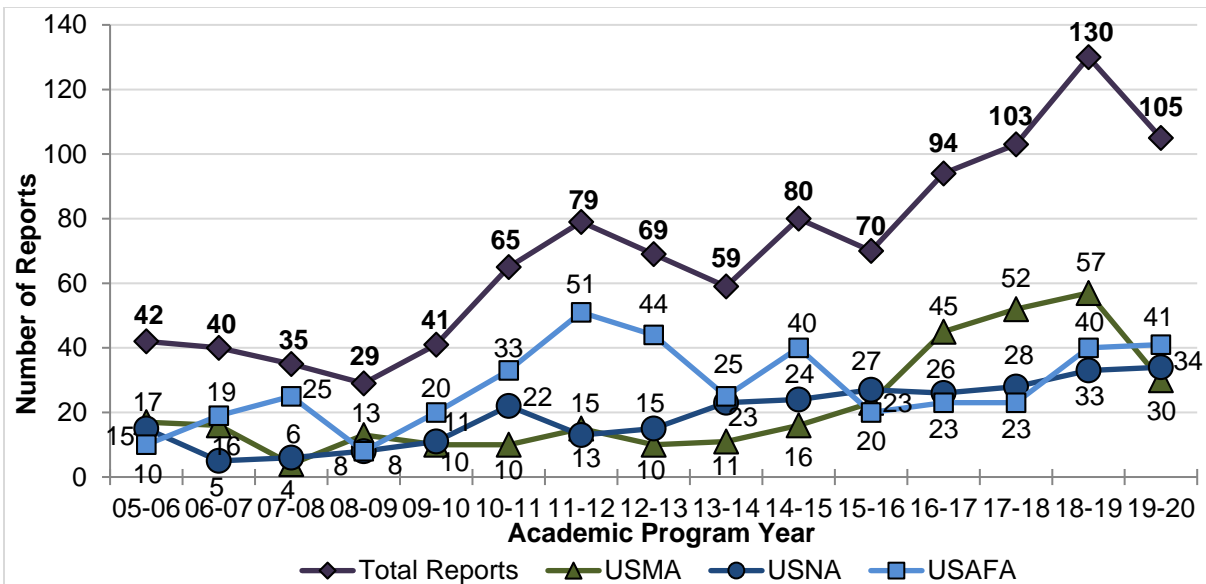


Exhibit 2: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Report Type, APY 05-06 to 19-20

Exhibit 2 illustrates the number of sexual assault reports made by and/or against Academy students actively enrolled at the time of the report and incident. Additionally, Exhibit 2 includes civilians and active duty Service members who alleged an incident against a cadet/midshipman who was actively enrolled at the time of the report. Compared to APY 18-19, the total number of sexual assault reports made in APY 19-20 decreased by 25 reports, driven by the decrease in reporting at USMA. Table 3 breaks out in greater detail the number and types of sexual assault reports made by actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at each MSA in APY 19-20.

Table 3: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy and Report Type, APY 19-20

Academy	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports Remaining
U.S. Military Academy	30	17	13
U.S. Naval Academy	34	24	10
U.S. Air Force Academy	41	26	15
Total Reports	105	67	38

Reports Involving Cadets and Midshipmen who made a Report of Sexual Assault that Occurred Prior to Military Service

Exhibit 3 below shows only those sexual assault reports made by cadets/midshipmen who were enrolled at the Academy at the time they made a report. Of the 99 cadets/midshipmen who made a report in APY 19-20, 11 made reports for an incident that occurred prior to academy enrollment/military service (7 Unrestricted and 4 Restricted Reports). DoD policy provides for reporting and assistance with any sexual assault incident, whether it occurred in military Service or not.

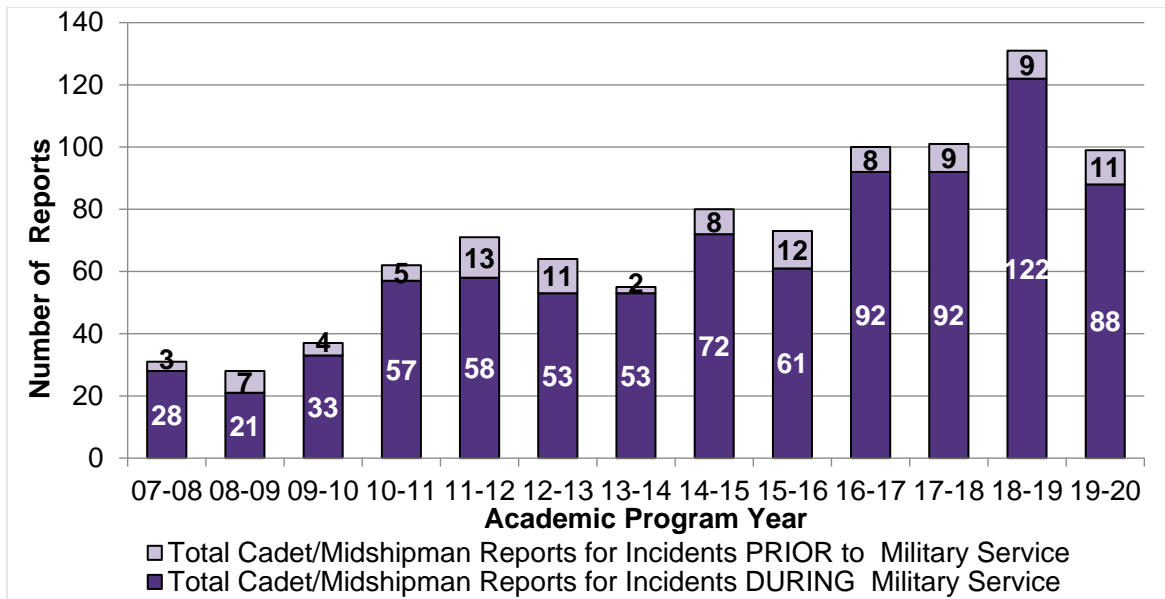


Exhibit 3: Total Reports to the MSAs by Academy Students Occurring Prior to and During Military Service, APY 07-08 to 19-20

All Other Reports Made in APY 19-20

Every APY, the Department receives reports made by non-cadets/midshipmen alleging an assault by an academy student. As displayed in Exhibit 4, of the total 30 incidents reported to DoD this year that involved academy students as a victim and/or alleged perpetrator:

- Prep school students made 3 reports
 - 2 prep school students alleged an assault by another prep school student or a cadet/midshipman
 - 1 prep school student alleged an assault by an unknown subject
- 17 reports were made by active-duty Service members who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the academy, or by enlisted active duty Service members alleging an assault against a cadet/midshipman
- 10 reports were made by civilians alleging an assault against a cadet/midshipman

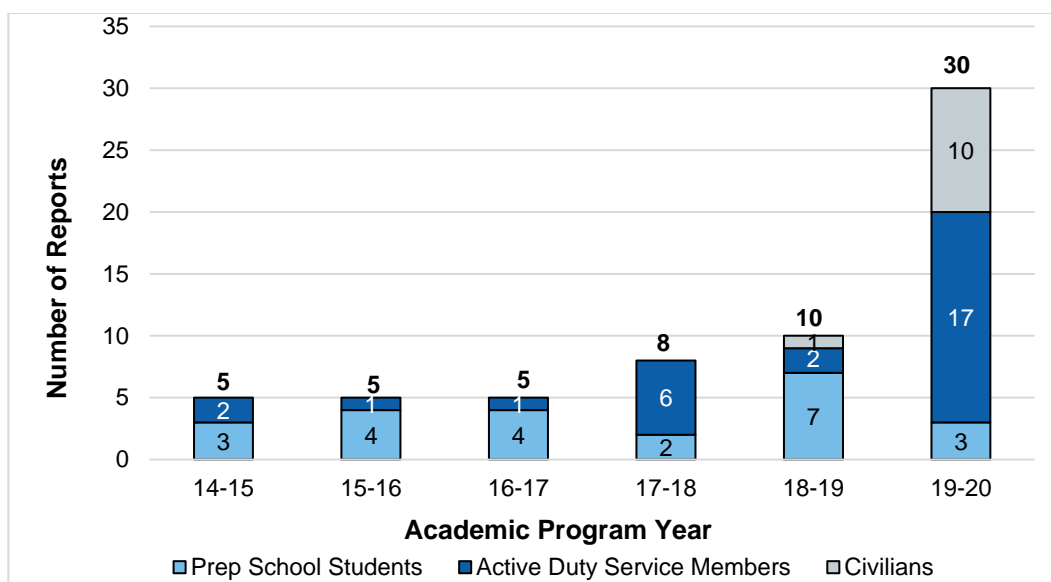


Exhibit 4: All Other Reports Made by Victim Category, APY 14-15 to 19-20

APY 19-20 Military Justice Outcomes

The flow chart in Exhibit 5 depicts the status or outcome of all reports made to the Department in APY 19-20. Each point in the flow chart corresponds to a letter in the subsequent text. Academy students were involved in 129 reports of sexual assault as victims and/or subjects (Exhibit 5, Point A).

Of the 129 reports received, 77 were Unrestricted Reports involving Academy students as either the victim or subject of a sexual assault investigation (Exhibit 5, Point B). Of the 77 Unrestricted Reports, 7 reports were made by cadets or midshipmen for alleged incidents of sexual assault that occurred prior to entering military service, and 53 Unrestricted Reports were made by cadets/midshipmen for alleged incidents that occurred during military service. Non-cadets/midshipmen made the remaining 17 Unrestricted Reports.⁹

DoD and civilian investigative agencies opened 64 investigations associated with 70 Unrestricted Reports this APY. The remaining 7 Unrestricted Reports did not move forward in the investigative process for a variety of reasons (e.g., allegations fell outside the MCIOs' authority to investigate, no covered sexual assault offense alleged, investigation opened in APY 20-21, investigative information not yet available at the time of data retrieval).

⁹ Of the 17 reports that were made by non-Academy students, 4 reports were made by active duty Service members, 3 reports were made by prep school students, and 10 were made by civilians.

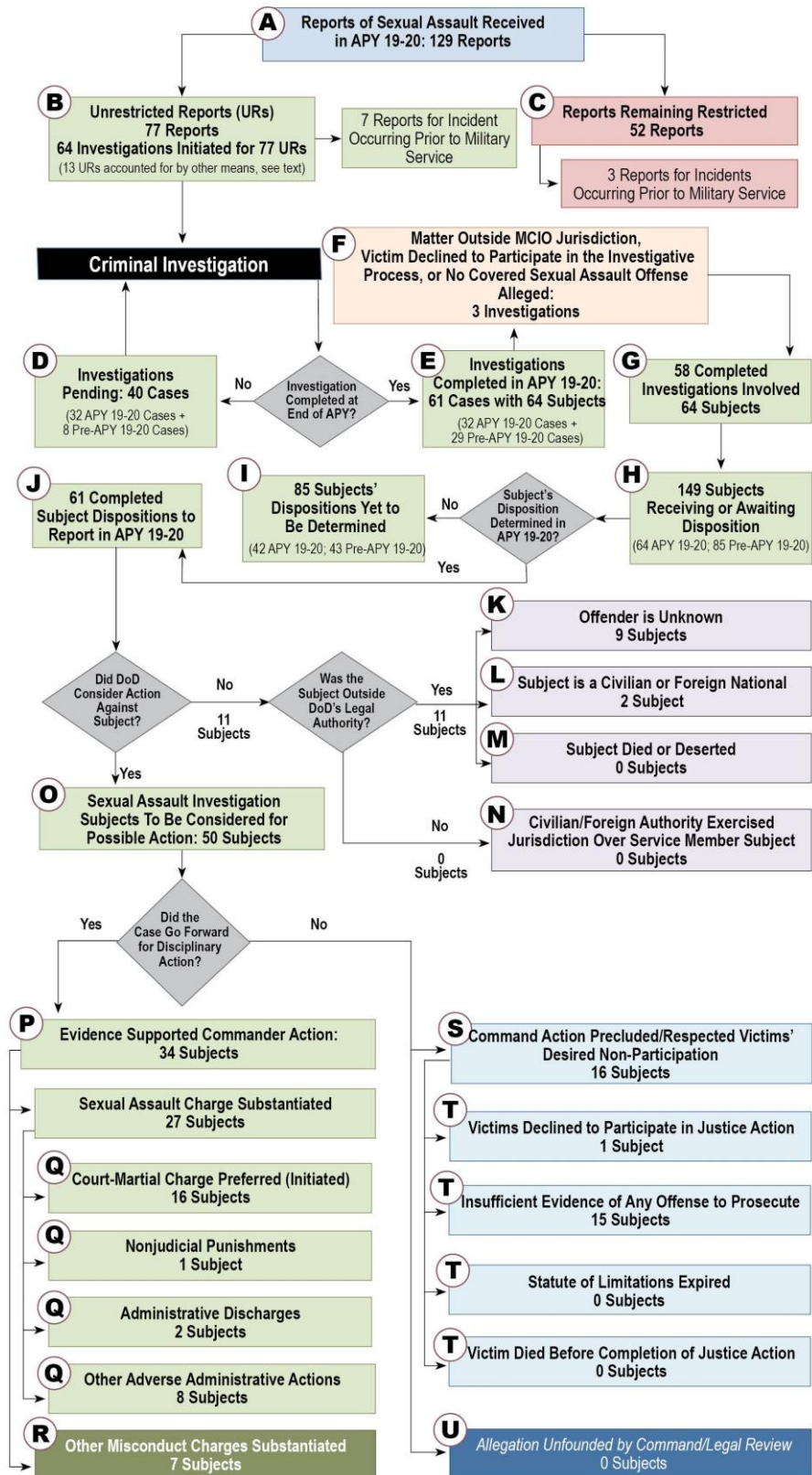


Exhibit 5: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 19-20

Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates and APY 19-20 Reporting Data

DoD typically conducts a survey in even-numbered years to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the academies. The *2020 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2020 SAGR)* was scheduled to occur on the MSA campuses in March and April 2020. However, due to response measures taken subsequent to the coronavirus pandemic, the survey could not be administered and has been postponed.

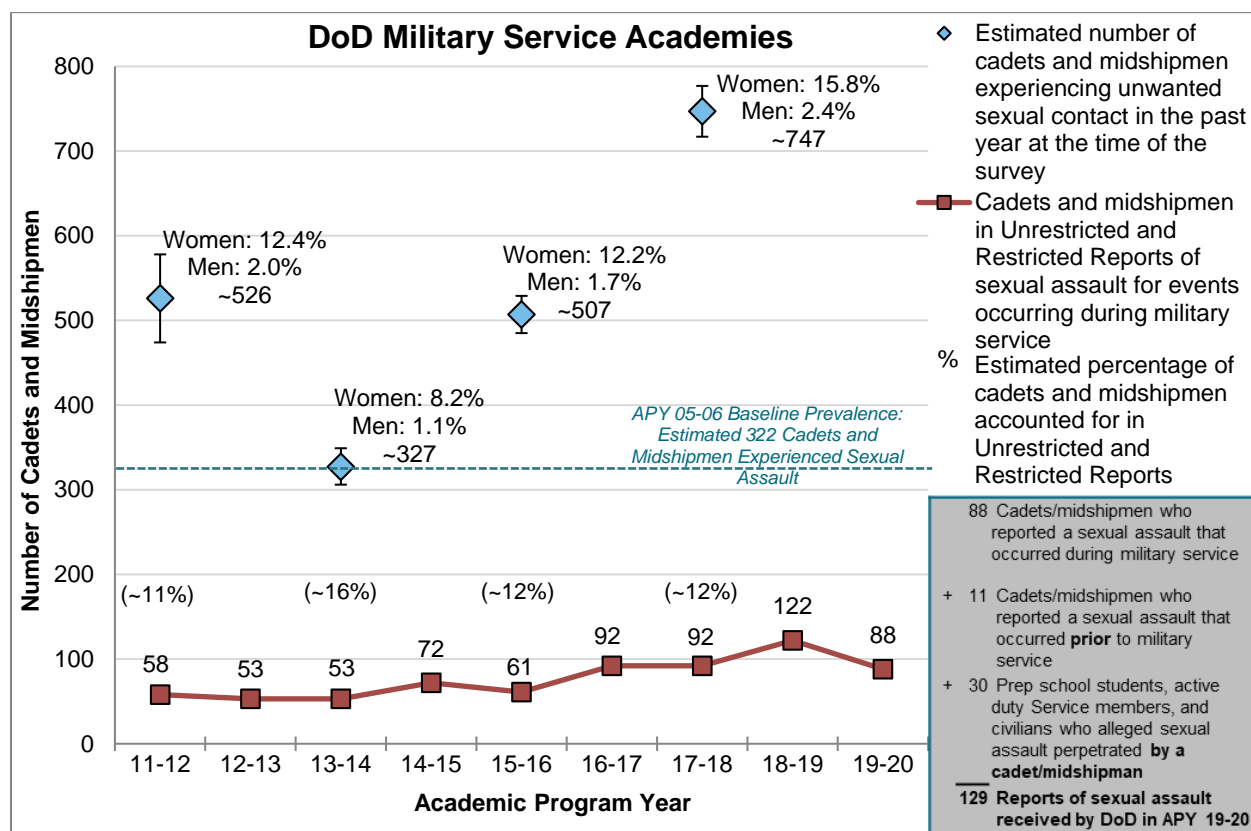


Exhibit 6: Estimated Cadets and Midshipmen Experiencing USC Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Cadets and Midshipmen in Reports of Sexual Assault Made during the Academic Program Year, for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, APY 05-06 to 19-20¹⁰

Reports of sexual assault made to DoD authorities provide only partial insight into the overall occurrence of alleged sexual assault at the MSAs. As previously discussed, sexual assault in both the civilian and military sectors is underreported, meaning that sexual assaults estimated to occur using scientific surveys of a given population outnumber official reports made to the authorities.

Exhibit 6 compares the estimated number of cadets and midshipmen¹¹ who experienced past-year USC to the number of cadets and midshipmen who reported sexual assault in the APY .

¹⁰ Bars around survey point estimates represent margins of error. 2018 SAGR estimates that the number of Academy students who experienced past-year USC fell between 717 and 777 with a midpoint of 747.

¹¹ In APYs 13-14 and prior, DoD received aggregated data from the Academies and could not separate prep school students from the total reports received, as depicted by the red line in Exhibit 6. Beginning in APY 14-15, DSAID gave DoD analysts the ability to separate reports made by prep school students from

Therefore, this graph excludes reports made by prep school students, active duty Service members, and civilians (Table 1). Results from the 2018 SAGR estimate that about 747 cadets and midshipmen experienced some form of USC in the past year, compared to 92 reports of sexual assault received by DoD from cadets and midshipmen for an incident that occurred **during** military service. Using these figures, DoD estimates that the reporting rate in APY 17-18 was about 12 percent. That is, about 12 percent of the estimated cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC in 2018 made an official report of sexual assault to a DoD authority. Since DoD did not conduct a prevalence survey in APY 19-20, DoD will publish a new estimated reporting rate following the next SAGR survey.

APY 19-20 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

In APY 19-20, 77 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involved Academy students as either the subject and/or victim of a sexual assault investigation conducted by an MCIO.

The Department's policy requires that the allegation be referred to an MCIO for investigation once a person makes an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. An investigation can take a few weeks to several months to complete depending upon the complexity of the alleged crime. Consequently, not all reports made in each APY are completely investigated by the end of that APY.

- Of the 64 criminal investigations initiated during APY 19-20, 32 investigations were completed in APY 19-20 (Exhibit 5, Point E). DoD will report the outcomes of the other 32 investigations in forthcoming years' reports (Exhibit 5, Point D).
- MCIOs also completed 29 investigations of sexual assault initiated in reporting periods prior to APY 19-20 (Exhibit 5, Point E).
- In sum, MCIOs completed 61 investigations of sexual assault involving 64 subjects (Exhibit 5, Point E) during APY 19-20 for reports made in the current APY or prior APYs.

SAPRO categorizes Unrestricted Reports by the most serious sexual assault offense alleged. Table 4 shows the sexual assault offenses alleged for the 77 Unrestricted Reports made in APY 19-20. The offense charged or addressed with disciplinary action *may not always* reflect the offense alleged. For example, if the crime of "rape" is alleged, but MCIO agents only discover evidence for the crime of "aggravated sexual contact" during the investigation, then only "aggravated sexual contact" can be charged.

Table 4: Sexual Assault Crimes Investigated in Unrestricted Reports, APY 17-18 to APY 19-20

Offense Alleged/Investigated	APY 17-18	APY 18-19	APY 19-20
Rape	6	7	5
Sexual Assault	28	36	43
Aggravated Sexual Contact	0	0	2
Abusive Sexual Contact	16	37	16
Attempts to Commit a Sexual Assault Crime	2	2	1

Note: In APY 17-18, the Academies received 69 Unrestricted Reports; however, the table excludes 17 reports due to missing data on the investigated offense. Similarly, in APY 18-19, the Academies received 93 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 9 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 19-20, the Academies received 77 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 10

the total number of reports, resulting in a more accurate comparison between sexual assault reporting and USC survey estimates.

reports due to missing data on the offense investigated.

Table 5 illustrates the involvement of Academy students in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In APY 19-20, 36 of the 77 Unrestricted Reports involved an Academy student alleging sexual assault by another Academy student.

Table 5: Unrestricted Reports by Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 17-18 to APY 19-20

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Unrestricted Reports	APY 17-18	APY 18-19	APY 19-20
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	32	47	36
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	6	6	14
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	3	9	6
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	11	9	9
Subject Data Not Available, Academy Student Victim	17	22	12

Disposition of Sexual Assault Reports Adjudicated in APY 19-20

When DoD authorities investigate an Unrestricted Report, the investigation's goals include identifying which, if any, crimes have been committed, and if so, who has been victimized, and who may be held appropriately accountable for the crime. DoD takes action to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable when it has the legal authority and sufficient evidence to do so. As noted above, the allegations reflect a range of penetrative and sexual contact crimes. As in the U.S. civilian justice system, crimes in the military justice system vary in legal severity and carry potential penalties.

In APY 19-20, 61 criminal investigations were completed, involving 64 subjects. The MSAs also completed outcomes for an additional 85 subjects in investigations closed in previous APYs for which disposition information was not yet reported. Of 149 cases with completed investigations in APY 19-20 or prior, 85 case dispositions were pending determination at the end of the APY.

By the end of APY 19-20, MSAs had completed disposition information for 61 subjects. Exhibit 5 and the information below outlines the disposition information regarding those 61 subjects.

61	Subjects of APY 19-20 investigations and pre-APY 19-20 investigations with disposition information to report at the end of APY 19-20
- 9	Subjects could not be identified, despite a thorough investigation (Exhibit 5, Point K)
- 2	Subjects were civilians or foreign nationals (Exhibit 5, Point L) and outside of DoD's legal authority
- 0	Subjects with civilian authority exercising jurisdiction over the case (Exhibit 5, Point N)
50	Subjects under DoD legal authority review for possible action (Exhibit 5, Point O)
- 1	Subject associated with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Exhibit 5, Point T)
- 15	Subjects whose investigations yielded insufficient evidence to prosecute an offense (Exhibit 5, Point T)
- 0	Subjects with allegation(s) unfounded by legal review (Exhibit 5, Point U)
34	Subjects for whom evidence supported command action (Exhibit 5, Point P):

DoD actions taken for alleged sexual assault crimes are as follows (Exhibit 5, Point Q):

- 16 Subjects had Court-Martial Charge Preferred
 - 1 Subject received Nonjudicial Punishment
 - 2 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Discharge
 - 8 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Action, including the Cadet Disciplinary System or Midshipman Conduct System

DoD actions taken for other misconduct that was discovered during the sexual assault investigation are as follows (Exhibit 5, Point R):

- 0 Subjects had Court-Martial Charges Preferred
- 1 Subject received Nonjudicial Punishment
- 1 Subject received an Adverse Administrative Discharge
- 5 Subjects received an Adverse Administrative Action, including the Cadet Disciplinary System or Midshipman Conduct System

Demographics of Unrestricted Reports

SAPRO draws the following demographic information from the 61 investigations of sexual assault completed during APY 19-20. These investigations involved 62 victims and 64 subjects.

Table 6 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 19-20. As in previous APYs, most victims in investigations of Unrestricted Reports are female (92 percent), and most subjects are male (83 percent). Table 7 shows victim and subject age in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 19-20. Most victims and subjects are between ages 16 and 24 (94 percent of victims and about 77 percent of subjects).

Table 6: Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 19-20

Gender	Victims		Subjects	
Male	5	8%	53	83%
Female	57	92%	3	5%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	0	0%	8	13%
Total	62	100%	64	100%

Table 7: Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 19-20

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
0-15	0	0%	0	0%
16-19	40	65%	17	27%
20-24	18	29%	32	50%
25-34	1	2%	5	8%
35-49	1	2%	1	2%
50 and older	0	0%	1	2%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	2	3%	8	13%
Total	62	100%	64	100%

APY 19-20 Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

SAPR personnel collects limited data about the victim and the allegation made in a Restricted Report due to the reporter's desire for confidentiality. As with Unrestricted Reports, individuals can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred in prior APYs and/or prior to military service.

There were 65 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in APY 19-20. Of the 65 reports, 13 converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of APY 19-20, 52 reports remained Restricted:¹²

- 39 Academy students made a Restricted Report:
 - 4 Academy students made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred prior to military service.
 - 35 Academy students made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred during military service.
- 13 non-Academy students made a Restricted Report against an Academy student:
 - 13 reports made by active duty Service members.
 - 0 reports made by Prep School students.

The share of victims who convert Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports at the MSAs fluctuates yearly. Exhibit 7 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates from APY 07-08 through APY 19-20.

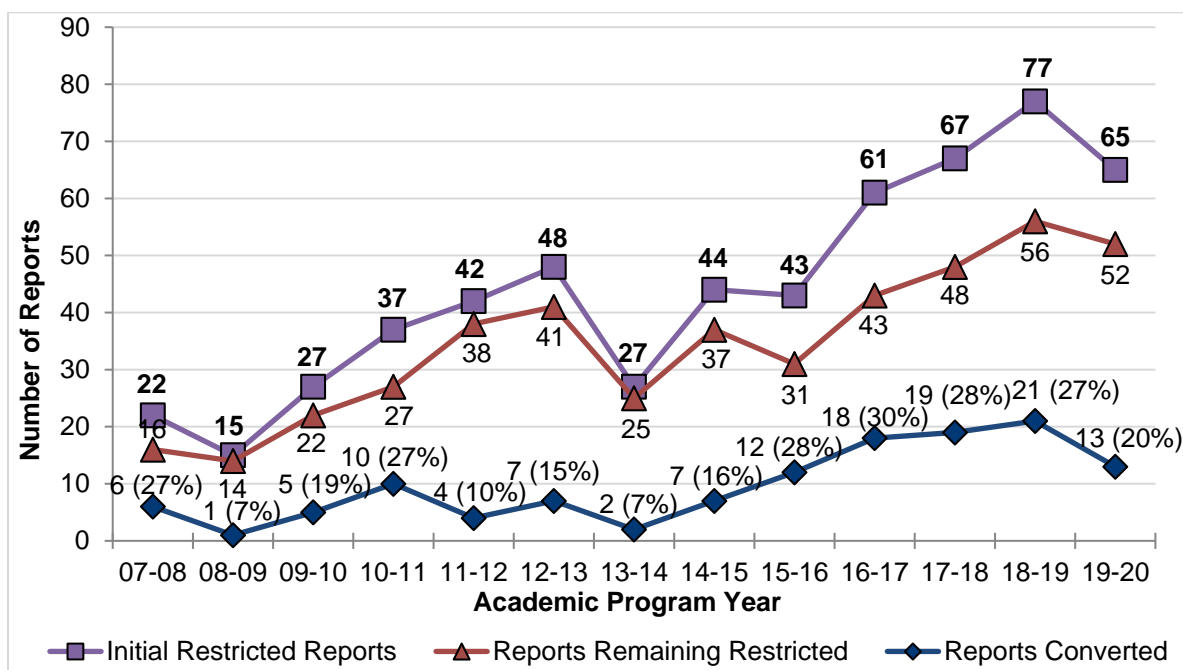


Exhibit 7: Reports Initially Made Restricted, Reports Remaining Restricted, and Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted, APY 07-08 to 19-20

Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

The following information pertains to people who made a Restricted Report that remained Restricted at the end of APY 19-20. Tables 8 and 9 display data by the reporter's gender and

¹² Unrestricted Report data cited earlier includes Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports this year.

age, respectively. As with Unrestricted Reports, females and people aged 16 to 24 comprise most Restricted Reports at the Academies.

Table 8: Restricted Reports by Gender, APY 19-20

Gender	Count	Share
Male	6	12%
Female	46	88%
Total	52	100%

Table 9: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports at the Time of Incident, APY 19-20

Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15*	1	2%
16-19	30	58%
20-24	20	38%
25-34	1	2%
35 and older	0	0%
Data not available	0	0%
Total	52	100%

***Note:** 1 cadet/midshipman who fell into the “0-15” category reported an incident that occurred prior to military service.

Most Restricted Reports involved Academy students as subjects and victims in APY 19-20, as depicted in Table 10.

Table 10: Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 17-18 to APY 19-20

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Restricted Reports	APY 17-18	APY 18-19	APY 19-20
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	21	29	24
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	8	4	13
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	11	11	12
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	8	12	3

APY 19-20 Data on Sexual Harassment

Complaints of Sexual Harassment

The Department’s sexual harassment reporting process differs from policies governing sexual assault reporting; however, DoD considers both behaviors equally unacceptable. Department policy encourages resolving situations perceived to involve sexually harassing behaviors at the lowest interpersonal level,¹³ but Service members may also elect to address offensive situations through an informal or formal complaint. In APY 19-20, Academy students made 3 formal complaints and 9 informal complaints of sexual harassment. As depicted in Exhibit 8, sexual

¹³ DoD Instruction 1020.03, Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces.

harassment complaints at the Academies vary widely from year to year but remain low compared to survey estimates of sexual harassment.

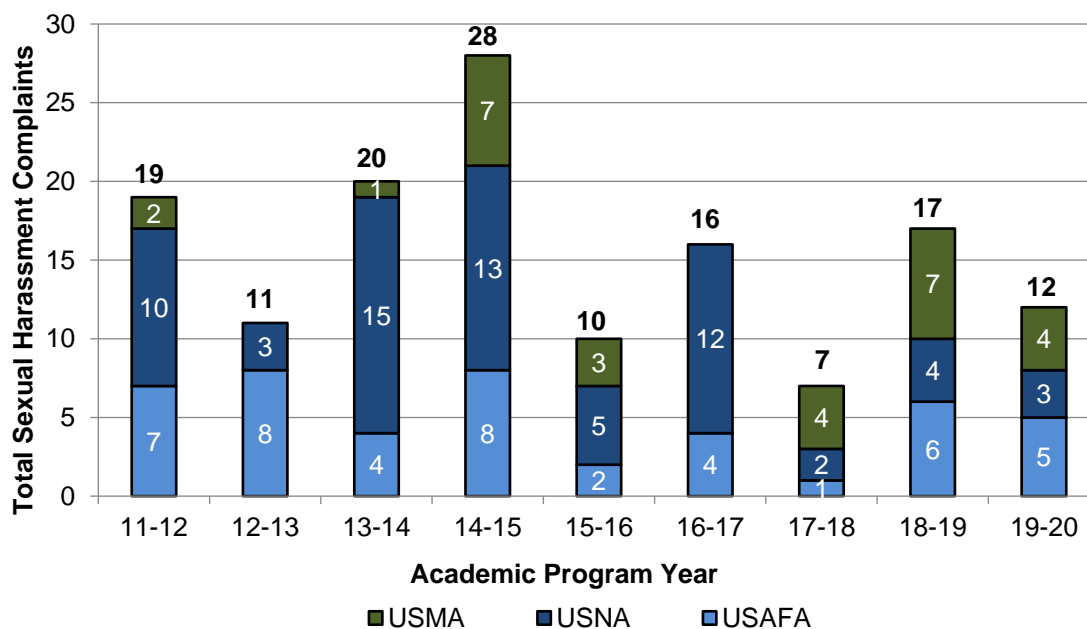


Exhibit 8: Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 19-20

APY 19-20 Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

During Fiscal Year 2019, the DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluated how USAFA handles sexual assault reports involving cadets.¹⁴ One of the DoD IG's key findings indicated that 11 cadet reports of sexual assault were made to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP). FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoD responsible for supplying clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to domestic abuse incidents. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

DoD Instruction 6400.06, "Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel," defines "domestic abuse" as domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who falls into the following categories:

- Current or former spouse;
- With whom the abuser shares a child in common; or
- Current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Defense Inspector General (September 30, 2019) "Evaluation of the DOD's Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy" (Report No. DODIG-2019-125). Retrieved from <https://media.defense.gov/2019/Oct/02/2002189371/-1/-1/1/DODIG-2019-125.PDF>

Sexual assault occurring within the context of the above definition of domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning for the victim, including victim advocacy and support. Alleged offenders for domestic violence are also subject to UCMJ or other adverse actions, as appropriate, even when the case is referred to FAP. The Department has since issued a new policy to ensure that all sexual assault reports at the MSAs comply with Congressional reporting requirements. Starting in APY 18-19, this report includes a section documenting cadet/midshipman reports to FAP to better understand all sexual assault cases reported by cadets/midshipmen. In APY 19-20, 3 reports of sexual assault at USAFA were initially made to FAP. There were no reports made initially to FAP at USMA or USNA. The 3 reports at USAFA that were initially made to FAP are included in the above counts of the total number of reports made this APY.

Appendix E: Aggregate Data Matrices and MSA Case Synopses



Unrestricted Reports

DoD MSA APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES		
<p>A. APY19-20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY19-20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY.</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>	APY19-20 Totals	
# APY19-20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	72	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	58	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	14	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	72	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	33	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	14	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	9	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	72	
# On military installation	33	
# Off military installation	31	
# Unidentified location	8	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	72	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY19-20	66	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2020	25	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2020	41	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	1	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	5	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	1	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	1	
# Victims - Other	3	
# All Restricted Reports received in APY19-20 (one Victim per report)	65	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	13	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY19-20	52	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY19-20		
	APY19-20 Totals	APY19-20 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	72	58
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	14	9
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	6	3
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	7	5
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	25	22
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	16	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	4
Time of sexual assault	72	58
# Midnight to 6 am	31	26
# 6 am to 6 pm	13	8
# 6 pm to midnight	16	13
# Unknown	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	9
Day of sexual assault	72	58
# Sunday	11	10
# Monday	9	7
# Tuesday	8	7
# Wednesday	3	2
# Thursday	4	3
# Friday	12	10
# Saturday	21	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	4

APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (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	APY19-20 Totals		
	46	2	0	3	3	6	0	12	72		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	28	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	33		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	8		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12		
APY19-20 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 APY19-20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY19-20 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	5	0	40	0	2	14	0	0	1	10	72
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	24	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	33
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	14
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	12
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY19-20 Reports	2	0	34	0	2	10	0	0	1	9	58
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	2	0	32	0	2	8	0	0	0	7	51
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	7
# 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 MADE IN APY19-20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	0	40	0	2	14	0	0	1	10	72
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	15	0	2	9	0	0	0	3	31
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	13
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	16
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	0	40	0	2	14	0	0	1	10	72
# Sunday	2	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	11
# Monday	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
# Tuesday	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	8
# Wednesday	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Thursday	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# Friday	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	12
# Saturday	1	0	11	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY19-20	
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 APY19-20	64
# Investigations Completed as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)	32
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)	32
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY19-20	63
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	16
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	19
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	16
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	13
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	3
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	10
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 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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	1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY19-20	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY19-20. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY19-20 or any prior APY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY19-20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	60
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	5
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY19-20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	63
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	22
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	20
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	19
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	17
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	13
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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	7
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during APY19-20, supported by your Service	61
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	21
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	21
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	19
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	14
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	14
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	14
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations	7
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY19-20	
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 APY19-20 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# 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 APY19-20, supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20 (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 APY19-20 (Group by MP 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY19-20, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	5	0	26	0	2	26	0	0	1	2	62
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Female	5	0	25	0	2	22	0	0	1	2	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	5	0	26	0	2	26	0	0	1	2	62
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	4	0	16	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	40
# 20-24	1	0	9	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	18
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F3. Victim Type	5	0	26	0	2	26	0	0	1	2	62
# Service Member	2	0	24	0	2	24	0	0	1	2	55
# 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 (including NG Title 32)	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	2	0	24	0	2	24	0	0	1	2	55
# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	23	0	2	20	0	0	1	2	49
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	2	0	24	0	2	24	0	0	1	2	55
# Army	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# Navy	2	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	18
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	15
# Coast Guard	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
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	2	0	24	0	2	24	0	0	1	2	55
# Active Duty	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# 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	1	0	23	0	2	20	0	0	1	2	49
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	6	0	29	0	2	26	0	0	1	0	64
# Male	6	0	23	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	53
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G2. Age of Subjects	6	0	29	0	2	26	0	0	1	0	64
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	4	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	17
# 20-24	2	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	32
# 25-34	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
G3. Subject Type	6	0	29	0	2	26	0	0	1	0	64
# Service Member	6	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	54
# 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	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	6	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	54
# E1-E4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	46
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	6	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	54
# Army	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# Navy	5	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	19
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# 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	6	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	54
# Active Duty	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	46
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	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

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 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 APY19-20, 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 APY19-20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	66	# Victims in investigations completed in APY19-20	62
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	23	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	25
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	1	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student 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	8		
# Unknown Offenders	8	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	8
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	10		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	10	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	7
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	35	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	36
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2020	12		
# APY19-20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	12	# APY19-20 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	10
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	4	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* 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 APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	16
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	14
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	5
# 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	5
# 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	2
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	7
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	4
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	3
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	3
# Subjects receiving confinement	3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	3
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	5

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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# 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	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# 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	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	5
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

DoD MSA APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	65
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	50
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20*	13
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	11
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	52
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	39
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	52
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	24
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	12
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY19-20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	52
# On military installation	25
# Off military installation	16
# Unidentified location	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	52
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	11
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
Time of sexual assault incident	52
# Midnight to 6 am	16
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	24
# Unknown	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	52
# Sunday	8
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	5
# Wednesday	4
# Thursday	2
# Friday	8
# Saturday	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	39
# Army Victims	15
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	15
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
Gender of Victims	52
# Male	6
# Female	46
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	52
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	30
# 20-24	20
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	52
# E1-E4	7
# E5-E9	1
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	4
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	39
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	52
# Active Duty	12
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	39
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	52
# Service Member	52
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY19-20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	31.43
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	57.04
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	3
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	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.	

Support Services

DoD MSA APY19-20 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 CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY19-20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	235
# Medical	29
# Mental Health	42
# Legal	49
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	38
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	49
# DoD Safe Helpline	22
# Other	6
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	20
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	10
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	7
B. APY19-20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY19-20	14
# Reported MPO Violations in APY19-20	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	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	227
# Medical	35
# Mental Health	44
# Legal	38
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	42
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	45
# DoD Safe Helpline	23
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	20
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY		
A. APY19-20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY19-20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. 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.	APY19-20 Totals	
# APY19-20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	22	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	16	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	6	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	22	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	8	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4	
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	22	
# On military installation	10	
# Off military installation	11	
# Unidentified location	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	22	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY19-20	18	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2020	5	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2020	13	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	4	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	1	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	1	
# Victims - Other	2	
# All Restricted Reports received in APY19-20 (one Victim per report)	21	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	2	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY19-20	19	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals	APY19-20 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	22	16
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	3	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	4	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9	6
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	22	16
# Midnight to 6 am	8	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	3
# 6 pm to midnight	8	6
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	22	16
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	3	2
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	2	1
# Thursday	2	1
# Friday	2	1
# Saturday	11	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (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	APY19-20 Totals
	12	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

APY19-20 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 APY19-20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY19-20 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	1	0	10	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY19-20 Reports	0	0	7	0	2	5	0	0	1	1	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	0	0	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	4
# 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 MADE IN APY19-20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	1	0	10	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	22
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	1	0	10	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	22
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Saturday	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY19-20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY19-20		
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 APY19-20		19
# Investigations Completed as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		13
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		6
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY19-20		20
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		16
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# 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.		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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		1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY19-20		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY19-20. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY19-20 or any prior APY		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY19-20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		25
# 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 APY19-20 involving a Victim supported by your Service		25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		22
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		20
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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		3
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY19-20, supported by your Service		25
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		21
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		21
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		4
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY19-20	
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 APY19-20 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# 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 APY19-20, supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20 (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 APY19-20 (Group by MP 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY19-20, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Female	1	0	8	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	23
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	1	0	4	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	17
# 20-24	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	8
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# Service Member	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# 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 (including NG Title 32)	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# 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	6	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	20
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# Army	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	7	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	22
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	6	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	20
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# Male	1	0	5	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	22
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# 20-24	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	15
# 25-34	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
G3. Subject Type	1	0	8	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	26
# Service Member	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# 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	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	19
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# Army	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	1	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	22
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 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	1	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	19
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	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

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 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 APY19-20, 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 APY19-20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	26	# Victims in investigations completed in APY19-20	26
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	9	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	11
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	1	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	6		
# Unknown Offenders	6	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	6
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	6		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	6	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	4
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	5	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	8
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2020	8		
# APY19-20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	8	# APY19-20 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	7
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions(including Cadet Disciplinary System)	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* 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 APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	8
# 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	1
# 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	2
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	5
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	3
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	2
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	2
# Subjects receiving confinement	2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	2
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	4

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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# 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 were 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	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# 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	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	17
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20*	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	19
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	15
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	19
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY19-20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	19
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	19
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Time of sexual assault incident	19
# Midnight to 6 am	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	9
# Unknown	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	19
# Sunday	2
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	1
# Friday	4
# Saturday	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	15
# Army Victims	15
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		APY19-20 Totals
Gender of Victims		19
# Male		4
# Female		15
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		19
# 0-15		1
# 16-19		9
# 20-24		9
# 25-34		0
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		19
# E1-E4		2
# E5-E9		0
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		1
# O4-O10		1
# Cadet/Midshipman		15
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		19
# Active Duty		4
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		15
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		19
# Service Member		19
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		APY19-20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		17.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		24.75
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 APY19-20		APY19-20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20		1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20		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.		

Support Services

ARMY MSA APY19-20 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 CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY19-20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	36
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	12
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	4
# 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	3
B. APY19-20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY19-20	2
# Reported MPO Violations in APY19-20	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	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	60
# Medical	9
# Mental Health	14
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged subject penetrated victim's vulva with subject's penis without consent. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges referred to a GCM. Chapter 10 request supported by Victim.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	None	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject penetrated victim's vulva with subject's penis without consent. Victim alleged subject recorded and broadcasted the sexual act. Convicted of unlawful videotaping. Dismissal and 3 months.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	None	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged subject penetrated her vulva with his fingers while she was asleep. Subject acquitted all specs.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	O-3	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject bullied and hazed Victim after Victim came out as homosexual. Victim alleged that Subject poked Subject's finger into Victim's buttocks numerous times but was unsure of penetration of the rectum. Charges dismissed after Article 32. Cadet administratively separated and ordered to pay reimbursement.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	RDNA	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 5					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Female	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	RDNA	RDNA	RDNA	RDNA	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 6					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her on the back, thigh, and chest on multiple occasions for nearly one year. Victim told Subject the contact was inappropriate and unwanted. Subject ignored and continued, and hugged him from behind and placed his hands on Victim's chest. GOMOR in OMPF.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	None	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 7					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 8					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 9					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	Unknown	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 10					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and buttocks on multiple occasions after she told him to stop. The two were watching a movie together in her barracks room. General Discharges approved. Victim supported the disposition. PC opined provided for Abusive Sexual Contact.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	RDNA	N/A	General	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 11					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Notes: Victim's mother reported that her daughter was sexually assaulted by Subject in 2017 when she was attending West Point. Officer elimination board recommended retention for Subject----retention was directed by the GOSCA.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	None	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 12					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleged Subject placed his hand on her buttocks on two separate occasions on two different days during company swim athletics. Cadet Disciplinary System and admin sep.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 13					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim alleged Subject forcibly kissed her, touched her breast inside her sports bra, and digitally penetrated her with his fingers. Subject acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 14					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	O-2	Female	Notes: Victim too intoxicated to consent. No probable cause opinion by Judge Advocate. GOMOR and officer elimination initiated for underlying misconduct.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 15					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleged Subject followed her to her barracks room, kissed her neck and grabbed her buttocks before grabbing her from behind around her neck and pulling her onto a mattress. Admin Sep with recoupment.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 16					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject penetrated victim's vulva with subject's penis without consent. Victim also alleged that Subject videotaped sexual acts and shared with friends. Convicted of unlawful videorecording only. 3 months and dismissal.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	N/A	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 17					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Offender is Unknown	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					
No. 18					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleged subject cuffed her breasts with his hands while conducting aid and litter training. Victim (different from first allegation) alleged subject touched her buttocks multiple times during company swim athletics. Cadet Disciplinary Board punishment imposed, followed by admin sep. PC for both allegations of Abusive Sexual Contact.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October-December)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 19					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed her thigh, breasts, and vagina without her consent and forced her to kiss him. Charges referred and Subject's resignation in lieu of CM approved with Victim concurrence.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Alcohol Use					
Involved but not specified					

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY		
<p>A. APY19-20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY19-20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY.</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>	APY19-20 Totals	
# APY19-20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	26	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	21	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	5	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	26	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	9	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	26	
# On military installation	6	
# Off military installation	14	
# Unidentified location	6	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	26	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY19-20	25	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2020	14	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2020	11	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	1	
# 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 received in APY19-20 (one Victim per report)	22	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	6	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY19-20	16	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY19-20		
	APY19-20 Totals	APY19-20 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	26	21
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	9	5
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9	9
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	4
Time of sexual assault	26	21
# Midnight to 6 am	6	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	3	1
# 6 pm to midnight	6	5
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	9
Day of sexual assault	26	21
# Sunday	4	3
# Monday	2	2
# Tuesday	2	1
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	7	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	4

APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (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	APY19-20 Totals		
	14	0	0	0	3	2	0	7	26		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7		
APY19-20 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 APY19-20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY19-20 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	4	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	26
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY19-20 Reports	2	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	2	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	18
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# 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 MADE IN APY19-20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	4	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	26
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
D4. Day of sexual assault	4	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	26
# Sunday	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
# Monday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
# Saturday	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY19-20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY19-20		
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 APY19-20		25
# Investigations Completed as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		9
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		16
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY19-20		24
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		6
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 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY19-20. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY19-20 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY19-20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY19-20 involving a Victim supported by your Service		18
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		16
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		16
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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		2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY19-20, supported by your Service		18
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		13
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY19-20	
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 APY19-20 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	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 APY19-20, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20 (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 APY19-20 (Group by MP 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY19-20, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY19-20										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY19-20 Totals
F1. Gender of Victims	3	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	18
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Female	3	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11
# 20-24	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F3. Victim Type	3	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	18
# Service Member	2	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	17
# 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 (including NG Title 32)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	2	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	17
# E1-E4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	13
# Academy Prep School Student	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
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	2	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	17
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	2	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	17
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	2	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	17
# Active Duty	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# 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	1	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	13
# Academy Prep School Student	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

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	4	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	18
# Male	4	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	15
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	4	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
# 20-24	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G3. Subject Type	4	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	18
# Service Member	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# 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	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# 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	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# 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	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	4	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# 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 APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 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 APY19-20, 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 APY19-20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	20	# Victims in investigations completed in APY19-20	18
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	7	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	6
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student 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	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	17	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	17
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2020	1		
# APY19-20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# APY19-20 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* 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 APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	1
# 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	0
# Officer Subjects who were 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 sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# 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 to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	0
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	1

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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# 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	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# 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	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	13
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20*	6
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	4
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	9
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	7
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY19-20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	16
# On military installation	2
# Off military installation	5
# Unidentified location	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	16
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
Time of sexual assault incident	16
# Midnight to 6 am	4
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	16
# Sunday	2
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	2
# Saturday	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	9
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
Gender of Victims	16
# Male	1
# Female	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	16
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	10
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	16
# E1-E4	5
# E5-E9	1
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	16
# Active Duty	6
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	9
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	16
# Service Member	16
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY19-20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	9.86
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	7.65
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	3
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	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.	

Support Services

NAVY MSA APY19-20 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 CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY19-20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	128
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	26
# Legal	25
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	21
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	30
# DoD Safe Helpline	11
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	17
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# 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	2
B. APY19-20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY19-20	4
# Reported MPO Violations in APY19-20	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	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	82
# Medical	12
# Mental Health	15
# Legal	14
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	15
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	16
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	19
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	10
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims – Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Two Victims reported that Subject touched their buttocks and made sexual remarks. NCIS investigated. Victims expressed desire not to prosecute Subject. RLSO recommended against prosecution and SA-IDA chose not to prosecute the case. Subject was disciplined in Midshipmen system.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-4	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	E-3	Female	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep. Subject taken to court-martial on sexual assault charges. Subject was acquitted of all charges. Commander decided to take no further action.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-3	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY		
A. APY19-20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY19-20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. 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.	APY19-20 Totals	
# APY19-20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	24	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	21	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	24	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	16	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	24	
# On military installation	17	
# Off military installation	6	
# Unidentified location	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	24	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY19-20	23	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2020	5	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2020	18	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	1	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	1	
# All Restricted Reports received in APY19-20 (one Victim per report)	22	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	5	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY19-20	17	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY19-20		
	APY19-20 Totals	APY19-20 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	24	21
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	10	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	24	21
# Midnight to 6 am	17	15
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	4
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	24	21
# Sunday	6	6
# Monday	4	3
# Tuesday	5	5
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	5	4
# Saturday	3	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

APY19-20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY GENDER											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (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	APY19-20 Totals		
	20	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	24		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
APY19-20 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 APY19-20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY19-20 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	0	0	19	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	24
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY19-20 Reports	0	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	0	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student 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 MADE IN APY19-20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	19	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	24
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# 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	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	19	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	24
# Sunday	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
# Monday	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Tuesday	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
# Saturday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY19-20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY19-20		
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 APY19-20		20
# Investigations Completed as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		10
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY19-20 End (group by MCIO #)		10
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY19-20		19
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		16
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		13
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		3
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# 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.		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY19-20. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY19-20 or any prior APY		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY19-20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		17
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY19-20 involving a Victim supported by your Service		19
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		13
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		9
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		4
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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		2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Victims in investigations completed during APY19-20, supported by your Service		18
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		15
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		15
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY19-20	
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 APY19-20 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	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 APY19-20, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) 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 APY19-20 (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 APY19-20 (Group by MP 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 reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY19-20	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20											
Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY19-20, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.											
Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY19-20											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						APY19-20 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	18
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
# 20-24	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	18
# Service Member	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# 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 (including NG Title 32)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# 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	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# Academy Prep School Student	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
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# 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	9	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	16
# Coast Guard	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
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	10	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	17
# Academy Prep School Student	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

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY19-20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY19-20										APY19-20 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	19
# Male	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	19
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# 20-24	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
# 25-34	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G3. Subject Type	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	19
# Service Member	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
# 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	1	0	0	1	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
# E1-E4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# 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	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
# Active Duty	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	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
# 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 APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY19-20 INVESTIGATIONS	APY19-20 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 APY19-20, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY19-20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	20	# Victims in investigations completed in APY19-20	18
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	6	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY19-20	9
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student 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	2		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	2
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	13	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	11
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2020	3		
# APY19-20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	3	# APY19-20 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions(including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* 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 APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	7
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20	5
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	4
# 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	4
# 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	0
# Officer Subjects who were 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 sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	1
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# 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 to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	1
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY19-20	APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
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.	APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# 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 APY19-20	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	0

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.		APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY19-20		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY19-20		0
# 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 were 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		0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		0
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		0
# Subjects receiving confinement		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		0
# 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		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		APY19-20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY19-20		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY19-20		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY19-20		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
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.		APY19-20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY19-20		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY19-20		4
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		0

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY19-20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	22
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	20
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20*	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	17
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	15
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	17
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	11
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY19-20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	17
# On military installation	14
# Off military installation	3
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	17
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Time of sexual assault incident	17
# Midnight to 6 am	4
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	9
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	17
# Sunday	4
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	15
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	15
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY19-20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		APY19-20 Totals
Gender of Victims		17
# Male		1
# Female		16
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		17
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		11
# 20-24		6
# 25-34		0
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		17
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		0
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		2
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		15
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		17
# Active Duty		2
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		15
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		17
# Service Member		17
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		APY19-20 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		APY19-20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		67.2
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		88.44
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		16
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY19-20		APY19-20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY19-20		2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20		2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY19-20		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.		

Support Services

AIR FORCE MSA APY19-20 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 CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY19-20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	71
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	12
# Legal	12
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	12
# DoD Safe Helpline	11
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# 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. APY19-20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY19-20	8
# Reported MPO Violations in APY19-20	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	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY19-20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	85
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	15
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	15
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	15
# DoD Safe Helpline	13
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: The Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigated Subject for his conduct against multiple female victims including the following allegations: Subject used his fingers and penis to penetrate V1's vulva and took Victim's hand and placed it on Subject's penis without V1's consent; Subject used his hands to touched V2's breast and buttocks without consent; Subject touched V3's leg without consent; and Subject used finger and tongue to penetrate V4's vulva without consent. Subject's request to resign in lieu of court-martial was denied. Thereafter, all Victims declined to participate in Subject's court-martial and charges were dismissed. The commander then initiated discharge proceeding against Subject and he was discharged and ordered to reimburse the Air Force for his educational benefits.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	RDNA	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 reported Subject digitally penetrating her vulva while she was asleep. Victim 2 reported to her SVC that Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim 2 signed a sworn statement to decline to participate in the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. At court martial, Subject was found guilty and sentenced to confinement to 75 days confinement and a dismissal.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Rape (Art. 120)	RDNA	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Subject was investigated for committing unwanted sexual acts against two victims. Victim One (V1) reported Subject penetrated V1's vulva with Subject's penis and finger on several occasions without her consent during the period of time V1 was in a consensual relationship with the Subject. Victim Two (V2) reported she consensually kissed Subject. Thereafter, he grabbed V2's hand and placed it on Subject's penis; after V2 pulled her hand away and told Subject "no," Subject again grabbed V2's hand down Subject's pants onto his penis and then put his hands down V2's pants while Victim continued to resist physically and verbally. After charges were dismissed by the military judge prior to court-martial, Subject requested permission to be allowed to Resign for the Good of the Service. SECAF approved Subject's request and directed Subject reimburse the government for the cost of Subject's education.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	RDNA	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: No Further Information. Case Closed.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Administrativ e Discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Uncharacterized	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 5					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims – Female	Notes: The Air Force Office of Special Investigations initiated an investigation against Subject for his conduct against multiple female victims including the following allegations: Subject used his fingers and penis to penetrate V1’s vulva and took Victim’s hand and placed it on Subject’s penis without V1’s consent; Subject used his hands to touched V2’s breast and buttocks without consent; Subject touched V3’s leg without consent; and Subject used finger and tongue to penetrate V4’s vulva without consent. Subject’s request to resign in lieu of court-martial was denied. Thereafter, all Victims declined to participate in Subject’s court-martial and charges were dismissed. The commander then initiated discharge proceeding against Subject and he was discharged and ordered to reimburse the Air Force for his educational benefits.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	RDNA	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 19-20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 6					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: The Air Force Office of Special Investigations initiated an investigation against Subject for his conduct against multiple female victims including the following allegations: Subject used his fingers and penis to penetrate V1's vulva and took Victim's hand and placed it on Subject's penis without V1's consent; Subject used his hands to touched V2's breast and buttocks without consent; Subject touched V3's leg without consent; and Subject used finger and tongue to penetrate V4's vulva without consent. Subject's request to resign in lieu of court-martial was denied. Thereafter, all Victims declined to participate in Subject's court-martial and charges were dismissed. The commander then initiated discharge proceeding against Subject and he was discharged and ordered to reimburse the Air Force for his educational benefits.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	RDNA	N/A	RDNA	No	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

Appendix F: Department of Defense Memorandum to Congress – September 17, 2020





PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

SEP 17 2020

The Honorable Michael R. Pence
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to provide a response regarding the administration of the Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys, including the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of the Active Duty (WGRA), 10 U.S.C. § 481; the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of the Civilian Workforce (WGRC), 10 U.S.C. § 481 a(c); and the Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR), 10 U.S.C. §§ 7461(c), 8480(c), and 9461(c), which are required every two years on different schedules specified in law.

The Department is committed to providing Congress with accurate assessments of sexual assault and sexual harassment throughout the Department of Defense. However, prevalence rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment obtained through these surveys will likely be skewed and difficult to interpret given the constraints of preventing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spread within the Department through social distancing, telework, and other operational changes. In addition, COVID-19 response efforts within the force would likely limit survey response rates, further complicating interpretation of results. As a result, we expect these unique conditions would prevent us from providing accurate feedback on the Department's efforts to address sexual assault, and therefore not provide reliable information to compare with survey results from prior and subsequent years.

To more accurately calculate estimated prevalence rates and assess progress, we intend to postpone the administration of these surveys. Although we will defer the surveys for Fiscal Year 2020, the Department will still submit the congressionally-mandated annual Military Service Academy Report and the annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, to provide assessments based on data and input obtained from activities and resources other than surveys.

I am sending identical letters to the Speaker of the House and the congressional defense committees. Thank you for your unwavering commitment to our Service members.

Sincerely,

Matthew P. Donovan

Appendix G: List of Acronyms



Appendix G: List of Acronyms

AOC	Air Officers Commanding
APY	Academic Program Year
CAB	Cadet Action Board
CAT	Cadet Action Team
CATCH	CATCH a Serial Offender Program
CCLD	Center for Character and Leadership Development
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CO	Commissioned Officer or Company Officer
CSC	Community Support Coordinator
CIAG	Character Integration Advisory Group
DAF	Department of Air Force
DEOCS	Defense Organizational Climate Survey
DoD	Department of Defense
DSaid	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
EO	Equal Opportunity
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
GUIDE	Guidance, Understanding, Information, Direction, and Education
MAT	Midshipmen Affairs Team
MCASA	Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MSA	Military Service Academy
NASPA	Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education
NCLS	National Character and Leadership Symposium
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NJP	Nonjudicial Punishment
NOVA	National Organization for Victim Assistance
OPA	Office of People Analytics
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
PPoA	Prevention Plan of Action
PWG	Prevention Working Group
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations
SAGR	Service Academy Gender Relations
SARB	Sexual Assault Review Board
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SEL	Senior Enlisted Leader
SH	Sexual Harassment
SHAPE PE	Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education Peer Educators
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPCMCA	Special Court-Martial Convening Authority

SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USAFA	United States Air Force Academy
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
USMA	United States Military Academy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
VA	Victim Advocate
VPI	Violence Prevention Integrator
VPTAC	Violence Prevention Technical Assistance Center