



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 11, 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault
in the Military

As requested by your memorandum of September 22, 2015, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84, 112-239 and 113-291.

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

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

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Sean Stackley
Acting

Attachments:
As stated

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where all survivors receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable.

In addition to a Secretariat organization, the DON comprises two Military Services – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to combat sexual assault throughout. Each conducts separate but overlapping Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities whose coordination results in an overall impact that exceeds the sum of its individual parts.

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is an element of the Secretariat organization, and the Director of DON-SAPRO reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives.

During FY15, the Director and her staff visited over 40 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. Consistent themes from focus groups are that Sailors and Marines feel confident in their command's support and more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

In addition, DON-SAPRO staff conducted several site visits to make themselves available for any survivors who might wish to share their perspectives and experiences since reporting a sexual assault. Our purpose was to build credible insight into survivor issues through in-person, open-ended conversations, thus creating a foundation for formulating future programs and policies to better support their individual healing and personal success. In various settings, we heard directly from about 90 survivors – both female and male. Their comments underscored the broad range of challenges confronting sexual assault survivors, the prolonged psychological trauma that many suffer, and the complex nature of what many perceive as retaliation.

Many of these site visits coincided with live-acted, large-audience "InterACT" training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These interactive sessions used professional civilian trainers and audience participation to explore healthy relationships and specific bystander intervention techniques. Feedback at all levels was extremely positive.

During FY15, over 46,600 Sailors and Marines attended 226 InterACT programs at 55 locations world-wide. Building on success, DON-SAPRO also worked during FY15 to develop a similar mechanism focusing on individual responsibilities and behaviors with regard to preventing retaliation and ostracism against individuals after they report a sexual assault. This new interactive training is already underway in FY16, and feedback at all levels is again extremely positive.

During FY15, DON-SAPRO released several new training tools:

“Not On My Watch” is a two-hour SAPR training program tailored for Navy recruits in training, combining video segments with facilitated discussion. It is currently in use for all Navy recruits.

“Counting On Us” is a two-hour program tailored for use at the Navy’s Senior Enlisted Academy, which all Navy Senior Chiefs (E-8) are now required to attend. The program is in active use today.

Separately, DON-SAPRO in FY15 completed ten professional-quality SAPR documentary videos and accompanying discussion guides as part of a growing library of training resources. Each provides 30 minutes of training. They are available online for local downloading and training use within DON. Various topics include consent and survivor stories (including a male victim interview). Another ten videos are being added in FY16.

Other training tools previously developed by DON-SAPRO remain in active use:

Each combines professional-quality video segments and facilitated group discussion:

- “One Team, One Fight” is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. An updated version is being developed in FY16.
- “Empowered to Act,” developed in 2014, is tailored for prospective Commanding Officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center.
- “Make a Difference, Be the Solution,” also developed in 2014, is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS).

Additional training tools under development during FY15:

“Sixteen Months in Command” - A war-gaming forum to educate Commanding Officers and Executive Officers about the relationship between operational requirements, command climate and sexual assault prevention.

A graphic novel will present concepts including consent, healthy relationships, male victims, and retaliation in a format tailored for junior Sailors and Marines. Development included extensive Navy and Marine Corps Service coordination with groups of males and females, targeting the relevant age demographic. Publication is expected in FY16.

DON-SAPRO started a partnership with the Marine Corps to develop a virtual immersive SAPR training tool for senior enlisted and field grade officers.

Active initiatives during FY15:

DON-SAPRO distributed 11,000 copies of its updated “*SAPR Commander’s Guide*” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated FY14 edition was expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component.

In partnership with Commander Naval Installations Command and the Chief of Chaplains, DON-SAPRO in FY15 supported the development of a curriculum for confidential, voluntary “CREDO” offsite retreats intended to promote healing and resiliency among sexual assault survivors, and ideally to reduce their risk of subsequent re-victimization. The structured group retreats will be followed by a series of individual follow-on sessions. Leadership support has been quite positive, and initial programs are scheduled in 2016 at Norfolk, VA, Camp Pendleton, CA, and Jacksonville, FL.

DON-SAPRO continued its partnership with Navy leadership and the Naval Education and Training Command to continuously assess sexual assault in military training environments. Voluntary sexual assault surveys of all graduating students (both genders) began at several sites in 2013 and were expanded during FY14 to all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations – including those at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, CT, where all students during FY15 were male. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. Over 7,700 Sailors (35% of all graduates) completed the survey during FY15, bringing the total since inception to almost 17,000. The results validate our impression of a low incidence of sexual assault and a positive command climate in these settings.

In addition, the Department of the Navy now has five years of accumulated experience in sexual assault prevention at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. Initiatives begun in February 2011, as pilot efforts through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders, have produced a sustained reduction in the number of reported sexual assaults among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training. Over a 60-month period, compared to the same interval prior, reports of any sexual assault (including restricted reports) have decreased by 41%, and reported penetrating sexual assaults have decreased by 56% (see Figure 1 below).

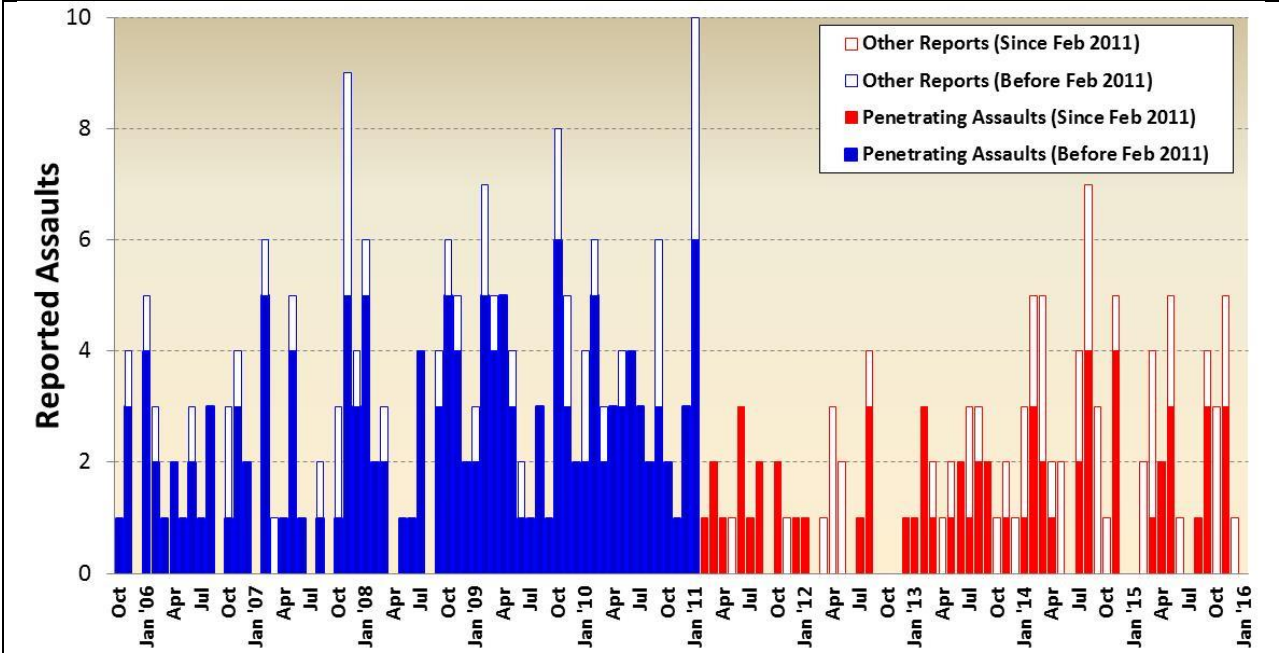


Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault (Including Restricted Reports) at Training Support Command, Great Lakes, by Month of Reported Occurrence

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

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Navy

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the absolute commitment by all that sexual assault and sexual harassment are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity for all, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy takes the threat of sexual assault seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy SAPR efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of destructive actions and behaviors that lead to more serious or criminal behaviors.

Authorizing Regulations

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 8AUG13; directs SAPR program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON)
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10JUN10; outlines mission and functions of the DON SAPR
- Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 1752.1C, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," 13AUG15; issues Navy policies and standards
- Commander, Naval Installations Command Instruction (CNICINST) 1752.2A, "Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures," 15MAR13 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures
- CNICINST 1752.3, "SAPR Installation Drill Procedures", 29SEP13; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills
- CNICINST1752.4, "Sexual Assault Case Management Group (CMG) Procedures," 8JAN15; provides standardized protocols for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Medical-Forensic Program", provides guidance for timely, readily accessible quality care, and medical-forensic evaluation of the sexual assault victim
- Navy Leadership Messages
 - All Navy (ALNAV) 086/14, "New Article 32, Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Preliminary Hearing Procedures," 22DEC14
 - ALNAV 027/15, "2015 Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention (SAAPM) Month)," 8APR15
 - ALNAV 035/15, "Crime Reduction Program (CRP) Introduces the 2115 Sexual Assault Awareness Campaign," 1MAY15
 - ALNAV 061/15, "New Requirement to Consider a Victim's Preference for

Prosecution by Court-Martial or Civilian Court,” 31JUL15

- ALNAV 077/15, “Warrior Care Month,” 30OCT15
- Naval Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) 129/15, “Cyber Hygiene Personal Social Media Standards of Conduct,” 25MAY15
- NAVADMIN 162/15, “Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report,” 13JUL15
- NAVADMIN 192/15, “Release of OPNAVINST 1752.1C, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,” 17AUG15
- NAVADMIN 213/15, “FY16 General Military Training Schedule,” 8SEP15

Organizational Structure

Sexual assault is a criminal act incompatible with Navy core values, high standards of professionalism, and personal discipline. Navy’s focus on prevention and response includes effective education and training, a 24 hour and 7 days per week (24/7) response capability to ensure victim support, worldwide reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability. Enhancements to the organizational structure of the Navy SAPR Program enable the successful implementation of DoD and Navy guidance and initiatives. Navy SAPR Program leadership includes:

- Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education (MPTE) serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office), as the CNO’s SAPR Officer, directs the implementation of Navy-wide SAPR efforts to include promulgating policy for SAPR.
- Stakeholder Organizations
 - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
 - Chaplains provide spiritual counseling.
 - Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges, legal advisors, and trial, defense, and Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC).
 - Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) investigates all allegations of sexual assault.
 - Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
 - Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO) develops and implements Navy’s Communication Plan.
 - U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa (CNE-CNA); and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
 - Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) provides enlisted and Fleet perspectives.

Other SAPR Personnel Involved

Navy's SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complimentary of SAPR programs ashore. Commanders, supervisors, and managers at all levels are responsible for the effective implementation of the SAPR program and policy. For purposes of this report, Commander, Commanding Officer (CO), Officer in Charge (OIC) will be referred to as Commanders.

- Victims are supported by trained and certified Unit SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) (a collateral duty), full-time SAPR VAs, and Installation SARCs ashore. In FY15, ongoing assessment of SARC and SAPR VA allocation resulted in further expansion to 94 SARCs and 69 full-time SAPR VAs from 75 SARCs and 67 full-time SAPR VAs in FY14.
- Certified collateral duty UVAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs) (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and complement the support available ashore.
- As licensed civilian counselors, DRCs work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide them with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and supportive services across a spectrum of care.
- VLCs work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.
- SAPR Officers are full-time subject matter experts (SMEs) and advisors to Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program. There are 25 SAPR Officers assigned across Navy.

Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

Navy continues to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, command climate improvements and expanded response capability with an ultimate goal of eliminating sexual assaults. Feedback in the form of numerous innovative ideas for improving prevention and response efforts at all organizational levels demonstrates a high level of ownership in eradicating sexual assault across Navy. These projects exceed the expectation for fleet participation which is indicative of the level of importance and commitment to Sailors to eliminating sexual assault from within the ranks. Many have been recognized as best or promising practices and include local production of interactive training presentations as well as large-scale outreach activities within neighboring areas, organizations, and businesses. Fleet feedback also indicates that these engagements have been highly effective in increasing Sailors' knowledge and awareness of the SAPR program at all levels.

The number of sexual assault reports within Navy increased in 2015 from 2014, which indicates that Navy is making progress in closing the gap between reports being filed and incidents occurring. This is indicative of a response process that Sailors understand and trust. While the increase in reports shows increased trust in command leadership and response systems; increased reporting does not show a decline in prevalence, challenges still remain. Navy continues to increase its focus on male victim reporting, removing barriers to reporting, and improving male-specific support. Navy is also working to eliminate reprisal or retaliation towards victims of sexual assault.

Throughout FY15, SARCs have been challenged to obtain the required information for data entry into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). These challenges include data management, metrics validation, and coordination of support and services in joint environments. DSAID data entry challenges continue to impact interfaces with other authorized military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) databases and, ultimately, reporting metrics.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1 Prevention

2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1

imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condon

Navy's prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and environment in accordance with Navy core values of honor, courage, and commitment. Navy's prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, and individual actions and accountability. Navy implemented several tactical prevention initiatives in FY15:

- In August, revisions to Navy's SAPR policy were released, providing a comprehensive document of all SAPR requirements within Navy.
- The Navy publishes all courts-martial results of trial in order to increase transparency of accountability of Sailors' actions and to serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders.
- Navy VLC were directed to conduct extensive outreach among Fleet personnel, leadership, and other victim-support providers (e.g., SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Chaplains, Law Enforcement, and medical personnel) to promote awareness and availability of VLC services. This outreach effort addressed both the structure and nature of the VLC mission, highlighting the fact that victims can engage a judge advocate to advance and defend their interests.
- Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (BI2F) training was conducted to help Sailors recognize destructive situations and provide strategies for intervention and action, focusing on prevention (proactive) versus response (reactive). An important element

of bystander intervention is accountability - commend those who intervene and hold accountable those who were in a position to intervene and did not. However, it is important to “operationalize” what bystander intervention means and what the expectations are for intervening in support of Shipmates. By assuming a bystander role in a safe training environment, participants are able to practice and communicate intervention skills for real-life scenarios.

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

Within a continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. This prevention starts with creating command climates that are intolerant of unprofessional and criminal behavior. Navy’s message of mutual respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork, and taking care of our people starts at the top. Navy leadership plays a critical role in preventing sexual assault and is charged with fostering an environment where sexual assault and the behaviors and actions that may lead to it are unacceptable. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. They set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among Shipmates. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy’s organizational culture and promote environments that incorporate SAPR principles as habitual and inherent command characteristics, ultimately safeguarding the Navy’s core values and culture.

Navy continues core values-based messaging to both leadership and Sailors at all levels as a foundation for reinforcing cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment. Navy’s strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes is aimed at education and prevention strategies that will precipitate a reduction in incidents of sexual assault and increase trust in the Navy organization and its leaders. Leaders contributed to sexual assault prevention efforts through Flag Officer engagement, commander engagement, local leadership involvement, training to support engaged leadership, and leadership outreach to their communities.

The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify and reduce

environmental risks, high risk behaviors, and personal vulnerabilities associated with sexual assaults or other abuse crimes, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm. Multiple commands are using their respective diversity programs to educate and highlight differences among various cultural practices creating a positive command climate and promoting unit cohesion amongst assigned members. Navy's coordinated prevention efforts include:

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

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

Navy's SAPR messaging and learning objectives are consistent with DoD SAPRO objectives and integrated in training across the Navy enterprise, from accession points to all commands. Service members are required to receive annual face-to-face SAPR training. Topics include ways to prevent sexual assault crimes, the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault, actions a victim can take if sexually assaulted, and the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options. Additional efforts included expanding training opportunities such as the use of "edutainment" initiatives, increasing small group discussions, hosting Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) events, port visit briefs, pre- and post-deployment briefs, command posters, partnering with local organizations, and developing command philosophies that actively support SAPR initiatives.

Specifically, Navy recruits and officer candidates receive SAPR training within 14 days of initial accession. Recruit Training Command (RTC) is working with DON SAPRO to develop a new SAPR training product for enlisted accessions training. Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) midshipmen and Officer Candidate School (OCS) SAPR training were updated to include the newly developed "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" training for pre-commissioned officers from DON SAPRO.

Training at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) includes:

- The Commandant specifically addresses retribution, alcohol use, and gender bias with midshipmen, and how acts of reprisal will be appropriately addressed as part of the Superintendent's focus on developing people of character. Responsible use of social media is a crucial theme discussed directly with midshipmen by multiple leadership levels, starting with the Commandant. The message of professional expectations on social media supports and reinforces SAPR and Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) program initiatives. The Athletic Director invited the SAPR Team in October 2015 to speak to the Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA) staff with a number of goals in mind, including: strengthen the collaboration among NAAA and SAPR Officer, discuss relevant issues such as

victim impact and retaliation, and reinforce the NAAA Director's commitment to this issue.

- The "Be Excellent" Campaign continued from APY13-14. The Commandant of Midshipmen maintained this campaign to shape the attitudes and focus of all midshipmen. The message is to be excellent to yourself, Shipmates, and the institution and serves to reinforce positive behaviors and inspire others to do the right thing.
- Beginning in Summer 2012, the Gettysburg Leadership Retreat continues to be a powerful opportunity within the USNA to discuss attributes and expectations of a leader, with sexual harassment and sexual assault one of several central themes. This event hosts sports team captains, company commanders, and Brigade leaders and is attended by the Superintendent, Commandant and Athletic. A specific highlight of this program is an interactive, scenario driven event, called Midnight Teachable Moment, held at a campus bar and acted out by recent graduates. Participants are broken out in groups to observe, discuss, recognize destructive behavior and then employ bystander intervention strategies.

In the Fleet, a SAPR curriculum is incorporated into to the pre- and post- deployment briefs conducted by the Work and Family Life (WFL) program. This training mirrors general military training (GMT) and also includes risk reduction factors tailored to the deployment location, including: a brief history of the specific foreign countries or regions anticipated for deployment; local customs, mores, religious practices; and status of forces agreements. This training serves to increase knowledge and protective factors for deploying Sailors.

In FY15, Navy commands conducted mandatory B12F training and safety stand-down training to address personal safety and responsible decision-making. Unit commanders personally briefed a number of sexual assault case results at all hands calls. Additionally, misconduct and resultant punishments imposed at both non-judicial punishment (NJP) and courts-martial began to be published in the Plan of the Day/Week (POD/POW) and presented at divisional meetings. SAPR briefs detailing how to properly respond to a sexual assault report are also presented to Command Duty Officers (CDOs)/Officers of the Deck. Watchstanders are trained with scenarios that walk through reaction strategies when receiving a report of sexual assault. Drills are completed at installation and command levels to assess staff competency and compliance.

Sexual Assault CMG meetings are held monthly, and review individual unrestricted cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition, and victim access to quality services. Regardless of whether there are cases to discuss, the Sexual Assault CMG will review whether training, processes, and procedures are complete and coordinated system-wide.

Monthly safety meetings are held with civilian and military staff, where appropriate, to discuss Civilian Employee Assistance Program (CEAP) opportunities and the military counterparts that provide additional support in reference to the civilian program.

SAPR data is tracked and analyzed on a regular basis to evaluate the effectiveness of SAPR program initiatives. Reviews are conducted on the demographics of each sexual assault case (e.g., victim, alleged offender, case circumstances), and tracked to generate feedback on efficacy of prevention efforts.

Naval Justice School (NJS) provides SAPR education in each of the officer accessions courses. In addition, NJS instructs Sea Service (USN, USMC, USCG) legal professionals (e.g., judge advocates, USN Legalman, USMC Legal Specialists, and USCG Legal Technicians) in all aspects of sexual assault disciplinary proceedings, including ongoing VLC briefs and emphasis on Navy's commitment to sexual assault victims. Navy VLCs regularly support command training events and base programs focusing on sexual assault issues to ensure Sailors are aware of legal resources available to explain and defend the rights and interests of Navy sexual assault victims. VLCs routinely provide information regarding victims' rights and program services through base and Armed Forces newspaper articles, on base radio programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as healthcare personnel, SAPR VAs, SARCs, and law enforcement personnel.

As the lead law enforcement organization for the DON, NCIS headquarters meets quarterly with representatives from the Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC), Criminal Investigation Division, Navy Family Ombudsman Program, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Chaplain Corps, and any other concerned organizations. Information and marketing materials are provided by NCIS headquarters to each NCIS Field Office. In turn, local NCIS and FFSC representatives work together to ensure dissemination of crime reduction messages throughout their respective installations and communities. As a result of NCIS' routine sexual assault awareness briefings and the CRP's supplemental education and awareness efforts, nearly 80,000 people were briefed on the topic of sexual assault during FY15.

Communication to Sailors is accomplished at the unit level through POD/POW messages, command Safety stand-downs, bulletin boards, and other available resources. For instance, at quarterly Safety stand-downs the command includes a SAPR brief with importance being placed on bystander intervention and taking care of Shipmates.

CNIC HQ SAPR efforts include:

Representatives attend DoD SAPRO Prevention Roundtable meetings in order to stay abreast of other Services' prevention efforts and to showcase Navy prevention initiatives, such as the SAAPM Toolkit. CNIC also continues to serve on the Navy SAPR CFT and its various working groups review prevention policy and relevant legislation. CNIC HQ SAPR actively collaborates with DON SAPRO and DoD SAPRO to develop initiatives that enhance prevention policy, especially through participation on the DoD SAPRO Prevention Roundtable.

CNIC HQ SAPR also supported efforts during SAAPM by providing the SARCs with an expanded SAAPM Toolkit in FY15, which included additional event and marketing ideas and best practices, and a poster, table tent, and banner design featuring the 2015 DoD

SAAPM theme, “Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know your part. Do your part.” CNIC HQ SAPR supported SARC planning efforts by hosting a collaborative planning webinar in advance of SAAPM, and gathered best practices from the field at the close of SAAPM, for input into the next edition of the SAAPM Toolkit.

- A total of 964 SAAM events and activities, with over 103,000 attendees, were organized across the Navy enterprise during 2015 SAAPM. CNIC HQ SAPR developed two SAAPM public service announcements (PSAs) centering on the DoD SAPRO theme of “Eliminate sexual assault: Know your part. Do your part”. These PSAs used a diverse group of SARCs, SAPR Victim Advocates, and CNIC leadership to convey the message that everyone plays a role in eliminating sexual assault.
- CNIC HQ SAPR conducts a data call after SAAPM each year to collect information on the number and types of prevention and awareness events held during April, and to gather best practices to share with SAPR personnel worldwide via the SAAPM Toolkit. Commands continued multifaceted efforts to promote prevention via training and social media, providing alternatives to destructive behaviors, and collaborating with stakeholders within the civilian and military communities. Specific efforts include:
 - Commands spearhead events throughout the Navy that focus on bystander intervention, prevention, and increase awareness of sexual violence. Examples of events held by commands include SAPR 5Ks runs/walks, candlelight vigils, sporting events, and talent shows. These events challenge Sailors, other Services and civilians to come together as one team to fight against sexual assault.
 - In Japan, Sailors Challenging Reality And Educating Against Myths (SCREAM) is a drama presentation which educates and informs Sailors of the negative consequences associated with sexual assault. This program has been well received and used as a model for other installations in developing training presentations. Region Japan completed several performances with over 2,500 military and civilian personnel watching these productions.
 - The Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) is working to increase Sailor buy-in at the deck-plate level through focused events, providing social alternatives and providing positive examples among the Sailors on a day-to-day basis.
 - Officer Training Command (OTC) held its annual SAPR silent march which included all assigned staff, student, civilians and the installation SARC. Command leadership and the SARC spoke about the current standing of the Navy’s SAPR program and the event was publicized through social media for further dissemination to the base and local community.
 - Other SAAPM events include:
 - Hosting a morning round table titled “A Cup of Prevention” with SARCs, VLCs, and chaplains to answer questions about sexual assaults and discuss their role as it pertains to sexual assaults.
 - Holding an all hands ceremony with every member holding a teal ribbon to display the command’s stance to prevent sexual assaults and to support the

victim of a sexual assault. For example, the UVAs in Okinawa, Japan built a ribbon display for members who placed their teal handprint on to signify their personal commitment to stand up against sexual assault.

- Promoting awareness through posters, flyers and command SAPR t-shirts. For SAAPM, the command placed a teal ribbon around the Seabee statue at the entry of the command, displayed teal balloons along the fence line, and participated in the First Annual SAPR Sports Cup for Naval Base San Diego.
- Partnering with local chapter, Citizens Against Domestic & Sexual Abuse (CADA).
- Distributing Safe Helpline (SHL) coffee sleeves to local coffee shops and Navy Exchange (NEX) geedunk.
- Displaying silent witness silhouettes.
- Setting-up of information tables at galleys and gyms.
- Conducting Stomp Out Sexual Assault 5K Run/Walks.
- Hosting athletic and sporting events.
- Sponsoring SAAPM poster contests.

In the Northwest Region, commands participate in several multidisciplinary councils, including the quarterly Navy Drug and Alcohol Advisory Council (NDAAC) and regional Victim Witness Assistance Council (VWAC), to maintain active engagement with SAPR stakeholders.

- NDAAC includes Drug and Alcohol Program Advisors (DAPAs) from each command; Chaplains' Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) representatives; NCIS Special Agents; attorneys; Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) personnel; and civilian law enforcement authorities who receive and provide safety information and program updates.
- VWAC is a group that employs a multi-disciplinary approach to assisting victims and witnesses by combining the services of law enforcement, family advocacy, medical, legal, corrections, and command personnel.
- The CREDO offers marriage enrichment retreats (MER), family enrichment retreats (FER), and personal growth retreats (PGR) for Sailors and family members in the region. These no cost retreats provide Sailors a relaxed environment away from the base for personal evaluation and reflection. Through various activities and assessments Sailors are given insight into their personal behaviors and thought processes. This insight provides Sailors with tools for better decision making.

USFF conducted a Commander-led, Flag Officer SAPR Task Force (TF) Executive Steering Committee (ESC), with a governance structure that coordinates all Echelon II Commands outside of Washington D.C., Naval Components in the European and Middle East areas of responsibility (AORs), and subordinate Echelon III Commanders and aligned regions. The SAPR TF ESC ensures the synchronization of efforts from policy to deck plate execution. This structure ensures that prevention efforts on the waterfront are aligned to desired prevention campaign effects and resources are dedicated to waterfront need.

- In FY15, USFF held 14 Fleet SAPR workshops in CONUS and OCONUS fleet

concentration areas (FCAs) focused on prevention, using SMEs in program and policy compliance, substance abuse prevention, bystander intervention (BI), and victim resiliency.

- Time in each FY15 workshop was devoted to discussion of precursor behaviors that can be identified in command micro-climates and are associated with sexual assault. For female victims of sexual assault, precursor behaviors include gender discrimination, sexual innuendo, and sexual harassment. Precursor behaviors for male victims may include bullying, hazing, and initiation rituals.
- Workshops were broken into in four discrete sessions: Command Leadership, Front Line Supervisors (E-4 thru E-9 and O-1 thru O-4), Program Managers (PMs), and all hands.

The Pacific Fleet's quarterly Flag-level SAPR ESCs involves over 200 attendees from the entire AOR. All major regional and Fleet component commanders provide updates of their SAPR program. Commands also provide updates to the Fleet Commanders on important SAPR initiatives, and solicit briefs from SAPR stakeholders and leadership such as: OPNAV, NETC, OJAG, Regional Legal Service Offices (RLSOs), NCIS, DON SAPRO and DoD SAPRO.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

Within Navy, organizations continue to engage civilian organizations and SMEs to provide prevention-focused in-person and web-based training to Navy SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs. Partnerships have been developed with local rape crisis centers, Veterans Administration Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Coordinators, state sexual assault coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate trainings. Established Memoranda of Understanding between hospitals and commands also ensure the most expedient care for sexual assault victims. Fleet initiatives include:

- The Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) holds school house, on-site, and online training for military prosecutors, implementing SAPR objectives as required by DoD Instruction 5505.19. Training includes TCAP's Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs), on-site case analysis and assistance, NJS courses, and training with NCIS Special Agents. Prosecutor training is evaluated annually by the Litigation Training Coordination Counsel (LTCC), the NJS Board of Advisors, Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) Inspector General (IG), and TCAP.
- Navy VLC routinely communicate with and engage local civilian victim-support providers to leverage their experience and guidance in working victim issues. This includes attendance at civilian SME training events, such as those organized by the American Bar Association and the National Crime Victims Law Institute, as well as local state bar training events. Additionally, Navy VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses. VLC

cannot represent military victims in civilian criminal proceedings, but can ensure victims make contact with relevant civilian authorities, have a general understanding of the civilian criminal justice system, and are aware of extensive military support resources regardless of civilian action.

- Regional military medical facilities have a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with local civilian resources for victim advocacy and Sexual Assault Medical-Forensic Examination (SAMFE) kit capability if the victim prefers. Each clinic has contact information for their local rape crisis centers. The SAPR PM, on-call command SAPR VA, and organizations involved in the MOUs maintain information regarding local resources and contact information. Command SAPR VAs are trained to provide victims of sexual assault with resources on and off base via local MOUs.
- Commander, Navy Reserve Force (CNRF) engaged local organizations to improve interoperability and embrace “best practices” by attending Old Dominion University’s “Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault” Symposium. Additionally, CNRF worked with local civilian rape crisis centers and the YWCA. The Navy Reserve invites the community partners to SAPR presentations, and provides clothing donations for local rape crisis centers. CNRF provides local medical personnel information on the Navy’s SAPR program to answer their questions on how the Navy cares for sexual assault victims and explain how to connect victims who choose to go to civilian emergency rooms with Navy SAPR services.
- SARCs throughout the Navy participate on Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), multi-disciplinary committees dedicated to fostering a society responsive to victims and their families, and a community that holds offenders accountable. SARTs are committed to meeting the diverse needs of all members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity through knowledge-based practice, training, and non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field. During SART meetings, representatives discuss the challenges and changes that impact interagency response to victims, development of preventive initiatives for the community, and consistency of investigative/legal procedures and processes. The SART gives every organization a voice for continuous dialogue in eradicating sexual violence from society, effectively holding offenders accountable for the crime and facilitating a community that is safe with individuals who are respectful of one another.
- SAPR VA trainings include SMEs from NCIS, local law enforcement, RLSOs, District Attorney (DA) offices, civilian Victim Assistance, local rape crisis centers, Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Centers, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs), and in the future will include VLC, DRC, and Wounded Warrior personnel. Collaborative training promotes a well-rounded understanding of victim care, recovery, offender accountability, inclusiveness, referral services, victimization, compensation, and long-standing support services.
- Navy continues to leverage entertainment productions such as “Sex Signals”, No Zebras, DateSafe, InterAct, and “Can I Kiss You” presentations as a means to bring relevant and unique perspectives to a command’s most junior Sailors with messages that they can relate to. These resources drew overwhelming praise from all audiences.

- At Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB) Little Creek-Fort Story, the SARC established the Virginia Beach Partnership in Reducing Sexual Assault (VBPIRSA) with Naval Air Station Oceana SAPR Team, in order to strengthen the bond between Virginia Beach military installations and the community by providing an open forum for key stakeholders, and to collaboratively work on educating youth in the community at the high school and college level, in addition to service members.
- USS JOHN C STENNIS, along with the University of Washington's (UW) TF on SAPR, adopted a landscape training approach that does not segregate sexual assault from other responsible decision-making topics. Instead, UW combines topics such as sexual assault, responsible alcohol use and suicide into risk behavior training and delivers the message from all levels through various active and passive media. TF members toured STENNIS and met with command sexual assault response personnel including Security Officer, Judge Advocates, NCIS Agent, SARC, SAPR VAs, and the Executive Officer (XO). This meeting allowed personnel to collaborate and compare practices across two distinct environments. A victim advocate from the Kitsap County Sexual Assault Center and a victim of sexual assault provided training to 600 junior Sailors on the consequences and effects of alcohol-facilitated sexual assault. The victim advocate shared her experiences and discussed both the impact of a sexual assault and how alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults can be prevented. Six sessions were held for crew members and one session was taped and broadcast on the command-wide television network for all hands to view.
- Commander, SEVENTH Fleet (C7F) and its subordinate commands largely operate in an embarked environment. Thus interactions with SAPR organizations are limited, for the most part, to other government agencies, including Naval Criminal Investigative Service and the FFSC. During port calls or other evolutions requiring coordination with civilian agencies, commands ensure representatives are in place to establish a liaison plan for those agencies.
- In Korea, the command also works with the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE), a local women's support group and Singapore American Community Action Council (SACAC) to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. AWARE's mission is to educate the individuals (primarily women, but also men) about issues related to personal safety. AWARE training is focused on self-protection and self-defense skills that can enable individuals to avoid, resist, and survive situations ranging from low levels of aggression to extremely violent assault. AWARE agreed to provide a certified "Befriender" victim advocate to accompany any victims of sexual assault if the victim needs to use local hospital for evidence collection and treatment. This will provide positive reinforcement as victims go through a foreign medical process and potentially any interviews that would be conducted. Also, NCIS works closely with Singapore Police Force (SPF) on investigations and collaborative training.
- The Officer Development (OD)/Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) maintains a strong relationship with university services and provides continuous awareness of civilian resources for sexual assault victims. Some universities requested that NROTC midshipmen participate in campus "It's On Us" videos to

show the support of all campus organizations. Videos are played on big screens at campus sporting events and on internet resource pages.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

The command sponsorship program provides incoming personnel with meaningful pre-arrival communication and assistance throughout the transition process. Newly reporting personnel are given local area information and a peer sponsor before moving to the area. This ensures the new member is rapidly integrated into the command upon check-in and continued access to the chain of command in the event a question or problem arises. Topics for new member integration include: suicide awareness, sexual harassment, personal financial management, alcohol abuse prevention, hazing prevention, and understanding sexual assault and reporting options.

Sponsors make initial contact with and escort new members in and around the command, ensuring the new member is introduced to their immediate supervisor and SAPR personnel. The sponsor remains engaged to ensure basic needs are taken care of while the member adjusts to the new organization. Additional one-on-one opportunities also assist the new member with unit integration. Even after check-in, ongoing mentorship programs target at-risk populations, including junior officers and enlisted members, for opportunities to interact and learn from more senior leadership.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

Based on the SAPR-L (Leadership) and SAPR-F (Fleet) training model delivered in previous fiscal years, Bystander Intervention Training to the Fleet (BI2F) training was delivered to all uniformed Navy personnel in FY15 to reach beyond the SAPR realm and address other destructive behaviors on the continuum of harm. This 2-hour training session was led at each command by two trained BI2F command facilitators presenting four video vignettes with group discussion after each scenario within a “peer-to-peer” environment. This format fostered frank and open discussion amongst the training audience while empowering Sailors with direct and indirect techniques to safely and effectively “step-up to step-in”. The training topics, applicable to many types of destructive behaviors, were:

- Why does one intervene?
- What holds us back from intervening?
- When is it appropriate to intervene?
- What does “right” look like?
- Actionable options of how a person can report an incident.

In FY15, Navy also began developing Chart the Course training for delivery Fleet-wide in FY16, which will continue to capitalize upon the proven peer-led training model. Chart the Course training will provide a comprehensive training program of prevention and response while promoting resiliency and professionalism throughout the Navy. Training will promote resiliency and making good decisions, in line with SECNAV's 21st Century Sailor and Marine initiative, while serving as a navigation plan to help Sailors recognize desirable decision-making and professional behaviors when faced with challenging circumstances and/or situations. Chart the Course training will also provide actions to address destructive behaviors and information on resources available to victims/witnesses of SA. Core training topics will address SAPR, sexual harassment, irresponsible alcohol use, and other destructive decisions. Upon completion of this training, participants will be able to:

- Recognize a difficult situation and have strategies for evaluating the situation.
- Describe the value of using the Navy core values as a moral compass.
- Explain how he/she can foster a professional working climate, particularly in the midst of a harmful or destructive situation.
- Identify a positive action to take when given a difficult or potentially harmful situation.
- Describe the potential impact of harmful behaviors on the victim.
- Describe the long-term benefit of making good decisions in potentially harmful situations.

USNA's Sexual Harassment Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) Program provides peer-facilitated, small group discussions about sexual harassment and sexual assault are designed to empower midshipmen with increased awareness and bystander intervention skills. The SHAPE curriculum is continuously updated based on feedback from Peer Educators, midshipman, and data from surveys and focus groups.

At the USNA, midshipmen SAPR GUIDEs provide Guidance, Understanding, Information, Direction and Education both within the Brigade of midshipmen and throughout the Naval Academy. GUIDEs are recognized SAPR resources and sources of support responsible for outreach, advocacy and education. The purpose of the midshipmen SAPR GUIDE Program is to promote an open environment throughout the Brigade in which midshipmen victims feel free to report incidents of sexual assault without fear of stigma or retaliation.

In APY 14-15, all USNA varsity athletes were required to sign a code of conduct vowing to abide by expected behavioral standards and to represent the Academy in the best possible manner. This code continues to set a recognizable connection of Navy core values to that of being a midshipman athlete. This code prohibits actions (e.g., underage drinking, and utilization of team residences) that may lead to sexual harassment or sexual assault.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute's Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Sailors report that their chain of command encourages intervention to assist others, encourages victims to report sexual assault and creates an environment where victims feel comfortable reporting sexual assault.

While results show trust in command leadership, the Navy continues to improve prevention and response efforts. Local commanders assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take action to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective intervention methods.

Navy uses climate survey information to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and refine activities or training. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include the creation of Navy-wide Chart the Course training for delivery in FY16, and additional training and processes to address male reporting and retaliation. Improvements in the Navy SAPR program based on command climate survey feedback have been demonstrated in many Regions, including:

- Naval Region Northwest – The SAPR Team conducts a review of the DEOCS and collaborates with command members to develop a tailored 60-90 minute training to address the command's specific findings and needs. The training is conversation-based around real case studies that address sexual assault reporting from incident to conviction.
- Naval Region Hawaii - DEOCS CNRH survey results were incorporated into continuous efforts to implement and explore various intervention programs, prevention strategies, risk reduction measures, and re-victimization elimination.
- Naval Region Japan - Training teams are tailoring SAPR training to meet the demand expressed in command climate assessments and general feedback from Sailors for more interactive SAPR training. Training departments in the Region also tailored the SAPR training to concentrate on healthy relationships to provide positive, healthy relationship models and help prevent sexual assault and inappropriate behaviors.
- Naval Region Mid-Atlantic - Improvements made at Naval Station Newport due to command climate surveys include working with the Naval War College leadership to conduct monthly office hours and quarterly awareness tables to give SAPR more visibility amongst all staff.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

Continued emphasis on leader engagement, command climate, responsible use of alcohol, and sexual assault prevention and response support the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy to advance and sustain an appropriate culture.

Educating leaders and junior personnel on the importance of fostering an environment intolerant of sexual assault and sexual harassment is a Navy priority. Promoting confidence in the SAPR program and leadership support, through training and open discussions, is key to encouraging participation and awareness. Public announcements of discipline, trained roving patrols of unaccompanied housing and common areas, one-on-one counseling, annual training, climate surveys with a three-tier response follow-up and awareness campaigns are a few of efforts that emphasize Navy's commitment to reducing incidents of sexual assault .

Leaders at all levels are proactively engaged in combating sexual assault and work to create a culture of awareness and prevention. Command triads regularly address their Sailors regarding appropriate and professional behavior. These meetings include keynote speakers and experts on sexual assault. In all SAPR training scenarios, the linkage between sexual assaults and alcohol is clearly articulated. Frequent training discussions at the deckplate level focus on the responsible use of alcohol, appropriate liberty plans, and the concept of watch team back-up/bystander intervention. Motivating and empowering Sailors to recognize and mitigate risk factors, and to intervene against inappropriate behavior, is proving an effective way to minimize incidents of sexual assault.

CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with DoD SAPRO to present the first webinar for the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in February 2015. Navy SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs were introduced to the ten prevention elements and given cross-Service examples of implementation. This was followed up with in-person in the September 2015 Annual SARC training where all Navy SARCs worked in small groups to develop best practice lists and examples for the prevention elements. Navy's SAPR Office, the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Chief of Information Office (CHINFO), and members of OJAG routinely interact with Congress, the media, and the public on SAPR programs and efforts. The DoD SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS) also increased the information available to the public and society regarding Navy's SAPR program.

USFF conducts a commander-led, Flag Officer SAPR Task Force, with a governance structure that coordinates all Echelon II Commands outside of the National Capitol Region to assist in the coordination of policy implementation and to administer SAPR efforts in the Atlantic AOR. Type Commander (TYCOM)-led Prospective CO and XO (PCO/PXO) training, Resiliency Workshops (RW), and Regional SAPR Workshops prove to be increasingly valuable. Workshop messages from previous trainings help to establish a strong prevention foundation that will ultimately reinforce the Navy's culture and core values. Participants' critiques serve as tools for informing the effectiveness of presentations and for ensuring optimal program management. As part of the RW Summit program in the Pacific Fleet, command triads and influencers (e.g., officers, chief petty officers (CPOs), leading petty officers, etc.) are reminded of and trained in their responsibility to advance and sustain appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged in SA prevention and victim retaliation.

CPO 365 is a year-round training initiative that CPO associations throughout the Navy conduct to prepare all first class petty officers (E-6) to become Chiefs (E-7). Seasoned CPOs guide E-6s through a variety of subjects, from leadership training to personal appearance and physical fitness as well as Navy culture and history. Additionally, SAPR training is incorporated into CPO 365 events to further ensure all levels of command leadership are informed of proper preventive and reporting procedures and the importance of eliminating sexual assaults and spreading awareness throughout commands.

RTC specifically created a tailored training program led by DON SAPRO to target the recruit population. Executing the SAPR strategy, Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) created many process improvements to establish clarity for midshipmen who are sexually assaulted during the academic year. An MOU with CNIC ensures each unit has SAPR VA coverage. NROTC units ensure students are aware of local SAPR services on campus. NROTC staff are also university staff, and are aware of, and abide by Title IX reporting requirements.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

After consulting with a judge advocate following the resolution of a case, commanders across the Navy release courts-martial results monthly (<http://jag.navy.mil/news/ROT.htm>) to increase transparency of legal proceedings and punishments and to serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders. In August 2015, reporting expanded to include adjudged sentences and the effects, if any, of pretrial agreements on the adjudged sentences. After disposition (to include NJP and courts-martial) for sexual assault cases, individual commands also publicize the results of all disciplinary actions involving assigned Sailors via the POD/POW. Results include the charged offenses, findings, and the sentence/ punishment. The name of the accused is not included to protect the service member's Privacy Act interests.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

SAPR monitoring is consistent, robust, and takes many forms, including surveys, readiness assessments, and command program inspections across the Navy.

Specifically:

- Individual command climate surveys with chain of command oversight provide local tools for commanders and provide quick feedback on potential issues that they should address. Command Assessments also occur throughout the Navy. Commands perform self-assessments, often in preparation for their superior in command to periodically conduct inspections of their programs to include SAPR

programs. First Flag Reports associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault include an additional review of command climate and root causes, and are provided by the commander to their first flag officer within 30 days of a report being filed.

- The SAPR Program Command Assessment Tool (OPNAV Form 1752/3) is used by commanders and SARCs to continually monitor the status of their SAPR program, ensuring compliance with program requirements. Unit SAPR Points of Contact (POCs) conduct quarterly internal audits of the program to ensure UVAs maintain training requirements to fulfill their roles, keep track of best practices when implementing command training, and review projected deployment schedules to maintain at least two UVAs at each command/unit.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continues to ensure effective response through the SAPR validation process, in which the Navy's three-tiered response is tested by calling all local 24/7 sexual assault response numbers on a quarterly basis. If any issues are identified, SARCs work with their SAPR VAs and Regional SARC to take immediate corrective actions. CNIC HQ SAPR produces monthly summary reports, the majority of which have consistently shown validation rates at 95% and above.
- CNIC also implemented enterprise-wide SAPR drills via instruction, which provides guidance and drill scenarios for installations to test their SAPR response systems twice a year. The first drills were completed in December 2014 and the second drills were completed in June 2015. Commands report that the SAPR-related drills, conducted on a periodic basis, effectively strengthen response systems. CNIC HQ SAPR is kept apprised of results.
- Subordinate IGs include SAPR program assessments in their unit-level inspection programs. For example, Navy's TCAP inspects the Navy's prosecution offices during the course of their annual Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs) and during the Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) IG's inspections to ensure the office is in compliance with all SAPR requirements. The NLSC IG conducts self-assessments and on-site inspections of subordinate commands on a biennial basis. These inspections rely on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys and qualitative assessments from leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members.

In FY15, there was increased Navy-wide effort focused on training key SAPR personnel and Sailors in general. Regional and Installation SARCs continued their proactive stance in providing SAPR CO's Toolkit briefs within 90 days of commanders assuming command. SARCs also maintained an active role in the Personal Readiness Summit, which became a platform for educating the command triad (e.g., CO, XO, CMDCMs, Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)) on the role of leadership in SAPR cases.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to service members.

Navy emphasizes the importance of preventing sexual assault and worked to deliver the message of respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork and a culture free of sexual assault, with a united voice by leaders at all levels. Sexual assault deterrence

measures were addressed in both the recurring student training and annual GMT requirements. For example, BI2F and other training highlighted the importance of intervening to prevent or defuse potentially harmful situations and criminal activities. BI2F training focused on concepts first taught in A school, further emphasizing the need for intervention and prevention of destructive behavior by utilizing facilitated discussions to engage all service members in educational, face-to-face conversations about many topics, such as alcohol, drugs, fraternization, hazing, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. The Criminal Law Division also worked with OPNAV N17 on the SAPR awareness GMT released in April 2015. Additionally, organizations essential to the accountability line of effort (such as NCIS and Legal) are present at Area Orientation Briefs to describe the outcome of various crimes including sexual assaults.

In addition to completing all required prevention training/initiatives, commands are delivering training led by a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs and VLC. Although the primary method of developing and enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures is training, a variety of deterrence measures are in place across the Navy enterprise, such as roving barracks patrols, with the goal of increasing the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct. Roving patrol squads are led by experienced officers (O-3 or above) or CPOs (E-7 to E-9 personnel), augmented with E-6 personnel. Additional deterrence measures include increased oversight by leaders for government contracted berthing, separate civilian hotels for male and female Sailors during Reserve drill weekends, safe ride home programs, etc. Commanders are empowered to utilize social media, PSAs, and monthly newsletters at a unit level to educate personnel on the impact of sexual assault and prevention strategies.

NJS provides mandatory SAPR training to all judge advocates attending the Basic Lawyer Course (BLC). NJS hosts a 3-day Senior Officer Course (SOC), which is required for all O-6's enroute command assignment. This course covers numerous subjects in military justice and civil law important to commanders and XOs in the administration of legal matters, including a range of sexual assault related topics.

In addition to Navy's comprehensive SAPR program, USNA participated in the national "It's On Us" sexual assault prevention campaign, which encourages participants to take a pledge to stand up against Sexual Assault on college campuses. USNA produced two public service messages, incorporated the "It's On Us" logo within USNA social media, and produced campaign posters for display throughout the Academy.

Finally, commands continually provide members with information for the command support resources, such as the Sexual Assault DoD Safe Helpline and SAPR contact information. Information about the DoD Safe Helpline can also be found on the respective installation webpages.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure service members

are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

As alcohol use is a common factor in many sexual assault incidents, one goal of the program is to deglamorize alcohol and prevent alcohol abuse. Navy continues to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol and stresses the responsible use of alcohol through its robust alcohol and drug abuse prevention program. These include improvements in training alcohol providers, emphasizing responsible sales practices, launching an alcohol de-glamorization campaign, fielding alcohol detection devices (ADDs), and engaging local community leadership and organizations to expand prevention efforts off-base. Navy remains committed to monitoring the impacts of CNO-directed alcohol sales policies on the prevention of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors, which include the following:

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

Additionally, the Navy Exchange reduced discounts for alcohol sales and made single-use ADDs available for sale. Navy MWR venues reduced the hours for sale of alcoholic beverages, increased responsible alcohol service training for staff members who serve alcohol, and migrated to industry-recognized training such as SERVSAFE and Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) curriculum. In FY15, CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with MWR to update the CARE training curriculum, required annually for all alcohol-serving employees at MWR facilities, to include SAPR and sexual assault prevention information, including bystander intervention. This effort mirrors promising practices in the civilian sexual assault prevention field.

SARCs continue to provide training on responsible drinking principles to bartenders on- and off base, while many commands continue to work with local civilian establishments to reduce underage drinking and ensure that those of legal age are served a responsible amount of alcohol.

Specific Regional efforts include the following:

In Region Marianas (Guam), SAPR teams collaborate with the local Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence to combat sexual assaults. The SAPR team also engaged the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Program and Navy Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (NADSAP) personnel to educate service members, family members and civilian employees on the correlation between sexual assault and alcohol.

- A “Day of Awareness” event held within Navy Medicine promoted NADAP which included booths by NADSAP, SAPR, CSADD, mentorship program, and suicide awareness. During SAAPM, booths are set up throughout Navy with contact information for military and civilian resources to include local rape crisis centers, universities, and hospitals.
- Navy Reserve commands participate with Campaign “Drug Free”, Drug Education for Youth (DEFY), and the Red Ribbon Campaign which promote healthy lifestyles

and educate school aged children about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.

- In order to reduce likelihood of inappropriate behaviors, OTC and ROTC students are required to follow the “0-0-1-3” policy (zero drinks if under 21, zero drinks if driving, one drink per hour, maximum three drinks per night) at all times and have access to alcohol and liberty severely limited while in a training status. Both the staff and students are informed of the most recent trends, program requirements, how to react to a potential report of sexual assault, and instruction for contacting staff or the CDO in the event of a reported sexual assault incident or need for transportation in off base situations. Students are required to follow the “0-0-1-3” rule for alcohol consumption and are briefed extensively on the consequences for violations of the rule. Strict policies are in place for controlling student interaction in barracks and living quarters, to include no opposite sex behind closed doors, professional interaction between staff and students, and a fostering of a climate of mutual respect for all members, both staff and student. Additionally, due to our nature of a compressed training environment, off base liberty is limited for OTC students.
- At USNA:
 - During 21st Birthday Dinner training, midshipmen are allowed to consume up to three alcoholic beverages (beer or wine) during dinner. A representative from Naval District Washington police department stationed at USNA provides information regarding laws involving the irresponsible use of alcohol, local trends in the area, and techniques for responsible drinking and avoiding risks. At the end of the training, the police officer demonstrates a field sobriety test with the Midshipmen under the influence and provides breathalyzer readings for other attendees to illustrate how drinking alcohol affects one’s blood/alcohol content (BAC). There is additional discussion on the factors affecting BAC and how to effectively plan for an evening out.
 - Company Midnight Teachable Moments is peer-led bystander intervention training for Naval Academy students which is focused around discussions of sexual harassment, binge drinking, peer pressure to drink, and other unsafe situations where midshipmen are vulnerable. Six companies completed Midnight Teachable Moments training during AY14-15 as a trial, with the intent for all remaining companies to complete in AY15-16.
 - During USNA’s Galway Bay Night, local bars host events at reduced prices for Midshipmen who wear “Make It Back Home” t-shirts, are in groups with one non-drinker, and drink water in between alcoholic beverages. The event encourages responsible drinking practices and emphasizes the need for Midshipmen to take care of each other.
- In the Southeast Region, commands created an innovative program in which bar and restaurant staff received bystander intervention training from the installation SARC and were rewarded with free on-base advertising. Several other SAPR teams worked with local coalitions and shelters, talking to bartenders about prevention measures to reduce alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults. One installation invited owners of local establishments frequented by the military population to their SAPR training and provided the bar and restaurant owners with SAPR and Safe Helpline posters and information.
- In Singapore, base officials and the local NCIS Field Office established close

relationships with local organizations to reduce the impact of high risk behaviors. Safety assessments and ongoing counseling support are available to the installation through the Family Service Office Counseling and Advocacy provider and the SARC. AWARE, a local women's support group, and the Singapore American Community Action Council (SACAC) augment installation resources to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. NCIS works closely with Singapore Police Force (SPF) on investigations and collaborative training. Monthly collaborative "coffees" with NCIS maintain focus on prevention and bystander intervention. AWARE also provides a certified "Befriender" VA to accompany any victims of sexual assault if the victim needs to use a local hospital for forensic evidence collection or treatment. This victim advocate provides positive reinforcement as victims go through a foreign medical process and any interviews by SPF.

- Regional subordinate commands introduced "Real Talk No Rank" with separate gender based sessions for command personnel to discuss issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and work/life balance. SELs disseminate "Base Slides", which contains discounted or free tours and activities for Single Sailors and/or Blue Jackets, volunteer opportunities, sports tournaments, etc. on a weekly basis.
- In Hawaii, a military contingent including Navy personnel took part in the annual Department of Health's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Annual Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) training where over 150 sexual assault professionals (i.e., social workers, legal professionals, lawmakers, and law enforcement personnel) from Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui worked on strategic planning efforts to combat sexual assault in all types of communities (e.g., military, educational (elementary through high school), collegiate, and civic). Additional networking included partnering with Hawaii's Department of Health Sexual Assault Prevention Office, Office of the Attorney General Sexual Violence Office, the "Joyful Heart" Foundation (founded by actress Mariska Hargitay), the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), "Boys to Men" Coaches Association, the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii CASA, the Department of Homeland Security, RLSOs, DA Offices, YMCA/YWCA, civilian Victim Assistance/Advocate organizations, LGBT Centers, SANEs, and Wounded Warrior foundations. Member of the organizations meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. Collaborative training promotes a well-rounded understanding of victim care, recovery, offender accountability, inclusiveness, referral services, victimization, compensation, and long-standing support services.
- SARCs from Naval Bases Coronado, San Diego and Point Loma attend monthly SART meetings to discuss ongoing prevention efforts, victim response services, military/community referrals, law enforcement engagement, medical availability, and changing the "rape culture" attitude within society. SARTs are multi-disciplinary teams dedicated to promoting social change that fosters a society responsive to victims/survivors, their families and a community that holds offenders accountable. Members are committed to meeting the diverse needs of all members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity of everyone through knowledge-based practice, training, non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field. During meetings, representatives discuss the

challenges and changes that impact interagency response to victims, development of preventive initiatives for the community, and consistency of investigative/legal procedures and processes. SARTs give organizations a voice for continuous dialogue in eradicating sexual violence from society, effectively holding offenders accountable for the crime and facilitating a community that is safe with individuals who are respectful of one another.

- In the state of Washington, Community leaders, such as the Impaired Driving Impact Panel of Island County (IDIPIC), Oak Harbor Police Department, and Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Assault (CADA), provide presentations to all hands to further instill the awareness of the domino effect that destructive decision making has on not just one individual, but all.
- Region Japan's Blue Jacket Liberty (BJL) program, developed from Sailor survey response, offers low- and no-cost recreational activities for the E1 to E4 Sailors. The program gives Sailors the opportunity to form new social groups, be involved in new activities, and provides an alternative to less constructive methods of relaxation. In FY15, the B JL program provided over \$895,000 in cost avoidance for E1-E4 Sailors. Activities include no cost first run midnight movies, bowling, tours, and sports events. For E-5 or above personnel, Region Japan offers many inexpensive recreational activities via the Information, Ticklets & Travel (ITT) program.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of service member driven prevention efforts.

Navy issued its call for nominees for the 2015 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award (SAPIA) and received many worthy nomination packets. The award is given annually to recognize a group or an individual (military or civilian) who contributed or developed an innovative idea, concept, methodology, or approach to positively impact the SAPR Program either on an installation, deployed environment, or in a Reserve Component (RC). This award recognizes individuals or groups whose work has been particularly noteworthy and demonstrates outstanding service in support of service members and civilians. The winning nomination, from Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport, was a "Responsible Advertising" Campaign. NCBC Gulfport worked with local establishments allowing them the opportunity to advertise within the installations MWR program if they sent 25% or more of their employees to bystander intervention training provided by NCBC Gulfport's SARC. This program extended the reach of Navy's training outside the fence line, rewarding participating businesses with free advertising and bringing the military and local community closer together.

Navy also solicited nominations for the 2015 Navy Exceptional SARC of the Year award which is annually completed in conjunction with outreach programs each April to recognize an individual's accomplishments and services in supporting the SAPR program and/or victims. This year's winner was Ms. Sharlyne Hays who manages the SAPR program for Naval Base Kitsap for over ten years. She continually collaborates with command leadership to promote a more positive and protective approach for victims, and creating strong partnerships with local law enforcement, legal services,

treatment facilities and advocates to ensure that all services work together for the benefit of the victim. Ms. Hays supports 195 credentialed UVAs, and is recognized for her ability to create and deliver exceptional trainings. In 2015, Ms. Hays created the "Walk the Practical Lessons for Advocates Needing Knowledge" (PLANK) training, recognized by DON SAPRO as best practice, which takes several real life scenarios and walks victim advocates through each phase of the case and challenges them to identify ways in which they can support the victim.

Commands also promoted leadership recognition of service member driven prevention efforts through a variety of recognition ceremonies. For example,

- In Region Northwest, a SAAPM Appreciation Breakfast to recognize UVAs and SAPR POCs included the attendance of top level leadership. The Installation CO provided remarks, signed certificates of appreciation, and was photographed with every UVA. SAPR VAs are also recognized by installation leaders in numerous venues for actively participation and volunteerism throughout the year.
- In the Mid-Atlantic Region, leadership incentivized participation in SAAPM by giving 24 hours of liberty and command coins for participation in certain events. SAAPM poster and Chalk the Walk contests were then judged and awards presented.
- SAPR VAs were recognized by the installation commander during a Volunteer Appreciation Awards Ceremony, which took place during SAAPM in Naval District Washington.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

Policies and activities have been established to mitigate the destructive decisions that can lead to high risk behaviors and vulnerabilities to sexual assault within the Navy. In addition to including location-specific SAPR resources, the Work and Family Life (WFL) program's pre-deployment brief includes information on the relationship between alcohol and sexual assault prevention to increase knowledge and protective factors for deploying Sailors. In addition to initiatives listed in question 1.11, participants are educated on the frequency of alcohol-related incidents within the Force (to understand the linkage between substance abuse and other personnel incidents) and resources available to assist in the deglamorization of alcohol. The objective of these efforts is a better understanding the problem of substance abuse, the importance of alcohol deglamorization, and the mitigation of detrimental alcohol usage that can be a contributing factor to sexual assault and other personnel incidents.

Additionally, all Navy commands routinely utilize hand-held alcohol detection devices (ADDs) per OPNAVINST 5350.8 to promote safety, the responsible use of alcohol, and deter alcohol abuse. These inspections are authorized for members on active duty and during normal working hours. Refusal to submit to an ADD test may subject a member

to disciplinary or administrative action. ADD testing is random and may include a unit or sub-unit sweep.

Many Regions engage CSADD in harm reduction efforts. For example, CSADD organizations encourage service members to participate in either alcohol free activities or employ measures at their events to enforce and encourage responsible drinking. The chapters not only organize social activities but also encourage volunteering both in the local community and with on base organizations.

Pacific Fleet's RW summits emphasize harm reduction and positive behaviors through intrusive and detailed training by a panel of experts in each destructive behavior. The training comprises two days of "signature behaviors" that focus on the 99% of Sailors who are "doing it right." Beyond RW summits, utilization of bystander intervention techniques are stressed for all service members, and if an alcohol related incident is reported that individual is banned from locations for a period of a month to reflect on their past behaviors. The Pacific Fleet hosts "stand alone" summits which focus on a specific behavior, such as sexual assault. Focused training on sexual assault prevention is provided in separate training sessions to the command triad, Officers and Chiefs, SAPR VAs, POCs, SARCs and Ombudsmen. The Pacific Fleet executed 25 RW and stand alone summits, training 11,579 Sailors in locations such as Guam; Korea; Singapore; Misawa, Sasebo, Yokosuka, and Atsugi, Japan; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; San Diego, Lemoore, Point Hueneme, China Lake, California; and the Pacific Northwest.

On a routine basis, the NCIS conducts sexual assault awareness briefs to command members. These briefs typically reach approximately 35,000 to 40,000 personnel each fiscal year. However, military personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees face ever-increasing criminal threats to their safety, which requires a proactive approach in focusing education and awareness for DON personnel to deter the precursors of crime and victimization. NCIS, working in conjunction with the DON components, implemented a cross-cutting, coordinated effort to help military communities reduce crime via its CRP in FY 2009. The CRP is dependent upon partnerships within the DON community to effectively relay its crime reduction efforts and address themes identified by current trends, crime report statistics, and the needs of the service, by conducting quarterly crime reduction campaigns. The themes change each quarter based on the current trends for the year.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

Navy is preparing its 2016 21st Century Sailor Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy that aligns both to the CNO tenets and DoD SAPRO's prevention strategic plan. The strategy encompasses all five of the lines of effort from the DoD-wide prevention and response strategy. However, it focuses heavily on prevention through accountability on an individual, leadership and institutional level, mirroring DoD's prevention spheres of influence.

Navy's prevention strategy empowers leaders to create a climate that supports sexual assault prevention while placing renewed emphasis on institutionalizing sexual assault prevention policies and practices. As DoD's prevention strategy is reevaluated and updated every two years, Navy plans to keep its Service-specific strategy consistent with DoD direction.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

CNIC HQ SAPR maintains a biweekly Force Laydown slide, highlighting the status of all SARC, SAPR VA, SAPR Officer and DRC billets across the Enterprise. In addition, the slide contains the number of restricted and unrestricted cases open and the number of certified unit SAPR VAs per Region. CNIC continually assesses vacancies, recruitment efforts and workload to ensure optimal distribution of resources. In FY15, CNIC increased the number of SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs in specific Regions where additional assets were needed. CNIC HQ SAPR kicked off several initiatives to improve hiring success for remote OCONUS locations. These initiatives include offering right of return benefits to CONUS SAPR personnel who are interested in gaining OCONUS work experience and approving relocation expenses. At the headquarters level, CNIC created a Lead SAPR Analyst position to streamline workflow and provide additional managerial support of the Navy SAPR program.

Navy VLC are stationed in 24 locations around the globe. VLC leadership monitors caseloads weekly at each location to ensure adequate manning. In areas where VLC are not permanently assigned, VLC make periodic, multi-day visits to ensure a presence for victims who may want to speak to a VLC in person. Navy VLC billets are currently funded through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). VLC leadership will continue to monitor manning and placement of VLC assets to ensure maximum opportunity for face-to-face communication with clients. In 2015, the Navy VLC Program filled its civilian Deputy Chief of Staff billet. The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs. Additionally, Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)-16 provided NLSC with \$300,000 each year through the FYDP supporting VLC travel, training, and supplies, in addition to the referenced civilian billet (and associated labor funds). Commander, NLSC will request additional personnel and funding through the POM process as necessary to meet changes or increase in mission demand.

RLSOs have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel.

TCAP is expanding its trainings beyond the annual Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults (PAFSA) course. The Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) policy now includes child abuse and domestic violence. TCAP is specifically training all regions using SMEs and civilian training opportunities. TCAP views SVIP qualifications as not limited to adult sexual assault cases, but also child abuse (sexual, physical and pornography) and domestic violence.

In 2013, with only 73 Special Agents assigned to Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) billets, NCIS initiated an internal realignment of personnel to address the increased reports of sexual assault. In May 2013, NCIS also sought additional full-time equivalents (FTE) through the Office of the CNO. In response, the Navy authorized NCIS an additional 54 F&SV FTEs. The internal realignment of personnel and FTE increase expanded the NCIS F&SV program to its current size of 164 dedicated personnel.

In an effort to assist NCIS with the increased number of reported sexual assaults, in FY15 NCIS partnered with the Navy to activate 21 Reserve Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a 1-year period. Comprised of state and local police officers and detectives, the selected MAs already possessed the investigative expertise needed to support sexual assault investigations. Prior to activation, the MAs received 5 weeks of instruction at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced adult sexual assault investigations. The MAs work under the direct supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five of the MAs were approved for 1-year extensions in FY16.

In concert with the reserve MA initiative, NCIS began a 3-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active duty MA personnel. Seven active duty MAs were selected to attend the same 5-week FLETC course as the Reservists, along with an additional 8-week Military Police Investigator's course. Upon completion, the active duty MAs were assigned to NCIS field offices under the supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five additional active duty MA personnel are currently completing the selection process and are scheduled to attend the 5-week FLETC course in early FY16.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

Navy's 2015 SAPR training programs were updated to include extensive review of male sexual assaults, retaliation, the importance of respect in relationships and the continuum of harm review. Training also emphasizes information and statistics concerning the prevalence of male sexual assault, to reiterate the fact that male sexual assault is more common than perceived. The continuum of harm is taught in all SAPR training and explained to both staff and students that inappropriate behavior has

potential to escalate.

Navy and DON SAPRO partnered to create a sexual assault training program specifically tailored for recruits. This training provides specific examples of recruit boot camp experiences, directly addressing male service members as sexually assault victims. Similarly, the new pre-commissioning video, specifically for senior midshipmen, discusses sexual assault from a leadership perspective.

During the Navy's SARC training, CNIC invited the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CASA) to present their insight on working with male victims of sexual assault, which provided SARCs with additional knowledge and tools on how to work with male victims in a gender-responsive manner. Regional practices also include:

- Japan - Statistical data related to male sexual assaults have been added to the Region SAPR training program. Training is included in the Area Orientation Briefs that all civilian and military personnel are required to attend, as well as unaccompanied housing briefs.
- Northwest - Utilized FY14 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military findings in training and briefings to better articulate how hazing can include sexual assault.
- Naval District Washington - SARCs utilize victims videos created by DON SAPRO to facilitate discussion at SAPR trainings on the dynamics of male sexual assault.

Within Navy's Chart the Course training, a hazing and sexual assault vignette does several things to comprehensively address hazing that may escalate to male-on-male sexual assault. The vignette provides illustrations in a common or relatable operational environment where the actual physical behaviors of hazing treated as "new guy initiations" escalate to what could be defined as male on male sexual assault. This scenario addresses the "everyone has done it" attitude from the enlisted ranks to mid-level leaders setting the tone that this behavior is not tolerated. This vignette also provides a victim or witness of hazing and sexual assault options to address with command leadership structures.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

Navy requires annual GMT on the topic of SAPR Awareness. The goals of instructor-led, face-to-face training are:

- Define what constitutes sexual assault.
- Explain why sexual assaults are crimes.
- Define the meaning of "consent".
- Explain offender accountability and UCMJ violations.

- Explain the distinction between sexual harassment and sexual assault.
- Explain Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options:
 - The differences of each option
 - The effect of independent investigations on Restricted Reports
- Explain Military Rules of Evidence (MRE) 514 - Victim Advocate and victim confidant privilege.
- Provide an awareness of the SAPR program (DoD and Service) and command personnel roles and responsibilities, including all available resources on and off base.
- Identify prevention strategies and behaviors that may reduce sexual assault, including bystander intervention, risk reduction, and obtaining affirmative consent.
- Describe process changes to ensure that all sexual assault response services are gender responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented.
- Describe different types of retaliation.
- Describe expedited transfers and military protective order (MPO) procedures.
- Provide information to victims on how to go outside the chain of command to report an offense to NCIS, other law enforcement, other commanders or an IG when the alleged offender is the victim's commander or in the victim's chain of command.
- Describe document retention for sexual assault documents (DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) and DD Form 2911 (DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Report)), to include retention in investigative records.

Navy also requires that all SAPR-related training developed at the installation level be reviewed and approved by CNIC HQ SAPR to ensure that core competencies and learning objectives are consistent with SAPR policies and procedures. Exceptional locally-developed trainings are also made available across Navy via CNIC HQ SAPR's internal team site. SAPR training material and guidance is provided by higher authority and updates are disseminated via the installation SARC and are available online. SARCs routinely conduct and sit in on training sessions to ensure consistency and integrity of training given.

The goal of the FY15 Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (BI2F) training was to empower Sailors to intervene, stopping or preventing behaviors not aligned with the Navy Ethos and core values. Sailors were taught direct and indirect techniques to safely and effectively "step-up and step-in." This empowerment of Sailors should promote a culture of widely accepted professionalism, expectation, and implementation supported by Sailors of all ranks. Senior leaders set a positive command climate of professional expectations, openness and responsiveness to individuals who assessed the need to intervene. Sailors were reminded and motivated to take personal responsibility to do the "right thing" no matter how difficult it might be. They were also encouraged to look to the Navy Ethos and core values for guidance in difficult or ambiguous situations under the continuum of harm.

During FY15, CNIC HQ SAPR began providing a monthly webinar series, open to all SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs. These webinars are recorded and made available on a Learning Management System website to provide consistent continuing education

opportunities for UVAs.

Navy and DON SAPRO are jointly developing tailored training programs for both recruits and midshipmen. Training is created and led by the DON SAPRO Team and comply with all SAPR competencies and learning objectives.

Currently under development, Navy's Chart the Course training focuses on many of the small and large decisions we make every day at every juncture of our lives, and the impact and consequences of those decisions. Those choices, even the small, everyday ones, shape the person we become, no matter our age. Program goals include ensuring participants:

- Understand the importance of stepping back and drawing on the Navy's core values to "do the right thing" when faced with a difficult decision or circumstance,
- Model positive decision making when faced with potentially harmful or destructive situations, and
- Are provided decision making practices.

Upon completion of this training, the trainee will be able to:

- Recognize a difficult situation and have strategies for evaluating the situation.
- Describe the value of using the Navy core values as a moral compass.
- Explain how he/she can foster a professional working climate, particularly in the midst of a harmful or destructive situation.
- Identify a positive action to take when given a difficult or potentially harmful situation.
- Describe the potential impact of harmful behaviors on the victim.
- Describe the long-term benefit of making good decisions in potentially harmful situations.

The effectiveness of training is monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis through analysis of responses received via course critiques from participants, surveys, focus groups, inspections, area visits, reports, etc.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

CNIC HQ SAPR presents Sexual Assault CMG meeting procedure training, including a mock Sexual Assault CMG demonstration with local stakeholders, at the quarterly Senior Shore Leadership (SSL) course. This presentation and mock meeting help prepare installation commanders and XOs to assume the responsibility of chairing the monthly Sexual Assault CMG meetings and provides them with a forum to ask questions and observe how efficient Sexual Assault CMG meetings are conducted. Additionally, the SAPR Commander's Toolkit, provided by SARCs to commanders within 30 days of assuming command, was updated in FY15 to include information about retaliation, Sexual Assault CMG responsibilities, and other SAPR program

updates.

Navy VLCs provide program-specific training at the Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA) and PCO/PXO training in Newport, Rhode Island. NJS also provides SAPR-related courses to senior Navy leaders in each of the following training venues:

- Completion of the 3-day Senior Officer Course (SOC) is required for all O-6s enroute to command. It is also open to officers assigned as or reporting to duty as COs, XOs or OICs and other officers, O-4 and above, with a mission-essential need on a space-available basis. This course covers numerous subjects in military justice and civil law important to these leaders in the administration of legal matters, to include training on sexual assault related topics. In the SOC, NJS instructors facilitate a three hour block of instruction on SAPR, Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA), MRE 514, and other issues related to sexual assault prevention and response. There are over 35 offerings of the SOC and over 900 senior officers trained annually.
- Staff Judge Advocates (SJA) are provided extensive SAPR training in the two-week SJA course (held bi-annually), the one-week Advanced SJA Course, and the three-day Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA course.

PCO/PXOs also receive detailed in-briefs on the current status of their command and Fleet by the TYCOM SAPR Officers. Prospective Reserve COs receive a SAPR briefing during their Reserve CO school. Many SAPR issues, including barriers to reporting, how sexual assault breaks trust and under-reported male sexual assault are covered during this course.

SAPR training completion during leadership development courses for commanders and senior enlisted is closely monitored monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis through analysis of responses received via course curriculum reviews, attendance rosters, order writing procedures, and completion reports.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

USNA first delivered the FY15 PCO training, "Empowered to Act," to train all new company officers and prospective officers beginning their Leadership education and Development (LEAD) Masters Program in May 2015 and for SELs in August 2015. Areas of emphasis included review of basic awareness concepts, unrestricted and restricted report response procedures, and prevention techniques. The training addressed victim and unit impact and command climate. It also demonstrated ways command leadership (company officer and SELs) can work together to establish a professional environment and set a clear tone with regard to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and behaviors on the continuum of harm. Provided by the USNA SAPR PM and SAPR VA, the training also included presentations by the Brigade CMEO and VLC to maximize exposure to key stakeholders of these programs. The VLC explained the role, responsibilities, and opportunities to collaborate with company officers with respect to victim support. The 3-hour training included discussions regarding the

unique leadership role of a company officer as well as relevant challenges and issues that presented themselves within the brigade. Highlighting similar principles, executive level Battalion Officer training and discussions were launched September 2014 prior to the new PCO training. Additionally, all newly reporting students, faculty, and staff members receive CMEO training at command indoctrination. Material covered includes a review of CMEO policies, complaint procedures and USNA resources.

OTC provides robust pre-commissioning training to all schoolhouses - Officer Candidate School (OCS), ODS, Limited Duty Officer (LDO)/Chief Warrant Officer (CWO), Direct Commission Officer (DCO), and Naval Science Institute (NSI). Material and facilitator guidance is delivered by either the installation SARC or command SAPR personnel. The training is discussion-based and allows for any questions to ensure understanding of both the basic elements (restricted and unrestricted reporting) and less publicized or known features (in-depth review of medical support in different jurisdictions, role and support of the VLC, understanding of victim/alleged offender rights, etc).

NROTC students have a robust SAPR training program which consist of: Freshmen receive SAPR Fleet training during their freshman orientation at the beginning of each academic year; Sophomores receive SAPR GMT training during their second academic year; Juniors receive SAPR Leadership training during their third academic year; and Seniors receive the new pre-commissioning video created by DoN SAPRO during their final academic year. New tailored SAPR training is underway for freshmen midshipmen which will illustrate SAPR training in the college environment as well as on summer cruise.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

Training within Navy includes definitions for retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment and the following:

- Per SECNAVINST 5370.7D (Military Whistleblower Protection),
 - Service members shall be free to make a protected communication to a member of Congress; an inspector general (IG); a member of a DoD audit, inspection, investigation, or law enforcement organization; any person or organization in the chain of command; a court-martial proceeding; or any other person or organization designated pursuant to command regulations or other established administrative procedures for such communications.
 - Service members shall also be free to provide testimony or otherwise participate in or assist with an investigation or proceeding involving a protected communication. Navy regulations and instructions contain provisions that permit or require DON personnel to report suspected impropriety, including criminal offenses.
 - All service members and DON personnel who report to proper authority those acts or omissions they reasonably believe to be violations of law or regulation,

fraud, waste, or mismanagement, shall be free from reprisal and retaliation.

- No person shall restrict or attempt to restrict service members from making lawful communications to a member of Congress or an IG.
- Service members and DON personnel shall not take or threaten to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withhold or threaten to withhold a favorable personnel action, in reprisal against any service member for making or preparing to make, or who is perceived as making or preparing to make, a protected communication.
- Service members and DON personnel shall not retaliate against a service member because the member reported a criminal offense.
- A preliminary analysis or inquiry is conducted by an IG to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to conduct a full investigation.
 - Only investigators with specialized training or experience conduct reprisal investigations. The investigator conducting the reprisal investigation under an IG tasking requirement must be outside the immediate chain of command of both the member submitting the allegation and the person(s) alleged to have engaged in reprisal or is at least one organization higher in the chain of command than the organization of the service member submitting the allegation and the individual or individuals alleged to have taken the retaliatory action.
 - IG personnel who receive complaints of reprisal from service members advise them of their rights; document having provided that advice; offer to forward their complaints to DoD IG; and offer to assist in preparing complaints that meet the content requirements.
 - The IG will refer allegations of retaliation in the form of ostracism or maltreatment to the appropriate command for action except in those circumstances where the IGs, in their discretion, determine that the allegations should be handled by an IG. Such circumstances would exist, for example, when either ostracism, maltreatment, or both is alleged to have occurred in addition to a retaliatory personnel action prohibited by reference (b) and the IG receiving the allegation determines it would be unreasonable to conduct two separate investigations, or when a flag officer or member of the senior executive service is alleged to have engaged in the ostracism or maltreatment.
- The first flag officer, general officer, or member of the Senior Executive Service in the chain of command of any service member or civilian found to have taken a prohibited personnel action, in order that they may consider appropriate administrative or disciplinary action against the service member or civilian and then, within 30 days of the report's completion or approval by DoD IG, forward to ASN (M&RA) a report describing the actions planned or taken, or explaining why they deem no administrative or disciplinary action is appropriate.
- Commanders shall:
 - Take specific action to publicize at a minimum, the prohibitions and definitions for retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment; and the procedures for filing a complaint.
 - Ensure that service members assigned to their command who make an

- allegation to them of reprisal or retaliation are advised in writing of their;
 - document the provision of such advice; offer to forward the complaint of reprisal or retaliation in the form of an unfavorable personnel action to the
 - IG DoD, via the Naval IG (for members attached to a Navy activity); and forward the complaint upon the member's request.
 - Promptly investigate allegations of retaliation in the form of ostracism or maltreatment made directly to them or forwarded to them for action by a DON IG.
 - Refer the allegations to the next level in the chain of command for investigation when necessary to avoid the appearance of a lack of impartiality or objectivity of an investigation conducted under their direction. Upon conclusion of the investigation, take prompt corrective and/or accountability action as appropriate.
 - Make personnel available to perform investigations and reviews for legal sufficiency. These persons should be qualified by temperament and experience.
 - Encourage trust in the chain of command and promote policy by ensuring independent, fair, impartial, and timely investigation and resolution of complaints of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.
 - Take such other action, including periodic training, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of and implement policy.
- Per Navy's OPNAVINST 1752.1C,
 - All Navy personnel must be made aware of Navy's policy regarding retaliation and reprisal and all allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated as outlined in SECNAVINST 5370.7D.
 - First responders must also be alert to the potential presence of retaliation in sexual assault cases, its impact on victims who file reports, and procedures for reporting suspected violations to the proper authority.
 - Commanders will:
 - Ensure all personnel understand retaliation or reprisal against any person bringing forward a complaint, cooperating in the investigation of a complaint or the discipline process will not be tolerated. All Navy personnel must be made aware of Navy's policy regarding retaliation and reprisal outlined in reference (e). First responders must be alert to the potential presence of retaliation in sexual assault cases, its impact on victims who file reports, and procedures for reporting suspected violations to the proper authority.
 - Ensure all allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated
 - Participate in the sexual assault CMG meetings as required, advising the chair of all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal from a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with the report of sexual assault and any action taken.

CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with OJAG Code 20 to provide a web-based training on how to recognize and respond to retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. This web-based training was followed up by additional in-person training at the Navy SARC training in September 2015. This topic will be included in updated SARC and SAPR VA trainings in FY16.

VLC are authorized to engage the chain of command directly on behalf of a victim who requests assistance. VLC report significant success in resolving many of these issues by contacting and educating the command about individual issues as they arise. All of the outreach briefs to Fleet personnel include education with regard to retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment.

Senior officers at the Senior Officer Course (SOC) are provided a 3-hour block of instruction on SAPR. During this module, senior officers are presented with scenarios that raise the issues of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. In the training, senior officers are asked to work through a set of hypotheticals involving sexual harassment and sexual assault and answer a series of questions about how to respond to a reporting victim. Through these scenarios, senior officers are provided training and guidance on how to respond appropriately to a variety of situations.

SJAs are also trained on issues of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections in the SJA course, the Advanced SJA course, and the Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA course. OJAG's Criminal Law Division provided training briefs on retaliation at the Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC), JAG East and West Training Symposiums, CNIC's Annual SARC training, Navy's Annual SAPR Officer training, and through numerous SARC webinars.

The long-standing mission of the USNA's SHAPE Program is to foster an environment of equality, where everyone is regarded with dignity and mutual respect. SARCs train on retaliation from a victim-impact perspective and plan to continue retaliation discussions, emphasizing the most recent POTUS and Military Service Academy (MSA) report findings. Both reports and their emphasis on retaliation were addressed in Midshipmen Pre-Cruise SAPR training (May 2015), Plebe Summer Detailer SAPR training (June and July 2015), Reform SAPR training (August 2015) and the SHAPE curriculum (August to December 2015). Additionally, retaliation was addressed with military faculty and staff in annual GMT (June 2015) and the Fall SAPR NAAA training for coaches and staff. SAPR training addresses retaliation from a victim-impact perspective, specifically how it is a barrier to sexual assault victims coming forward to utilize response services and formally report. This training is separate from mandatory Equal Opportunity (EO) training that addresses a hostile work environment. The Commandant regularly addresses midshipmen on retaliation and specifically delineated professional expectations for the appropriate use of social media.

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

Navy continues to monitor promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with leadership, SARCs, and periodic site visits. Navy organizations will continue to provide the latest information pertaining to the SAPR program through training, as well as incorporation of command and installation events to continue raising awareness of destructive behaviors. In FY16, CNIC HQ SAPR will also further expand the SAAPM Toolkit, planning support tools, and marketing materials based on feedback gathered from the field.

Commands will continue to adhere to SAPR training requirements for command indoctrination and annually, as required by DoDI 6425.02, and follow the Commander's Checklist for Prevention and Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault listed in OPNAVINST 1752.1B. In addition to the required subject matter for training listed in DoDI 6425.02, the commands plan to focus on intervention strategies with active participation in case-based scenarios and debriefing by identifying prevention strategies and behaviors that may reduce a sexual assault. For all hands, prevention training begins immediately when a Sailor reports to the command. The SAPR VA and DRC will continue conducting indoctrination training to educate Sailors on the Navy standards.

Navy will provide innovative, interactive and scenario-based prevention training that includes skills to identifying risk factors and employ intervention strategies for behaviors throughout the continuum of harm. Training will also promote programs aimed at personal development and providing healthy alternatives, such as MWR events, local community events, and CREDO retreats.

Navy will continue to emphasize that reduction of sexual assaults and other unacceptable behaviors is a leadership issue that needs to be addressed at all levels. SAPR training has been incorporated into the command's regular training program. It is important to provide the right amount and type of training to avoid Sailors "tuning" out the message being conveyed. This is a continuous assessment made at all levels of the command. Additionally, there are efforts to transition from the standard brief and powerpoint to integrate skits and interactive discussions.

Future plans for delivering consistent and effective training will include delivering the most up-to-date material from higher authority, incorporating continuous guidance/updates from SMEs such as SARCs, and rigorous application of existing program requirements.

Monthly Cross-Functional Team meetings will continue to serve as a central forum to facilitate consistency of programming, verify accuracy of resource postings, and to encourage partnerships with collateral programs such as CSADD, NADAP, etc. TYCOM SAPR Officers, SARCs, and SAPR VAs will continue to utilize the most current research in the field to improve training methods and sustain relevancy. Commands will continue

to cultivate a strong culture of trust by: enforcing policy and procedures for SAPR case handling, implementing current training, encouraging by-stander intervention, deglamorizing alcohol use, not tolerating victim retaliation, and holding perpetrators accountable.

In FY15, Navy contracted the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) to examine whether BI2F and Chart the Course training provide the necessary preconditions for behavioral change, including obstacles in the Fleet that may hinder behavioral change. This study will provide tools to assess the impact of BI2F and Chart the Course training and its training effectiveness over time, informing future training resourcing decisions and content design.

Navy is also currently developing SAPR PSAs that will be released in FY16.

Specific command/community efforts include:

- In Navy's Southeast Region, naval bases in King's Bay, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida and Mayport, Florida will participate in DoD's Installation Prevention Project. The first phase of this multi-year project will provide a retroactive view of prevention efforts and assessment of any current risk factors.
- USFF's focus on providing quality Fleet workshops in all FCAs continues. Workshop agendas will address prevention efforts with clear expectations set for leadership, personal behavior for front line supervisors, and the inculcation of Navy core values for all hands. The overall themes will focus on respect for self and others while linking the interactive nature of the sexual assault with alcohol-related incidents, domestic violence and suicide prevention.
- USFF is also piloting a Smartphone application countering destructive behavior after a successful micro-pilot explored all destructive behavior applications available in the United States. The LiveSafe Smartphone Application Pilot Program will be conducted in Hampton Roads, made available to approximately 45,000 Sailors during FY16. Assessment and feedback on use, utility, and cost will determine if the Application will be fielded wider than this one geographic area, potentially made available to all Sailors, Active and Reserves, their dependents, and to government civilians and their families.
- USNA's emphasis for APY 14-15 was positive behavior and the fact that the vast majority of midshipmen understand and value taking care of each other and respecting differences. APY13-14 demonstrated that sexual harassment and sexual assault issues are taken seriously by midshipmen. USNA will continue to identify with the Commandant's "Be Excellent" Campaign and the Superintendent's "Character Matters" theme. USNA will continue to build relationships with various stakeholders, including faculty and athletic staff, in order to strengthen prevention efforts. Navy is also in the process of creating a new SAPR training program specifically for new NSTC midshipmen focused on sexual assault in the academic and summer cruise environment.

In FY16, Mike Domitrz of the Date Safe Project's "Can I Kiss You" and Bernie McGrenahan of Comedy is the Cure will be used for all hands sessions. Also for FY16,

Eric Hipple and Janine Latus, noted authors and guest speakers on destructive behaviors, will serve as guest trainers to incorporate the discussion of substance abuse, consent, and domestic violence into the Fleet message.

2. LOE 2 Investigation

2.1

All Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the Navy are referred to NCIS (or another MCIOs if appropriate) for investigation. NCIS aims to make investigations both timely and thorough.

Since the amendment of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012 and the implementation of DoDI 5505.18 in January 2013, which requires that MCIOs initiate investigations for all allegations of adult sexual assault, the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations has increased significantly. From October 2012 through September 2013 (FY13), NCIS saw a 48% increase in adult sexual assault investigations over the previous fiscal year.

In FY13, Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) investigative personnel maintained an average caseload of 25 sexual assault investigations. In FY15, despite a 14% increase in the number of sexual assault investigations initiated over FY13 totals, the average caseload was significantly reduced to an average of 14.

The average time from the initial notification of an offense to the completion the active investigation (i.e., when all investigative leads are completed, and the investigation is open pending adjudication) was 138 days in FY13. Although 37% of the cases initiated in FY15 are still ongoing, the average time from initial notification to completion of the active investigation is less than 100 days.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct case reviews on open investigations every 30 days to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to reviews during oversight visits by senior field office management, Quality Assistance Visits by Executive Assistant Directors, inspections by the Office of the NCIS IG, and investigative reviews by the NCIS F&SV program. In a review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations in FY13 by the DODIG, 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DODIG again reviewed NCIS adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

The quality of NCIS investigations has improved significantly compared to prior years. In a review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations in FY13 by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG), 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DoD IG again reviewed NCIS

adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

The enhancements and realignment of F&SV personnel not only increased the thoroughness and timeliness of adult sexual assault investigations, but also improved investigative oversight and program management. Policy updates and the development of advanced training has ensured Special Agents and supervisory personnel maintain a high level of expertise conducting adult sexual assault investigations. Advanced training has been provided to Navy and Marine Corps Trial Counsels, which has greatly improved collaboration among investigative and legal personnel.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs.

To meet SVIP requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and Trial Counsel must attend advanced training. Prior to August 2014, the only advanced sexual assault investigative training available to NCIS was through the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Command. However, limited seating available to NCIS in the CID courses was a significant impediment to NCIS satisfying the training requirement.

Consequently, in August 2014, NCIS developed the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), which has been attended by 250 Special Agents/Investigators and 41 Navy and Marine Corps trial counsel to date. The AASAITP provides students advanced training on victim and offender social dynamics, as well as interview techniques for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and table top exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. To date, all (100%) dedicated F&SV personnel have attended either the NCIS AASAITP or CID equivalent.

NCIS and CID developed a similar 2-week course, titled the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), which focuses on the investigation of family-related offenses including domestic violence and child abuse. Subject matter experts (SMEs) instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics.

Navy prosecutors attend TCAP provided training at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP), a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations. In addition, Navy prosecutors attend a week-long course at NJS focused on prosecuting special victim cases. TCAP has expanded its training course from a primary focus on alcohol facilitated sexual assaults to include domestic violence and child abuse. Civilian and military SMEs provide practical training to prosecutors and VLCs alike.

Additionally, Navy TCAP has engaged with other Service TCAPs to coordinate advanced training for FY16. TCAP has worked with regional trial shops to improve the

review of evidence from NCIS that may contained privileged material. Navy trial shops now have a protocol in place to stop attorney review of medical records if psycho-therapy records are identified. With this protocol in place, the trial team is not conflicted and further distribution of privileged information is limited.

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

Pursuant to DoD Instruction 5505.19, Special Agents and Investigators notify each SVIP member within 24 hours of receipt of an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. In addition, Special Agents and Investigators collaborate with SVIP members within 48 hours of determining an allegation meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. Special Agents and Investigators continue to consult with SVIP members at least monthly to assess progress in the investigation or prosecution of a special victim covered offense. Regional senior trial counsels meet regularly (at least monthly) to coordinate special victim case investigation and prosecution and foster early engagement by the response team.

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

Navy VLCs explain sexual assault reporting options to all sexual offense victims requesting VLC support. When victims wish to make an Unrestricted Report, spurring a formal investigation by military MCIOs, VLCs assist clients in making contact with criminal investigators and providing evidence in support of their allegations. VLCs support victims throughout the investigative process by seeking timely, effective action on victim reports and victim awareness of their case status. Navy VLCs help victims provide statements and other evidence to investigators as effectively as possible to promote successful investigation of the case. VLCs are engaged in the process and coordinate with investigators and/or clients as soon as requested to do so by victims or as soon as possible when requested by NCIS.

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

To meet SVIP requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DoD Instruction

5505.18 and DoD Instruction 5505.19. Training courses that meet these requirements include the NCIS AASAITP and the NCIS AFSVTP.

NCIS began training special agents in the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) technique in 2012, but discontinued FETI training in 2014 in favor of the cognitive interview method. The cognitive interview method was selected based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through decades of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies. NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,087 Special Agents.

To date, 435 Special Agents and Investigators have received advanced training (40% of the entire agency), to include all 164 dedicated F&SV personnel (100%). During FY15, NCIS continued efforts to satisfy training requirements by expanding the number of courses conducted per year to 11 and increasing the number of training seats per course from 10 or less to 20.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement, which includes 43% of dedicated F&SV personnel and 13% of the entire agency. This 2-week course will be offered three times in FY16 (72 seats).

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

NCIS has partnered with Army CID and the USAF Office of Special Investigations (OSI) to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, including SMEs.

Likewise, the NCIS Office of Forensic Services has partnered with its Army and Air Force counterparts to 1) develop joint, standardized forensic training courses that meet nationally recognized standards; 2) conduct research on best forensic business practices, techniques and equipment; and 3) conduct combined purchases of equipment and supplies, which has reduced costs.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis

Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days today.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

NCIS field offices are responsible for maintaining collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with the investigative lead as appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains fully engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the affected command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness, in the event civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military.

SARCs predominantly collaborate with civilian law enforcement by liaising through local NCIS office or base security and a variety of community outreach events as well as the actively participating in community Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs). These efforts provide opportunities to work with civilian law enforcement to increase awareness and education on the Navy SAPR Program and procedures. Lastly, SARCs and SAPR VAs cultivate strong working relationships with local NCIS offices that play a critical role in the interoperability and receipt of civilian case dispositions.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

10 U.S.C. 1567a requires Commanding Officers to notify local authorities if issuing MPOs to anyone who does not reside on the installation. Pursuant to instruction, law enforcement (NCIS or base police) enters the MPO info into the National Crime Index Computer (NCIC) which generates the required notice to local law enforcement. COs are also required to notify local law enforcement, via NCIS or base police, of changes to or cancellation of MPOs. Regions/Installations have established procedures to ensure NCIS or base police comply with this requirement.

Navy installation law enforcement is unable to unilaterally input MPOs to NCIC. However, the Law Enforcement Desk of the NCIS Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC), which is manned 24/7/365, can perform this function for them. Collaboration between NCIS, its Army and Air Force counterparts and the DoD IG is ongoing to develop one standardized form on which installation law enforcement may document requests for NCIC MPO entries.

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

NCIS intends to increase advanced training opportunities for personnel. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that reduce travel costs and lost time in the workplace. NCIS continues to explore advanced training opportunities to ensure the most advanced techniques and subject matter experts are utilized.

As discussed in 2.1, NCIS policy includes multiple supervisory review processes. In order to maintain timeliness and thoroughness of investigations, NCIS intends to increase programmatic oversight to identify investigative trends and deficiencies, as well as any problems with alignment of manpower resources.

NCIS will continue its close collaboration with the OJAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) to identify areas requiring increased emphasis during in-service training evolutions and investigative reviews.

3. LOE 3 Accountability The obje

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

- Addressing victim care and, ultimately, holding alleged offenders accountable for their actions as appropriate with leadership-driven programs.
- Requiring immediate investigation of sexual assault reports.
- Handling all sexual assault reports with a sense of urgency.
- Carefully reviewing investigations and consulting with a judge advocate to make fully informed decisions on dispositions.
- Understanding the full range of administrative and disciplinary actions that are available to address inappropriate behavior (i.e., informal counseling, comments in fitness reports and evaluations, administrative separation, and punitive measures under the UCMJ).
- Obtaining reports of all known sexual assaults impacting Navy personnel regardless of the duty status of the victim or subject.
- Providing senior leadership and command triads with training on changes to UCMJ Article 120, and other rule and policy changes in military justice affecting dispositions and adjudications of sexual assault.

Staff judge advocates and trial counsel support commanders throughout the military justice process. OJAG ensures resources are available to support victims and defend alleged offenders throughout the adjudication process. Navy judge advocates serve as

Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings of sexual assaults to enhance competency in the military justice process.

For trial counsel, Chief of Staff of RLSO, RLSO Commanding Officers of each region, and the TCAP Director meet weekly to review pending investigations and prosecutions to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices worldwide. Navy's RLSOs have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. Experienced Military Justice Litigation Qualified (MJLQ) officers have been placed as directors of litigation (STC) in the three largest prosecution offices. Navy RLSOs are supported by Navy's TCAP which provides seasoned advice, assistance, and support throughout all phases of the investigation and court-martial process. TCAP is staffed by two uniformed MJLQ personnel and two civilian personnel who are highly qualified experts on the topics of prosecuting sexual assault, domestic violence, and crimes against children.

Navy VLCs advise victims of reporting options and assist in making reports as dictated by their client. Although Navy VLC has no control or oversight over command and convening authority case processing or disposition, VLC ensure victim input is provided to the command or convening authority where a victim desires to be heard. In FY15, Navy VLC provided 1,616 outreach briefs to 57,455 Fleet personnel. These briefs underscore the Navy's commitment to sexual assault victims and a determination that victim rights and interests be protected. Advertisement and promotion of VLC services occur via base electronic billboards, the JAG website, posters, brochures, armed forces radio and television shows, and base newspaper articles. Navy VLCs regularly support command training events and base programs focusing on sexual assault issues to ensure area Sailors and their leaders are aware of legal resources available to explain and defend the rights and interests of Navy sexual assault victims.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

TCAP holds schoolhouse, on-site, and online training for military prosecutors, which implements the SAPR objectives as required by DoD Instruction 5505.19. The training includes TCAP's Targeted Mobile Training Teams (TMTTs) on an annual basis, on-site case analysis and assistance during the TMTTs, NJS courses on prosecuting special victims cases, training with NCIS Special Agents, and online training via webinars. TCAP also routinely provides training and assistance to prosecutors worldwide by being available on a daily basis to assist prosecutors telephonically and through TCAP's Sharepoint website that allows prosecutors to collaborate and obtain resources.

Navy VLCs participate in a number of significant training evolutions to prepare and update them in effective support of sexual offense victims. All VLCs are certified to represent clients at courts-martial per Article 27b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and must attend VLC specialized training given by the Air Force, Army, or Navy, focusing on victims' rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy. Navy VLCs also participate in specialized "child victim" training courses executed by military and civilian experts, to include child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law Institute and "Child Capacity" training presented by the American Bar Association's Center for Children and Law.

NJS either provides or co-sponsors the following courses. These courses are designed to maintain and enhance the expertise of judge advocates in litigating special victim's cases:

- **Basic Lawyer Course (BLC):** This ten-week course, offered three times annually, provides accession training for all judge advocates in the USN, USMC, and USCG. The course includes extensive training in military justice and court-martial advocacy, as well as training in legal assistance, administrative law, standards of conduct, and operational law. Teaching methods include lecture, seminar, and practical exercises. The entire class participates, as counsel, in a fully contested mock sexual assault case. Upon graduation, judge advocates are certified per Article 27(b), UCMJ.
- **SOC in Military Justice and Civil Law:** This 3-day course is designed for commanding officers, executive officers, and officers in charge and is open to other officers in grades O-4 and above with NJS approval. The SOC trains officers in the execution of the legal responsibilities of command with instruction in military justice (including sexual assault case disposition and SAPR), administrative law, and civil law. In FY13, NJS provided 38 SOC sessions in Newport, RI; San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; Parris Island, SC; Quantico, VA; and Pensacola, FL. Per NAVADMIN 302/12, this course is mandatory for O-6s enroute to command.
- **Prosecuting Special Victim's Cases (P-SVC):** NJS offers specialized instruction focused on special victim's litigation. P-SVC is a week-long course focusing on substantive aspects of prosecuting domestic violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, and child abuse. It includes small-group practical exercises to hone skills, such as conducting direct and cross examinations of victims, expert witnesses, and the accused.
- **Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC):** A week-long course that provides training on sexual assault litigation for defense counsel. DSAC is taught in conjunction with the Center for American and International Law in Plano, Texas. P-SVC and DSAC are among the best-attended NJS military justice courses.
- **Basic and Advanced SJA Courses:** The week long SJA courses incorporate military

justice training relevant to SJAs including search and seizure, investigations, charging, preferral, convening courts, referral, SAPR, the VWAP, SA-IDA, and post-trial processing.

- Sexual Assault Policy for the for the SJA: This 2-day course is highly encouraged for SJAs currently providing advice to General Court-Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCAs), sexual assault-initial disposition authorities (SA-IDAs), those serving as Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Command Services Department Heads, and SJAs for Type Commanders (TYCOMs) or other commands that frequently convene courts-martial. The course provides instruction on and encourages discussion of current legal issues involving sexual assault policy and dispositions facing SJAs advising GCMCAs and SA-IDAs. Among the key topics reviewed are the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY14, the status of its implementation, and the requirements recent policies and legislation place on SJAs and commanders. The course also includes instruction and discussion of the impact of NDAA legislation on: SA-IDAs, UCMJ Article 18 (GCM jurisdiction), Article 32 (preliminary hearing on preferred charges), Article 34 (advice of staff judge advocate and reference for trial), Article 56 (maximum punishments), Article 60 (post-trial action), RCM 306 (character of accused during initial disposition of an offense), and the Victim and Witness Assistance Program.
- Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC): This is a multi-disciplinary course for Legalman, USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, SAPR VAs, Domestic Violence VAs, and SARCs who comprise Navy's Special Victim Capability, as well as Navy first tour judge advocates assigned to RLSOs. The course will cover a full spectrum of issues to improve and enhance victim care, victim support, prosecution support. It will also provide for a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual assault offenses. The focus of the training will be to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of these crimes, working with victims, and collaboration of effort within the military justice system.

Every year, the defense community offers a standard training rotation focusing on defending sexual assault cases to all defense counsel (DC) at the Defense Service Offices (DSOs). There are four sections in this rotation: Defense Counsel Orientation (DCO), Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC), DCAP Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and Trial Advocacy Programs.

- DCO is a required weeklong training for new defense counsel at the DSO. During this training, counsel receive a primer and introduction on defending sexual assault cases (Sexual Assault Cases 101) as well as various other topics related to client representation.
- DSAC is a weeklong intermediate to advanced level course. The course is put on by and located at the Center for American and International Law (CAIL). CAIL brings in for the training civilian and military practitioners and experts in the field to teach substantive classes relevant to sexual assault cases. Moreover, the instructors also

conduct some trial advocacy training specific to sexual assault cases.

- DCAP MTT's. Every six months, the DCAP MTT (composed of 2 trainers) visits each DSO headquarters and major detachment to provide weeklong training geared towards defending sexual assault cases. At the MTTs, DCAP teaches substantive issues, conducts advocacy training and does an extensive review and assessment of ongoing sexual assault cases.

In addition to the above, DCAP established a defense community SharePoint page where all defense counsel can access instant and up-to-date information as well as post questions to the field. Counsel can also use SharePoint to obtain: (1) a defending sexual assault trial kit which includes relevant documents and pleadings on sexual assault cases, and (2) the Defense Counsel Deskbook which includes standard checklists, proof charts and other items to assist in preparation.

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial -witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Ensuring those involved in special victim investigations have received or are receiving the appropriate training is the responsibility of the RLSOs. TCAP conducts annual TMTTs to inspect and ensure training requirements are being met. NLSC IG conducts an inspection, as part of its Article 6 inspections, to ensure training requirements are being met. All STCs and core prosecutors are required to receive training in trauma-informed investigations and prosecutions, including how to conduct trauma-informed interviews.

Navy prosecutors attend the NCIS AASAITP a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations, a week prosecuting special victims cases at NJS, and receive training from TCAP through the TMTTs and online webinars. This training focuses on the requirements of DoD Instruction 5505.19. Prosecution training is evaluated annually by the NJS Board of Advisors, military justice litigation training working group, and TCAP.

In addition to meeting primary training requirements, Navy VLCs participate in routine program-wide training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted online and has included topics ranging from DNA collection and the Physical Evaluation Board System, to key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by the 2014 and 2015 National Defense Authorization Acts and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial. The Navy VLC Program also operates a comprehensive Sharepoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development and promulgation of "best practices", and storage of victim-support resources.

To meet the fleet requirement to develop qualified practitioners of special victim's cases,

NJS will continue to train USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, special victims' counsel (SVC)/VLC, and victim witness assistance program (VWAP) personnel on a variety of SAPR issues. Specifically, NJS provides specialized SAPR training at the Basic Lawyer Course, the mid-level and advanced level SJA courses, the SVCC, and other trial advocacy courses (basic-advanced).

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

Navy requires that an official form Navy Personnel (NAVPERS) 1070/887, Sex Offense Accountability Record, be submitted and filed in the Service member's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) where it will remain for the duration of his or her career under Field Code 91. Once the OMPF is updated, the record is available for commanders to review online through automated record access via the Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS). Periodic review of submitted NAVPERS 1070/887 are conducted to ensure compliance with the requirements to submit and review these records. Commanders are required to conduct a mandatory review of each Service member's personnel record for notation of those sex-related offenses for all newly reporting personnel within 30 days. The review serves to alert commanders of members in their commands who have received a court-martial conviction or NJP for these offenses.

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

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

All Navy prosecutors receive training on the military rules of evidence (MRE) applicable to special victims crimes, including MRE 514. TCAP provides training at NCIS's AASAITP where Special Agents are trained about MRE 514. At the Sexual Assault for the SJA course, judge advocates receive instruction regarding their obligation to train commander's on compliance with MRE 514.

Navy VLC work in close cooperation with Navy SARC and SAPR VA on all aspects of victim support, to include training and understanding of the nature and scope of the victim advocate-victim privilege. VLC routinely discuss the parameters and impact of the privilege while working specific cases with SARCs and SAPR VA.

Senior officers are provided a 3-hour block of instruction on SAPR. During these sessions, participants discuss, among other things, MRE 514 and the commander's responsibility to both enable and facilitate confidentiality between victim's advocates and victims. OJAG published a trifold pamphlet entitled, "A Commander's Quick Reference: MRE 514, Retaliation, Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority, and Case Reporting", to assist judge advocates deliver this training to commanders. This trifold meets the Navy's requirement to train all new COs, XO's, and SELs on MRE 514 within 30 days of them assuming their command positions.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

N/A

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

All DSO DCs within Navy are required to attend DCO, DSAC and the semi-annual DCAP MTTs. The DSO requires that all DCs establish and routinely access their SharePoint account to ensure that they receive relevant and up-to-date information. The DSOs implemented the use of standard documents and counsel checklist to use for case preparation. In response to the Response Systems Panel's (RSP's) recommendation to provide the defense with independent investigators, OJAG approved the hiring of eight civilian Defense Litigation Support Specialists to assist DC throughout all investigative stages. Additionally, it is a DSO priority to detail MJLQ or similarly qualified counsel to all Senior Defense Counsel (SDC) or OIC positions.

OJAG Code 20, working as The JAG's representative on the Joint Service Committee (JSC) on Military Justice, diligently protected the accused's due process rights. For example, the creation of RCM 404A, implemented by Executive Order 13696, provides pre-Article 32 disclosures to the accused in order to facilitate reasonable participation in the new Article 32 Preliminary Hearing process.

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

Continued Judge Advocate support in the implementation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) Team, in all FCAs is vital to holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Early collaboration entails a multidisciplinary review of active cases at the STC and Supervisory Special Agent level and allows NCIS, the RLSO, and the SARC to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecutions, and victim care issues as they arise. Furthermore, the ASAP multidisciplinary model promotes early cooperation among stakeholders to improve quality of outcomes.

FY16 annual training efforts include the coordination and development of Targeted Mobile Training Teams, site visits providing flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live and interactive web-based training sponsored by TCAP and conducted by SMEs; web-based recordings of previous training sessions that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; and regionally-developed training plans, STC coordinated weekly or bi-weekly training, coordinated with TCAP and shared online.

Navy will continue to train:

- Commanders and senior leadership on SAPR at the SOC
- Lawyers from new accessions to senior USN, USMC, and USCG judge advocates on the technical legal requirements of SAPR law and policy
- Prosecutors and defense counsel on effective strategies for prosecuting and defending sexual assault causes
- USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, SVC/VLC, and VWAP personnel on SAPR issues

Navy will continue to:

- Ensure NCIS investigates all allegations of sexual assault, to include both penetration and contact offenses.
- Monitor the timeliness of investigations within Navy as a measure of effectiveness in combating sexual assaults in the military.
- Use judge advocates as Article 32 Preliminary Hearing Officers to enhance competence in the preliminary hearings of sexual assaults.
- Coordinate with VLC to ensure victims are aware of their rights and benefits through ongoing training.
- Emphasize the importance of SARCs collaborating and coordinating with MCIOs as a part of continued efforts to promote prevention and awareness through trainings and events. SARCs' communication with command leadership will convey messaging of a command climate where offenders will be held appropriately accountable while also ensuring that victims receive the full range of support and advocacy available under the SAPR Program.

4. LOE 4 Advocacy/Victim Assistance The objective of advocacy/victim

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate:

foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

Navy is committed to increasing victim confidence in reporting incidents, recognizing that increased reporting of sexual assault is critical to the prevention of and response to this universally underreported crime. The following efforts were made in the last year to

achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate:

- The SAPR Resource Guide was released. This document serves as a quick-reference desk guide for SARCs and SAPR VAs, providing easy access to critical program information and enhancing the knowledge of their role as a member of the SAPR team to improve overall delivery of victim support and care services.
- The SAPR Drill Instruction was released. Navy SAPR Personnel are now required to participate in installation SAPR drills twice a year, in June and December. These drills test installation SAPR response and capabilities by identifying and improving on any gaps in victim services. Drills and the improved processes that result ensure that the highest standard of advocacy and assistance is provided to victims.
- Establishment of full-time SAPR VAs ensures that consistent, complete care is provided to victims of sexual assault, particularly in ensuring continuity of care when a UVA is unavailable
- Sexual Assault CMG meetings are now conducted every month at the installation level to address any gaps in victim care and response. These meetings ensure that consistent, high quality, and effective support is delivered to victims.
- The Chaplain Corps (CHC) is receiving SAPR training to better support internal healing and successful of victims back into their command. CHC services are available regardless of victim religions affiliation or beliefs, and provide a safe place to talk without fear or judgment (Chaplain counseling is protected by confidentiality).
- Audits of the Safe Helpline contact information are being conducted monthly to ensure accuracy and accessibility, and SARCs are required to immediately notify HQ of any changes to the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response contact information.

Across Navy installations, the SAPR program has been marketed in a variety of means including PSAs, POD/POW, social media and other means to raise awareness and encourage victim reporting.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions.

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

Completion of DoD Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) requirements is required before an individual can begin working in the capacity of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. Navy utilizes the process as the established method for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions (SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs).

The D-SAACP process ensures that all SARCs, DRCS, SAPR VAs and UVAs meet both ethical and professional standards through verification of completion of training requirements, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. This includes screening for the position (both an interview and

background check verification) and an initial 40-hour face-to-face training course that addresses key areas of victim advocacy with an interactive, skill-based approach. Training certificates and completed D-SAACP (DD Form 2950) packets must be submitted to National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) for credentialing. Additional screening processes that include panel and/or standardized interviews, questionnaires, and Facebook checks, have been implemented in different regions throughout the Navy. As part of the D-SAACP certification process all SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs must also agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics for victim engagement and advocacy.

Navy closely monitor the status of applications through weekly status report from DoD SAPRO which is disseminated to the Lead SARCs for review and validation. Upon approval by CNIC HQ SAPR, SARCs are granted Defense Sexual Assault Incident database (DSAID) access for case management.

In an effort to standardize continuing education and consistency with D-SAACP standards, CNIC HQ SAPR reviews and approves all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs. CNIC-approved refresher training is offered by SARCS regularly throughout the year to ensure DRC, SAPR VA and UVA skill proficiency. In addition to training offered locally by SARCS, monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher training, on a variety of topics, including ethics, is provided to SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs and UVAs via webinar and in-person annual SARC training.

Renewal of D-SAACP certification is required every 2 years, including 32 continuing education units (CEUs). Continuing education training emphasizes compassionate and trauma-informed care for victims of sexual violence, and consists of both webinars and face-to face sessions. This training provides a means to promulgate policy updates, strengthens advocacy skills, and a forum for support of certified members. Failure to meet certification requirements will result in suspension of DSAID access and the ability to provide victim advocacy and assistance to victims.

A D-SAACP certification may be suspended or revoked at any time due to inappropriate behavior or conduct. Suspension or revocation of D-SAACP certification requires a written request for revocation is sent by CNIC HQ SAPR to the NOVA and the DOD SAPRO. This request must include name, D-SAACP identification number, effective date of the suspension or revocation of certification, and the grounds for the suspension or revocation. Grounds for a suspension or revocation can include failure to meet recertification requirements, specific misconduct, an ethical violation, substandard performance, professional or personal impairment, or a loss of faith and confidence in the SARC or SAPR VA to perform assigned duties.

Promising process improvements being implemented regionally include the following:

- Naval Station Great Lakes offers refresher trainings twice a month, and encourages UVAs to attend in-person so the SARC may observe interactions during training. SARCs track CEU hours of each UVA in their area of responsibility ensuring that advocates meet the credentialing guidelines.
- Region Southwest SARCs provides in-depth, standardized interviews and

background checks prior to the commencement of initial victim advocate training. An additional Facebook check has also been implemented to ensure that there is no content displayed on a public site that would have negative implications on the SAPR program. In addition to the screening process for new victim advocates, SARCs screen and interview newly transferred SAPR UVAs to verify they are in compliance. The gaining SARC also contacts the transferring SARC for confirmation of certification.

- Naval District Washington has a rigorous SAPR screening process where all interested SAPR VAs must submit a written questionnaire and participate in a panel interview prior to attending initial SAPR VA training.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing their duties.

The certification process for SARCs and SAPR VAs (also used for Navy DRCs and UVAs) requires completion of D-SAACP initial certification requirements. CNIC HQ SAPR receives a weekly status report from DOD SAPRO with status updates for all D-SAACP applications and certifications. Navy personnel cannot begin working in their capacity as victim advocates until approved by DOD SAPRO. CNIC HQ SAPR also monitors recertification requirements which must be met in order to continue working as SAPR VA.

Navy victim advocate roles are further managed as follows:

- SARCs are granted DSAID access once approved by CNIC HQ SAPR and DOD SAPRO. DSAID access is interrupted if D-SAACP recertification requirements are not met, or if their favorable national agency check (NAC) is revoked.
- SAPR VAs, DRCs and UVAs may only be entered into DSAID to maintain a caseload once approved by CNIC HQ SAPR and DOD SAPRO. The ability to maintain a DSAID caseload is interrupted if D-SAACP recertification requirements are not met. All credentialed UVAs must have a designation letter to perform the duties of a SAPR VA.
- For all SARC, DRC, SAPR VAs and UVAs, the appropriate chain of command must advise CNIC HQ SAPR if a favorable NAC or D-SAACP certification is revoked.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

CNIC HQ SAPR provides a variety of training opportunities beyond certification requirements for SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to gain more knowledge and experience in working with victims of sexual assault. These opportunities further enhance their skills and enable certification renewal at a higher level. Upcoming trainings are included in both email notifications and the bi-monthly SAPR newsletter that is distributed to the field and posted on the shared internal SAPR website. CNIC HQ SAPR develops and conducts webinars and training sessions that are held at

different times to allow all Regions across the Navy to participate.

The ability to renew certifications at a higher level is dependent in part on the number of cases in a given location. For smaller caseload areas, it is more difficult to certify at higher levels. Regional promising practices to address this challenge include the following:

- Region Northwest shortened their watchbill from 7 days to 3 - 4 days, in an effort to allow more UVAs the opportunity to take the 24/7 duty telephone and earn hours necessary to renew their certification at a higher level. In addition, SARCs publicly recognize recertification at a higher level at UVA meetings, training, appreciation events, and newsletters.
- Region Southwest SARCs encourage DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to voluntarily work at the local rape crisis center to receive additional training which will enhance their knowledge in advocacy services. SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs are continuously encouraged to certify at a higher level to ensure utmost quality of advocacy is provided. They are instructed on the benefit of renewing at a higher level and how it benefits the SAPR services offered at the installation.

4.5 Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

UVA attendance at continuing education training opportunities is often challenged due to primary military responsibilities that may require UVAs to be absent or unavailable. Attendance challenges include:

- Deployment and high tempo working environments that impact the timely acquisition of recertification hours.
- Some remote installations have issues accessing online resources due to low bandwidth on the internet.
- Conference attendance and travel restrictions, as well as operational issues, can make it difficult to ensure that SAPR personnel receive the most updated information from the most relevant experts in the field at national, or even local, professional development seminars in the sexual violence field.

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

CNIC HQ SAPR works closely with SARCs from each Region on an ongoing basis to ensure that the DoD Safe Helpline has accurate and updated contact information. The following requirements and procedures are in place to ensure information is correct:

- SARCs must provide immediate notification via their Regional SARC (RSARC) of any changes to telephone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response, which includes the 24/7 response numbers, Civilian SAPR VA or

SARC numbers, and SARC or nearest installation SARC numbers for each installation.

- CNIC HQ SAPR reconciles the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit by following up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder (i.e., chaplains, SARCs, military police, and healthcare personnel) contact information to ensure accuracy.
- Command assessments evaluate DoD Safe Helpline postings for correctness, and some installations and Regional SARCs complete random monthly validation of SAPR telephone numbers/information to ensure accuracy and timely response.
- The LiveSafe Smartphone Application will enable hot links to DoD Safe Helpline, providing new pathways to helpline use.
- Any findings with the 24/7 response system that require corrective action are addressed immediately and results are typically provided within four hours.
- Quarterly three-tiered response reviews of regional information are performed by CNIC HQ SAPR, and updates provided as necessary.
- Monthly random spot checks are performed by CNIC HQ SAPR at 10% of naval installations (approximately eight installations) to ensure that telephone numbers are accurate, proper voice recordings are in place, and that telephones are in good working condition. Monthly spot checks also test the response time to ensure that calls are returned within 60 minutes.
- Per CNICINST 1752.2A, Monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Validation Procedures, Regional Operation Centers (ROCs) conduct 100% monthly validation calls that confirm both the accuracy of the listed 24/7 response numbers and ensure that response is taking place within the required timeframes.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all service members.

SAPR resources are publicized at Navy commands and installations through posters, Plans of the Week/ Month, brochures, electronic media, and events throughout the year. To ensure that victims have access to the DoD Safe Helpline, Navy commands post the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline throughout command spaces, on TV Monitors, flyers, command websites, and in the POD/POW. Commands must include a minimum of three means of contacting a local SAPR VA on command websites.

The following are examples of SAPR resource publicity:

- The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR information to victims, bystanders, friends and family, and commands. The webpage also provides victims with an understanding of the program's crisis response services, including the different reporting options; bystanders with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and commanders with their requirements and responsibilities are to create a climate of prevention and information on an appropriate response. The webpage also provides information on the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Overseas, local Armed Forces Network radio and television are used to broadcast

SAPR commercials and discussions with commanders, Command Master Chiefs (CMCs), and SARCs wherein SAPR numbers are advertised.

- Laminated, wallet-sized cards are disseminated to provide individuals quick reference to contact information for local SAPR resource and the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Sponsor parents of USNA midshipman are briefed by SAPR staff regarding available resources, with contact information highlighted.
- Key SAPR personnel and available resources are highlighted during GMT, Indoctrinations and SAPR stand-downs.

CNIC HQ SAPR developed various marketing materials in order to publicize available SAPR resources. During the 2015 SAAPM, the CNIC HQ SAPR marketing team developed brochures, posters, and able tents distributed to installations across the Navy.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with the Regions to identify Navy representatives to travel to the DoD Survivor Summit to speak directly to the Director, DOD SAPRO ensuring victim input in the development of SAPR policy and programs. CNIC HQ SAPR continually reinforces that SARCs are to disseminate the DoD Survivor Experience Survey (SES) to victims, facilitating victims' input in the development of DoD-wide SAPR policy. Regions solicit both male and female victim input in the development of their SAPR policies through focus groups, command surveys, and input directly to SAPR personnel. The Navy VLC program also represents both male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services.

Promising Regional practices to institutionalize Sailor input across genders include the following:

- In Region Hawaii, separate male and female focus groups meet without rank involvement. These sessions provide a forum for open, honest communication on feelings, thoughts, attitudes, and perceptions of a healthy versus unhealthy sexual relationships, and the differences between male and female thought processes.
- Region Northwest encourages open and authentic communication from male and female service members of all ranks and emphasizes the importance of all voices and gender neutrality. Training and gender inclusion feedback is gathered through post-session evaluations, bi-monthly Sailor surveys, and discussions with leadership, and is used to tailor future training sessions to meet Sailors needs and adapt to the specific needs of each command.
- Region Southeast obtain Sailor feedback from command-generated SAPR surveys, input from the SAPR Team members, and recommendations from "No Ranks Real Talk: Let's Talk About Sex" discussions held monthly at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual

assault.

Training of SAPR personnel and unit briefings are primary forums to improve response to male victims. Training sessions highlight that both men and women can be victims of sexual assault. Additional emphasis during training is placed on hazing, including the damage it causes and the direct correlation of hazing to sexual assaults. SARCs utilize gender inclusive scenarios and topics specifically related to male victims (such as unique barrier to reporting) as part of both initial and refresher victim advocate training. SARCs also recruit and qualify a cadre of UVAs that includes appropriate representation of the service member populations to ensure all victims have access to a UVA that fits their gender preference.

Navy includes information about the sexual victimization of males in published materials to raise awareness of male sexual assault and the Navy's efforts to prevent and respond to it. For victims, the Navy VLC program represents male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services. Additionally, SAAPM materials serve as a platform to open a dialogue about male victims of sexual assault.

Data from reported incidents of sexual assaults, response to male victims, focus groups, survey results will be the primary means of monitoring the effectiveness of initiatives implemented to improve reporting of sexual assault by male victims.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

CNIC HQ SAPR ensures that SARCs are providing SAPR services that are recovery oriented for sexual assault victims. Although Regions have not identified facilitation of training accommodations as a problem, the SARC or SAPR VA are qualified and available to provide SAPR training individually. SARCs communicate alternate options available to victims to meet SAPR training requirements while maintaining confidentiality.

Any questions or concerns from the command, which is responsible for meeting SAPR training requirements, will be addressed by the SARC while maintaining confidentiality. On a case-by-case basis, sexual assault victims may be permitted to accomplish mandatory SAPR training in alternate settings through SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, VLCs, or other means as determined by the command and victim.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Navy's goal is to promote improved victim care services for all personnel, including joint environments, joint bases, and the RC.

- For joint installations and commands,
 - SARCs integrate other Service SAPR VAs on the installation watchbill where appropriate, offer joint refresher training, and incorporate joint environment issues into their SAPR trainings. SARCs also participate in the coordination of MOUs/MOAs between Services to ensure continuity of care for all victims, and work collaboratively with other Service SARCs to streamline victim response and support procedures within joint environments.
 - Navy VLC provide support to sexual assault victims regardless of whether they are stationed on joint bases or in joint environments. Service victims' counsel programs, whether referred to as SVC (USA, USAF, USCG) or VLC (USN and USMC), routinely cooperate to ensure victims establish communications with the appropriate Service SVC/VLC provider. The Navy VLC Program extended VLC eligibility to all RC sexual assault victims regardless of the existence of a military nexus.
 - Navy Medicine works closely with the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to ensure quality healthcare is available at all joint bases and joint medical locations. Individual command services are available to all branches of the military and DoD beneficiaries.
- RC personnel who are not on active duty status have access to immediate Navy victim support and are directed to civilian resources for continuation of support. If a service member victim desires to be seen in the civilian sector, MOUs are in place to accommodate their request. SARCs also offer SAPR trainings on RC drill weekends, incorporating specific RC issues into their training. SARCs also engage with Reserve forces leadership to share their extensive civilian resource directory with each Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC), facilitating improved response services for victims and supporting advocates during the crisis intervention process. In some locations, NOSCs established their own SAPR response line along with a SAPR watchbill dedicated to Reservists. RC commands located near or on Navy or other Service installations are incorporated in the local SAPR VA watchbill.

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

Navy implementation of the expedited transfer option is considered efficient and effective. Expedited transfer requests are available to Navy service members who file unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The SARC, DRC, SAPR VA or UVA provides detailed information about expedited victim transfers to service members upon initial

contact when the decision to make an restricted or unrestricted report is made.

All expedited transfer request packages are forwarded to Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) (PERS-833) for processing and/or a retention period of 3 years, regardless of action(s) taken on behalf of the victim. Upon receipt by PERS-833, packages are reviewed to ensure the chain of command:

- Processes the expedited transfer package within 72 hours of receipt of a victim's request.
- Determines if the report is credible (i.e., reasonable grounds exist to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault occurred, based on the advice of the supporting judge advocate and the available evidence) and either approve or disapprove the request per MILPERSMAN 1300-1200. This includes appropriate chain of command actions by a flag officer or Senior Executive Service personnel for a request disapproved by the victim's commander.
- Ensures the victim is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseeable impacts of an expedited transfer on his or her career, the potential impact of the transfer or reassignment on the investigation and potential litigation or initiation of other adverse action against the alleged offender, or any other possible consequences of granting the request.

Expedited transfers are also tracked by the SARC and Sexual Assault CMG meetings as well as in the SAIRO and First Flag Reports to ensure that victims receive full care and support and processing is in compliance with established Navy policy.

For RC personnel, transfer or reassignment may include:

- Provisions for performance of inactive duty training (IDT) on different weekends or dates than the alleged offender or with a different unit in the home drilling location in order to ensure undue burden of a transfer is not placed on the Service member and his or her family; or
- A temporary or permanent transfer of either the victim or alleged offender from the assigned unit or command.
- The Reserve Unit CO must endorse and forward service member's written expedited transfer request to the Reserve Command Commander and processed per MILPERSMAN 1300-1200.

For USNA personnel, expedited transfer entails a change in company assignment. In addition to issuance of a MPO, if the victim and subject are assigned to the same company, the victim is given the choice as to whether he/she would like a change of company or if the subject should be moved out. The change is made within 48 hours of a written request. The Commandant's legal advisor and Deputy Commandant also review class schedules, sports teams, and extracurricular activities of victims and alleged offenders to ensure MPOs can be enforced and physical locations of victim and alleged offender are de-conflicted.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested: 7
- The number approved as the victim requested: 7
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 0
- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 7
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 7

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested: 239
- The number approved as the victim requested: 236
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 3, not credible reports of sexual assault
- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 236
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.

All regional commands are fully stocked with a sufficient number of kits, and no issues have been identified by SARCs or any other source pertaining to a lack of SAMFE kits or access to laboratory testing resources. Monthly SAMFE drills are completed at each installation to assess competency of healthcare providers and compliance with program requirements. Results of the drills are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED on a monthly basis.

4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous Reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.

Compliance with national Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards ensures the Navy corrections system provides a safe, humane, and secure environment free from threat of sexual abuse for all prisoners in custody by maintaining a program of prevention, detection, response, investigation, and tracking of all incidents of alleged sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The DoD provided clarifying guidance that set a baseline for Service PREA programs on 2 March 2015. Audits are to be conducted by nationally certified PREA auditors using an instrument developed by the PREA Resource Center in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Audits are be conducted by nationally certified PREA auditors using an instrument developed by the PREA Resource Center in conjunction with the DOJ. U.S. confinement facilities, including military, covered under the PREA standards must be audited at least every 3 years and meet the national standards to be considered compliant, with one-third of each facility-type operated by an agency, or private organization on behalf of an agency, audited each year. During FY15, three of five Navy Personnel Command brigs achieved compliance to DOJ national standards of the PREA. On 16 March 2015, Naval Consolidated Brigs (NAVCONBRIGs) Miramar received a compliance rating of 100%. NAVCONBRIG Charleston and NAVCONBRIG Miramar Detachment Pearl Harbor followed thereafter with audits on 19 March 2015 and 24 March 2015, respectively; both facilities also received 100% compliance scores.

A challenge within Navy Corrections is potential redundant command reporting. NAVCONBRIGs are naval commands, comprised of multi-Service staff and prisoners. When sexual assault reports are made, NAVCONBRIG command-appointed and trained SAPR program representatives contact the Regional SARC and the local Service administrative command SAPR network representative, if applicable,.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

Navy continues to underscore the importance of fostering a safe command climate and environment that provides immediate, compassionate and effective response to all victims of sexual assault with the belief that victims who feel fully confident in command and leadership support are more likely to follow through with investigations and participate in the military justice process. Adherence and execution of SAPR Program policy and guidance ensure SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, chaplains, VLC and other first responders deliver consistent and effective victim support and response. Navy continually evaluates staffing ratios across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocation of a professional cadre of certified SARCs and SAPR VAs, while CNIC HQ SAPR evaluates SAPR workload Navy-wide.

Navy reviews training content and approves refresher training provided by SARCs to SAPR VAs. CNIC works with Regional SARCs (RSARCs) to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are completing the required training and credentialing requirements to ensure continuity of services and a superior level of excellence. Continued efforts will ensure cultural and gender inclusiveness in the cadre of SAPR Vas across Navy.

Navy recognizes the damage and challenges of retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault who come forward. Through training and awareness, command-level engagement, analysis of survey data, and ensuring appropriate disciplinary action for those who commit retaliation, Navy will continue efforts to better understand the problem of retaliation. Additionally, Navy will continue to collaborate with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other Services to create a retaliation strategy that supports victims who report retaliation.

Moving into FY16, Navy will continue to develop, maintain, and further strengthen relationships and partnerships with key stakeholder organizations in both the military and civilian jurisdictions. In order to assess the efficacy of our SAPR response, Regional SAPR personnel continue to oversee implementation of installation requirements for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings and SAPR drill procedures to enhance the installation response capability and to ensure victims have access to SAPR services. Navy will focus on the following actions in FY16:

- The CHC, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, will provide “Survivors of Sexual Violence Resiliency Retreats” through Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) programs. These retreats allow victims to reestablish confidence in themselves and restore wholeness in relationships. Additionally, it will assist victims, who are at a much greater risk of additional assaults, to reduce the chances of being re-victimized by sexual predators.
- BUMED is creating SAPR First Responder training to educate all Navy medical treatment facility (MTF) personnel on quick response and care to victims of sexual assault. BUMED installations are also working with their local SARCs to provide ongoing SAPR VA training, so the SAPR VAs are accustomed to emergency room (ER) and that ER staff are properly trained.
- US Fleet Forces (USFF) workshops will be conducted focusing on development of long range personnel training plans that are integrated with other critical command planning efforts (e.g., deployment training, maintenance planning, major milestone planning).
- The Navy Reserve is streamlining prevention and response throughout the RC. The primary challenge facing the RC is personnel who live significant distances from their commands. Many of these Sailors live in remote areas with limited resources available, adding another layer of difficulty in supporting victims who may not have immediate access to a SARC, SAPR VA, SARC, or VLC. Additionally, the availability of support when Reservists are not in a “duty status” continues to be a challenge. Improving overall understanding of eligibility for SAPR services and support when RC personnel travel immediately before or after “duty status” is being pursued.

**5. LOE Assessment
standardize, meas**

meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every

Navy recognizes that feedback mechanisms are critical to measurement and evaluation of the SAPR program, and ultimately eliminating sexual assault. Collaboration with DoD SAPRO and the other Services provides alignment and standardization on DoD-wide SAPR survey efforts, supplemented by Navy with additional surveys and focus groups. Navy draws on data from these surveys and focus groups, along with sexual assault

reports and other available data, to evaluate the SAPR program and inform strategy and policies.

During FY15, Navy drove the following actions to incorporate meaningful and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation in the SAPR program:

- Use of monthly Sexual Assault CMGs meetings as a means of evaluating the SAPR program. The Sexual Assault CMGs meetings provide an avenue for leaders to assess the quality of care and support being provided to sexual assault victims and a forum to review the effectiveness of resources being provided in each case.
- FFSC administration of quarterly and annual anonymous surveys, provided to FFSC clients to provide feedback on the SAPR services they received.
- FFSC Certification Reviews and CNIC IG directed reviews were conducted at installations in an effort to gauge the effective delivery of SAPR services and compliance with policy at all Navy installations.

The Navy VLC Program maintains SAPR program metrics in an internal weekly report. In addition to routine and personal management of individual VLC, this weekly data assists program leadership in evaluating caseload levels and specific counsel performance. Additionally, victims are asked to fill out a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC support, including a request for suggestions to improve the VLC program. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. VLC also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD SES.

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

Navy oversight of SAPR program effectiveness involves the entire chain of command, from the CNO to individual command leadership. Notable oversight activities include the following:

- Senior Navy leadership is directly engaged in SAPR programs to provide oversight, guidance, and review. The SAPR Director regularly meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives and also provides a regular update to a panel of three-star admirals. All Navy four-star admirals, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR cross-functional team (CFT) meets monthly with representatives from key stakeholder organizations to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the USFF TF and Pacific Fleet's ESC meetings. Senior Navy leadership has regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where they hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives.
- The Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) is required to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR programs, on all on-site command inspections and area visits, including biennial self-assessments. These

inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Naval Inspectors are also available on an as-needed basis should concerns or complaints arise related to SAPR program efforts.

- The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members. Periodic command inspections and area visits include an assessment of command SAPR program management with findings and required corrective actions provided to the commander. Items reviewed/verified during this process include:
 - Access to the most up-to-date Instructions, NAVADMINS, training information
 - Training completion certificates and appointment letters for the SAPR PMs, SAPR POC, and UVAs.
 - Commander receipt of the Command Toolkit Brief from the SARC
 - Command SAPR training information
 - Dissemination of SAPR information (Safe Helpline, first responder contact information, available resources, etc.) throughout the command
 - SAPR information incorporated into Command Indoctrination training
 - POD/POW SAPR information
 - Watchstander/Duty Officers training and response protocols for sexual assault reporting
 - Command actions to establish an environment free of sexual assaults and sexual harassment
 - Support/Integration across commands programs (Command Indoctrination, NADAP, EO, FAP)
 - Command emphasis on prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment
 - Identification of best/promising practices
 - Inclusion of SAPR questions in command climate surveys

Beyond leadership oversight activities, personnel surveys continue to be an important source of information for understanding and improving SAPR program effectiveness.

In 2015, Navy survey efforts included:

- Survivor Experience Survey (SES) – Launched in June 2014, the SES is administered specifically to military sexual assault victims who filed either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Initial results from the survey are based on the 22 Navy responses received to date. As victim survey responses are collected, they will provide feedback on processes from the victim's perspective in areas such as support services, command actions, and peer responses. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.
- Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) – The MIJES is an anonymous, voluntary, ongoing survey designed to assess the service use and satisfaction of sexual assault victims who completed investigation with the

investigation and military justice processes. Active duty military members who made a formal report of sexual assault (restricted or unrestricted) and who have a completed investigation since October 2013 are eligible to participate in the survey.

- “A” School Exit Surveys – Survey data indicates Sailors in “A” School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. These results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local commanders, and underscore Navy’s commitment to combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of Navy “A” School graduates.
- USNA Midshipmen Critiques – Critiques are used after every training session to evaluate relevancy, currency, and effectiveness of guest speakers, presentations, and curriculum. USNA Professional Competency Assessments (PCAs) asked SAPR-related questions and scenarios APY 13-14 (FY14) and became a recognizable performance measure, a process repeated in APY 14-15 (FY15). The SAPR section of the PCA had the highest number of correct responses – well over 90% in each class – of all tested areas. In July 2015, the newly inducted class of 2019 participated in an anonymous survey that measured their opinions in areas such as rape myths and bystander intervention, and survey results will be used to measure the effectiveness of training for the class over time.
- DEOCS –Navy DEOCS 4.0, introduced in January 2014, includes new and revised SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include revision to the sexual assault training module at Command Leadership School (now NLEC), creation of Navy-wide bystander intervention skills training, and additional training and processes to address perceived barriers to reporting.

These surveys provide leadership with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective bystander intervention methods. Navy uses this information continuously to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and then refine activities or training.

In addition to surveys, Navy conducts data calls, routine inspections, and periodic self-assessments and participates in ongoing ESCs and meetings to assess SAPR program effectiveness. Required reports (e.g., SITREPs, SAIRO, First Flag Officer Reports, SADR, SOAR) are monitored for additional data and trends.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs utilize the most current civilian research and data in victimization and crime prevention fields as well as key input from SMEs to educate leadership and civilians on pertinent aspects of prevention. Typical resources include statistics from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), Rape Abuse Incest National Network (RAINN), and National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC).

BUMED provides regional commanders and other Navy leadership perspective on where Navy Medicine stands in comparison to civilian medical services regarding SAPR program support and effectiveness.

Navy monitors relevant civilian research and seeks collaboration among civilian counterparts for information sharing and promising practices. In FY15, the Association of American Universities released results of a survey to colleges on sexual assault on campus (including approximately 150,000 students from 27 universities), a first of its kind national survey that somewhat mirrors the gender relations survey given every other year to USNA Midshipmen. The survey provided insights on prevalence, barriers to reporting, and high risk demographic information.

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

DSAID data is utilized by Navy to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives. To ensure data integrity, metrics and details pertaining to reported sexual assaults (i.e., demographics, type of incident, case specifics) are continually collected, tracked and analyzed across the fleet. Navy conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of Navy-wide data.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with Regional SARCs as well as installation SARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID, and works to assist Regions in achieving a 0% error rate with their cases. SARCs utilize a DSAID checklist to ensure all the information required is included in the data entry process. Regional SARCs review DSAID cases on an ongoing basis, ensuring the CNIC/DoD checklist is met. SARCs also work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other Sexual Assault CMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. The impact of this collaborative effort is that information entered into DSAID is accurate, and the responsibility for maintaining this is shared amongst key players.

Regional SARCs receive monthly DSAID Quality Assurance (QA) reports from CNIC HQ SAPR, and ensure that gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs. Additionally, Regional SARC review of data integrity and approval is required to close or transfer all installation DSAID cases. CNIC HQ SAPR continuously provides updated policy and guidance from DoD to the Regions throughout the year, and

responds to SARC programmatic and technical questions in a timely fashion.

Judge Advocates from OJAG's Criminal Law Division are responsible for data input in the DSAID Legal Officer module including dispositions of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. These Legal Officers coordinate with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis. The primary sources of information that DSAID Legal Officers use to obtain disposition data, including case tracking and adjudication, are Sexual Assault Disposition Reports (SADRs). After the disposition is completed for each allegation of sexual assault, the Commanding Officer of the Subject (or the Victim in the case of an unknown/foreign/ civilian subject) is required to submit a SADR. The SADR contains the case disposition data, including whether the case was preferred to court-martial, resolved at NJP or administrative separation, or disposed of in another way that did not include punitive or administrative measures. The information on the SADRs is entered into DSAID by Legal Officers. Occasionally, if more information is required than that which is included on the SADR, Legal Officers will reach out to the command, NCIS, CNIC, or the specific RLSO to obtain further case information.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

Navy performs multiple activities for data collection and research, including the surveys discussed in 5.2 above. Research and data collection activities include DSAID, FFSMIS, Centralized Scheduling and Management (CS&M), DEMOB, and the CNRNW 21st Century Sailor Database. Additional data collection efforts include the following:

- CNIC HQ SAPR collects and analyzes DSAID case data on a monthly basis, along with monitoring the integrity of the data as discussed above. Regional SARCs also collect and analyze sexual assault data on a monthly basis, monitoring to incident reporting, location, and type of assault to report to regional commanders and installation commanders.
- Regions use data collected through DSAID, by SARCs, and survey results to analyze pertinent components of sexual assault including; assault location, gender, age, time of day/year and rank. Data is analyzed to extrapolate trends and share with commands during ESC meetings and with CNIC HQ SAPR.
- The Navy VLC Program captures data from each VLC on a weekly basis in a consistent format, which is then tabulated and provided to JAG leadership on a weekly basis. Data includes the number of new cases reported by each VLC; the type of report made by each new client, if known; the client's status with regard to the military (active duty or civilian dependent, for example); the type of offense(s) reported; the number of military justice meetings, hearings or proceedings attended by VLC; the number and type of meetings attended in other categories (such as investigative interviews); the number and type of motions filed, if any; the number of outreach briefs and how many individuals briefed; the number of remote cases for each VLC, to include conflict cases; as well as any case or operational highlights observed by each VLC.

5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of

military table of organization.

Nine of Navy's 75 SARCs are currently active duty Navy officers or enlisted Sailors. Assessment of the impact on the careers of such a small number of assigned (full-time) individuals who fill these billets at any given time will guide Navy's decision in providing a unique identifier. Great consideration is being given to basic requirements and implications that may be associated with this decision to include tour length, billet restrictions, access to this option by all who qualify, application procedures, subsequent assignments, promotion opportunities, etc. Medicine is also exploring the option to create an additional qualification designator for SAFE providers.

5.7 Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

Conducting SAPR review and assessment of joint environments is a long-term task with primary oversight by DoD and the joint Chiefs of Staff.

Joint bases synchronized SAPR efforts to include data sharing, joint training, and joint Sexual Assault CMG meetings. Some Regions are continuing initiatives with USMC, USA, USAF, and USCG to focus on fostering the relationships currently in place and to further create more specific policies to encourage cooperative relationships. SARCs also continue to work with all tenant commands to train SAPR team members and facilitate SAPR command training. Examples of specific joint efforts include:

- Navy Medicine is working with the DHA to ensure the same quality and standard of care is being provided through all Medical commands within the DoD. BUMED is creating a First Responder Training to keep in line with other services Medical training
- The Navy Reserve is coordinating with the other Services on Joint/Service installations, whether CONUS or forward deployed. This includes joint Memorandums of Understanding /Memorandums of Agreement (MOU/MOA) between Service commands to provide VAs support.
- Coordination and collaboration exists between USFF and CNIC to ensure SAPR program is established to meet the needs of each location, including Joint/Service locations. All USFF resources are made available to Joint Commands aligned to installations in the Atlantic AOR. In overseas locations, USFF directly supports CNIC in support to Joint Commands located in and around Rota, Spain; Sigonella, Italy; Souda Bay, Crete; Bahrain; and Djibouti.
- The Pacific Fleet is working to synchronize and standardize the SAPR program across the Joint Force by inviting joint service members to participate in Navy Resilient Workforce (RW) Summits. These summits comprise two days of training in "signature behaviors" that focus on the 99% of Sailors who are "doing it right."

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed

information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

In a collaborative effort between NETC and DON SAPRO, a survey is offered to Navy accession Sailors as they graduate from their initial skills training (“A” School). The survey collects data on attitudes and perceptions, command climate, and sexual assault circumstances of those Sailors. This effort provides a tool for commanders by establishing a metric that captures the incidence of sexual assault (whether reported or not) among student Sailors and collecting relevant information on their experiences and perceptions. This survey data will help Navy assess and refine local and Department-level sexual assault prevention strategies during initial military training.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career- holders who are participating in the forum.

Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) and Recruit Training Command (RTC) are Navy’s key stakeholders in the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). NSTC and RTC participate in periodic teleconferences and the annual in-person General/Flag Officer conference. CNRC and USMEPSCOM support CORBT efforts as SMEs when topics involving recruiting or pre-service processing are raised. While CORBT does not apply to USNA Midshipmen, collaboration with other Service academies on promising practices regarding prevention and response is ongoing.

As a result of CORBT collaboration, RTC reviewed our processes for screening Recruit Division Commanders to ensure we were properly excluding individuals with SAPR-related incidents in their records. We examined other service processes, compared and contrasted philosophical approaches to psychological screening and ensured our quality assurance practices adequately diminished risk of unwanted behavior during training.

DoD SAPR office participation with CORBT has allowed Navy to stay ahead of the evolving focus of DoD SAPR efforts. Specifically, FY16 SAPR focus is on bystander intervention and male-on-male SH/SA, both of which are featured in RTC’s new recruit SAPR video. Navy efforts in those areas were held up as best practices by the DoD SAPRO representative at the recent General/Flag Officer conference.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

Navy Medicine implemented training measures in 2015 to include the following:

- Providers must complete and maintain certification through SAMFE training in place of the previously required sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) course. This implements a much higher training standard (80 hours instead of

14.5 hours) and requires continuing training to maintain certification.

- Monthly SAMFE drills completed at each installation to assess competency and compliance of medical staff. Results of each drill are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED.
- Navy VLC and RLSO trial counsel provided training at seven Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Training (BUMED) events around the world. Training briefs, provided to medical first responders, involved detailed information about victims' legal rights, access to VLC services, developing relationships with trial counsel, and witnessing a mock cross-examination in a courtroom.

Healthcare providers collaborate with NCIS, other local MCIO, law enforcement officials, and judge advocates to ensure the legal requirements of evidence collection (e.g., chain of custody) are addressed and followed. Upon completion of the SAFE kit and securing of the evidence, the healthcare provider provide the material to NCIS or the responsible MCIO, as determined by the selected reporting option. The MCIO consolidated evidence facility is also notified when a SAFE has been collected under Restricted Reporting and is being mailed by the responsible medical treatment facility (MTF), identifying the MTF which collected the evidence and will forward the SAFE kit, number of packages being forwarded, and any known mailing delivery details (i.e., tracking number) to include the Restricted Report control number.

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

Navy will continue analyzing data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. Monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits will be performed to ensure adherence to policies and procedures while feedback from command climate assessment questions, surveys, inspections, DON SAPRO visits, and FFSC certification reviews will be utilized to support this process. Additionally, Navy will expand installation evaluation methods including surveys, self-assessments, focus groups, command assessment, and/or quality assurance review. Promising practices include the following:

- Region Southeast - Kings Bay FFSC utilizes a monthly Process Improvement Team (PIT) concept whereby all PMs, FFSC director and PIT review each critique provided through a training workshop, briefing, GMT or individual. Once the PIT package has been submitted, it is signed off by the PM, supervisor and FFSC director. Any corrective action needed is discussed in the monthly PIT meeting and the action tracked through required follow-up action and in meeting minutes. This is an effective method for standardizing and analyzing program progress and effectiveness. Complaints/negative comments are also reviewed by the PIT and through the FFSC complaint process. If the student/customer provides a telephone number, the FFSC director or PM would contact the individual to follow-up on the negative evaluation with information provided to the director for resolution and further corrective actions.

- Region Hawaii - Facilitating and participating in local focus groups, CNIC/PACFLT Working Group and ESC compare and analyze the effectiveness of standardizing services, reports, and program progress to better serve and improve the efficiency of SAPR program.

Prosecutors and the TCAP Director meet weekly to review pending investigations and prosecutions to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices world-wide.

The Navy VLC Program captures metrics from each VLC on a weekly basis in a consistent format. This data is tabulated and provided to JAG leadership. The Navy VLC Program will continue to capture detailed information going forward. A new JAG Corps database system (NJIS) is currently in development with a module designed for VLC input. This software module will allow each VLC to track intricacies of their cases and VLCP leadership to track and review detailed information regarding progress of the VLC Program. Once complete, NJIS will be a web-based application for the DON criminal/military justice communities, including law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections (which currently uses Corrections Management Information System (CORMIS)).

NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and NJPs, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS is designed to **replace the** Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC) system, Case Management System, and Corrections Management Information System.

Navy Medicine will continue its role in the SAPR program and working with DON SAPRO to continually improve this program and ensure our population received the highest of care and the best training. Navy is fully committed to ensuring every Navy Medicine command has the proper resources for their SAPR program to provide the highest quality in victim support services and evidence collection.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

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

Information about resources available to all service members, dependents, and civilian personnel for reporting and responding to sexual assaults (including the DoD Safe Helpline numbers and websites) is posted, publicized, and widely disseminated using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. Commands report heavy marketing via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program including Restricted and Unrestricted reporting. Specific measures for Navy-

wide communication and dissemination of SAPR information include:

- CNIC HQ SAPR receives monthly confirmation from all Navy Regions that accurate SAPR contact information is displayed throughout every installation.
- FFSC Certification Reviews include confirmation of installation posting and widely disseminating sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.
- SARCs work with unit POCs and SAPR VAs to ensure posters, brochures and other marketing information is available and posted in all commands and high-traffic areas around the installation.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs measure Unaccompanied Housing Resident Advisors (RAs) knowledge on prevention methods, response protocol and victim resources and provide 1:1 mentoring to address information gaps or inaccuracies. This includes ensuring marketing material is posted in high visibility areas and is current/accurate.
- VLCs routinely provide information regarding victims' rights and program services through base and armed forces newspaper articles, on-base radio programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as medical personnel, victim advocates, SARCs, and law enforcement.
- Sexual assault resources are published in command plans of the week along with Command-provided handouts and posters in work spaces, passage ways, living areas, common areas and unaccompanied housing facilities.

Within the RC, posters are displayed throughout commands, including locker rooms and restrooms. RC Ombudsmen are informed and updated on available SAPR VAs and UVAs. The Navy Reserve Homeport website also has the DoD Safe Helpline and three-tier response phone numbers listed on each command's webpage.

6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

All sexual assault forensic examiners within Navy must now achieve and maintain Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) certification. All examiners coordinated training to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent course. A small number of providers will be accepted with the previously required (and less rigorous) Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) certification through December 2015, but the 40-hour didactic and 40-hour clinical courses will be completed prior to their recertification.

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

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

An updated OPNAVINST 1752.1C, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, was released on 13 August 2015 and provides updated guidance on all Navy SAPR policies. Regarding expedited transfers, the Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report, safety assessments, and High-Risk Response Teams (H-RRTs) within Navy, the following guidance is provided:

- Expedited Transfers – Any service member who makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault may request an expedited transfer, which is processed within 72 hours of the request. The request is dispositioned by the direct commanding officer, and flag officers within the chain of command as appropriate, before final action by NAVPERSCOM. Included are requirements to ensure victims are fully informed, as well as transfer policies for both active duty and RC personnel.
- SAIRO Report – Within 8 days of a command becoming aware of a sexual assault investigation, a SAIRO report must be submitted (normally by the unit commanding officer) with input from the SARC and MCIO. These reports are limited in distribution to maintain victim privacy, but will be received by the first flag officer in the chain of command.
- Safety Assessments – Either the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA or UVA will intervene as quickly as possible to assess the victim’s safety and determine the needs of victims and connect them to appropriate referrals, as needed. Crisis intervention is defined as emergency non-clinical care aimed at assisting victims in alleviating potential negative consequences by providing safety assessments and connecting victims to needed resources. The Sexual Assault CMG Chair identifies the responsible SARC, healthcare provider, or MCIO personnel who have been trained and are able to perform a safety assessment of each sexual assault victim. Legal assistance support, which is in addition to and not instead of victims’ legal counsel support, will include confidential advice and assistance addressing availability of a safety assessment conducted by trained personnel.
- High-Risk Response Teams (H-RRTs) – If a victim is assessed to be in a high-risk situation, the sexual assault CMG Chair will immediately stand up a multi-disciplinary H-RRT. H-RRTs will continually monitor victims who have been assessed to be a high risk for safety by assessing danger and developing a plan to manage the situation. When assigned, the H-RRT must evaluate the victim’s safety, to include the circumstances of the incident and background information on both the victim and alleged offender. SARCs and installation COs received targeted training on the execution of H-RRTs to address any safety issues regarding open unrestricted cases.

6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.

Within Navy, active and reserve commanding officers and officers in charge are required to conduct a command climate assessment within 90 days after assuming command with annual follow-up assessments during their command tenure. Commands must use the triangulation method (survey, command assessment team

focus group, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations) to properly complete the climate assessment process.

Since 31 July 2013, command climate survey outcomes have been provided to the immediate superior in command (ISIC) as well as commanders for full visibility of each unit's command climate survey. The ISIC and commander review command climate surveys to see perception problems with sub-populations within the command (e.g., senior-junior, male-female).

Leaders are expected to fully address input provided in command climate surveys and other tools used in evaluating the environments in their commands. Survey results may help raters perceive measurable progress or regression over time. No survey, however, can capture the whole picture. Survey results should not be relied upon exclusively to assess a command's climate. Commanders use the triangulation method (survey, command assessment team focus group, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations) to properly complete the climate assessment process. Transparency, sensitivity, and responsiveness to concerns are also the hallmarks of superior performance in this area. Reporting seniors must clearly document the failure of commanders to conduct the required command climate assessment. The failure to conduct required command assessments is considered a leadership deficiency for grading purposes. Survey results may help raters perceive measurable progress or regression over time.

Commanders are evaluated on the extent to which they have or have not established a command climate where allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated; and a victim of criminal activity, including sexual assault, can report the criminal activity without fear of reprisal or retaliation. Comments on efforts by the member and the quality of results in fostering a command and workplace environment conducive to the growth and development of personnel are included in the performance appraisals on leaders (e.g., commanders, XOs, CMDCMs, department heads, division officers, CPOs, leading petty officers) who are responsible for officer and enlisted personnel. Efforts include establishing, training to, and enforcing standards of professionalism. Results are evident in a command where all hands are treated with dignity and respect.

It is the intent to assess the contribution of the individual being evaluated toward the personal and professional development and fair treatment of assigned personnel as well as the overall command climate. On a scale of 1.0 – 5.0, a mark of 4.0 in the category of Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity for pay grades E-1 – E-6 and W-2 – O-6 and Character for pay grades E-7 – E-9 documents an above average contribution toward achieving these goals in addition to equal opportunity and command/community involvement. The 5.0 (highest) trait grade is reserved for performance that is far above standards and is notable for its exemplary or leadership quality. The 1.0 (lowest) trait grade means generally poor performance that is not improving, or unsatisfactory performance with respect to a single standard.

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

Deck-plate leaders are evaluated and rated on the climate they lead within the larger command. Per NAVADMIN 216/13, Navy Performance Evaluation Changes, issued on 28 August 2013, every Sailor is accountable on their evaluations or fitness reports for contributions to Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity and Military Bearing/Character. This change to evaluations or fitness reports is complementary and synchronized with the command climate survey outcomes provided to commanders and ISICs. To achieve high marks on their evaluation or fitness reports, Sailors must demonstrate how they cultivated a command climate where improper discrimination of any kind, sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, and other inappropriate conduct is not tolerated; where all hands are treated with dignity and respect; and where professionalism is the norm.

The command climate survey results discussed in 6.4 are passed by commanders to their subordinate leaders. This allows command leadership to better understand the micro-climates within their command, and focus improvement efforts effectively.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

Navy representatives actively participate in DoD-wide and DON-wide SAPR program working groups. These collaboration efforts external to Navy activities are coordinated primarily by CNIC HQ SAPR, though participation in locally focused events can be led by individual commands/installations or regional leadership. Examples of collaboration between Navy and external various activities include:

- Japan - The Yokosuka Collaboration Care Forum (YCCF) consisting of over 30 agencies, Departments and First Responders has been established and holds bi-monthly meetings. The primary purpose is to enhance the quality of care given to patients/victims/survivors. Naval Air Facility Atsugi SAPR teams are in constant contact with NCIS, medical as well as other installations to include Army and Air Force installations to share training methods and best practices when helping victims.
- Korea - The monthly Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) meetings provide a collaborative platform that allows all Components to share best practice and concerns. Navy personnel also work closely with Eighth Army to obtain and provide victim care to eligible members.
- Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia - The quarterly Sexual Assault Prevention Oversight Group (SAPOG) and Sexual Assault Prevention Oversight Committee (SAPOC) meetings along with monthly WG meetings establish a collaborative group of military

services (MWR, FFSC, USNH, etc.) and the local Commands through their Leadership (COs, XOs, CMDCMs, SELs) to develop and improve processes with the local SAPR program. Additionally, the collective approach to enhance services provides for increased trauma-informed care of all victims. Lastly, the Region SAPR Officers and SARCs attend regularly scheduled Cross Functioning Working Group meetings with higher echelon naval commands that are focused on sharing best practices, lessons learned and upcoming policy changes throughout the fleet.

- Pacific Fleet – Networks and partnerships have been established with many Hawaii agencies, including the state Department of Health, state Office of the Attorney General, the University of Hawaii, other Service SAPR groups, and the Department of Homeland Security. Members of these organizations meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. In FY15, a military contingent also participated in the annual Hawaii Department of Health’s Rape Prevention and Education and Sexual Violence Prevention training meeting.
- USNA - Outreach with local groups provides the best opportunities for collaboration. In 2015, this outreach included the Baltimore Ravens and Dartmouth College.

Within Navy, practices and lessons learned are shared through a variety of collaboration opportunities, including:

- CNIC HQ SAPR hosts a monthly SAPR Collaboration Working Group meeting with Regional SARCs and SAPR Officers from across the Navy enterprise. During this monthly meeting, the Regions share best and promising practices, as well as discuss challenges and lessons learned
- The Navy SAPR Cross-Functional Team, comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs, meets monthly to provide updates, share insights, synchronize actions, and ensure standardization of messaging across Navy. Collaboration via the cross functional team is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force.
- NECC Wellness Council is a cross function team responsible for disseminating “best practices,” current challenges, data collection analysis, and lessons learned to commands. Wellness Council also focuses on trends to identify preventive methods to respond and reduce destructive behaviors.
- The 2015 SAAPM Toolkit is a vehicle for sharing promising practices related to effective marketing and events focused on awareness and prevention. The toolkit contains hundreds of tips and promising practices provided by Navy SARCs, which can be applied during SAAPM and throughout the year.
- During monthly CNIC SAPR continuing education webinars, participating SARCs and SAPR VAs frequently have the opportunity to discuss promising practices and challenges with guest presenters and their colleagues.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

Navy leadership emphasizes the need to ensure confidentiality, supporting victim's dignity and fair treatment while ensuring a thorough investigation. Navy efforts to build trust in SAPR response are ongoing at all levels, both across the Fleet and in specific SAPR supporting communities. These efforts include:

- Continuing training for all sailors providing instruction on reporting procedures and options available to victims, including emphasis on victim rights and reprisal. Training for all Sailors is critical, because the SAPR campaign does not work without both victims of sexual assault coming forward and fellow Sailors taking actions to prevent assaults from occurring.
- Regional SARCs conducting SAPR commanding officer Toolkit briefings for all Command Triad members (CO/XO/CMC) within 30 days of them checking into a command. These briefings are crucial for the Command Triad, as they provide more depth of information on the dynamics of sexual assault on a command, as well as the impact of sexual assault on victims.
- SARCs emphasize in their trainings with SAPR VAs and command members the importance of confidentiality and supporting the privacy of victims while promoting a climate of mutual respect. Emphasis is placed on the importance of service members who volunteer as SAPR VAs, ensuring a heightened awareness of support throughout the Navy. SARCs also provide trauma informed victim care training for Sexual Assault CMG members in an effort to ensure the needs of the victim are being met. Sexual Assault CMG is the forum where challenges or barriers in victim support are addressed in a collaborative environment to ensure the best care for victims.
- VLC engage directly with a victim's chain of command to assert the victim's rights and interests across a range of issues. This may include a request for an MPO or expedited transfer, issues related to pay and allowances, matters of career impact, status of dependents, duty status or ostracism, and other concerns expressed by a victim meriting engagement with that victim's command. VLC base their interactions with commands on the victim's consent, input and desires. Legal advice, support and advocacy given by VLC to victims reporting a sexual offense fosters their client's trust, faith, and confidence in the Navy and where applicable, the military justice process.

Regions identified promising practices to further improve victim response and treatment, including the incorporation of victim input, such as:

- Northwest – Program briefs and trainings integrate and discuss best practices and procedures when intervening as a bystander for ostracism. The Sexual Assault CMG Chair and SJA are utilized when issues arise between Sexual Assault CMG briefs and victims are referred to VLC for additional support. Impediments to victim recovery or services are addressed at Sexual Assault CMG and victim is provided updates. Victims' concerns are shared via the SARCs and SAPR VAs at the Sexual Assault CMG.
- Southeast – The SAPR Team works collaboratively with Community Organizations through the SARTs that work to improve the response process for victims of sexual assault. These teams are made up of local agencies, both

governmental and non-profit, and local universities.

- Marianas - Quarterly sexual assault meetings are held to offer program updates. PSAs have also been developed and presented to educate the force on the negative impacts ostracism has; and reiterates this will not be tolerated in the Region or on Guam.

7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.

The Navy VLC Program was established in August 2013 to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual offense victims. Navy's VLC Program is staffed by 29 judge advocates and 10 administrative staff, providing victim support at 24 locations across the globe. Two additional VLC billets will be added in FY16. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfied the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA. Navy VLCs assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources. VLCs complement the care and support services received through other resources, such as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR), FAP, VWAP, and services offered by SAPR VAs, Chaplains, and healthcare providers. As of 30 September 2015, Navy VLCs assisted 1582 sexual offense victims and advocated for their interests in 799 military justice proceedings (pre-trial conferences, pre-trial motions hearings, Article 32 hearings, special courts-martial, and general courts-martial).

Victims are asked to complete a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC support. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. A cumulative survey report is routinely created and provided to VLC leadership to assess the ongoing effectiveness and victim opinion of VLC services. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions to improve the VLC Program. VLC also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD Survivor Experience Survey. Navy VLC Program leadership routinely communicate with leadership from other Service SVC programs, including a monthly PMs' meeting where all the services get together to discuss current issues, best practices, and trends. The joint Service collaboration with regard to VLC/SVC programs has been integral to the success of all the programs going forward.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and

response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

SAPR training requirements apply to all Service members and DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members. Commanders and managers responsible for training must require that all personnel (i.e., all Service members, DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members, and other personnel as directed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness) are trained and that completion of training is documented.

All Service members will receive SAPR training at the following career intervals: mandatory upon initial entry, upon commissioning, periodic, and throughout professional military education and leadership development training. The focus of this training is to ensure all personnel have a working knowledge of the spectrum of harm, risk reduction strategies, and the meaning of consent. Training should provide personnel with information on the reporting options available to them and the exceptions and limitations of each option. Training is required for civilians who supervise Service members and must occur annually.

GMT must be the foundation of all SAPR training, must occur once a year, and is mandatory throughout the fleet to include recruiters, instructors, and members in a joint environment.

b. The required subject matter for all other SAPR training must mirror the general training requirements and be appropriate to the Service member's grade and commensurate with their level of responsibility. Training will include appropriate scenarios for the target population and clarify the nature of sexual assault in the military environment. The contents will include sexual assault policy, sexual assault victim resources and reporting options, and sexual assault prevention.

All first line supervisor training emphasizes recent changes in policy (such as FY15 updates to include retaliation) and engagement with immediate subordinates to recognize risk factors and promote a healthy command climate. Training for personnel promoting into leadership roles is executed separately to newly commissioned officers as follows:

- NETC is responsible for maintaining course content for division officer and enlisted supervisor leadership training, which was updated in FY15 to include content on retaliation, maltreatment, and ostracism and the appropriate level of response when identified. For Petty Officer Selectee courses, training delivery is required to be prior to promotion to the next paygrade. For the division officer course, attendance is required prior to or during initial assignment in this capacity.
- For newly commissioned officers, first line supervisor training is provided during pre-commissioning training and annual training requirements. These courses are especially emphasized to students at OTC, who are generally entering the Fleet for the first time and do not have the benefit of prior military experience or

training on the topic.

7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

Within Navy, commanders ensure allegations of retaliation or reprisal against any victim or witness who reports an offense are investigated, regularly assessed, and referred for appropriate corrective action. Commanders also participate in the sexual assault CMG meetings as required, advising the chair of all reports of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal from a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with the report of sexual assault and any action taken. Any report of coercion, reprisal, retaliation, ostracism, or maltreatment allegations continue to be closely monitored during meetings until the victim's case is closed (the victim no longer desires advocacy services through the SAPR Program and the legal process has reached final disposition).

7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the POTUS Report to all service members in an interactive manner.

Beginning in April 2015, SARCs assisted in the delivery of in-person FY14 POTUS Feedback to the Force to command personnel. Additionally, the results of the POTUS Report are also referenced during CO toolkit briefings, command leadership briefings, mid-leader training, monthly UVA meetings, initial SAPR VA training, Unit SAPR POC training, annual SAPR GMT, and command indoctrination training. POTUS Report results have also been communicated in a variety of formats including public service announcements, weekly update emails, all hands calls, and throughout the numerous SAPR initiatives held throughout the year.

Additionally, OJAG publishes a quarterly Playbook for commanders, which is comprised of briefing cards designed to be a starting place for data and messages used by JAG Corps leadership to communicate with both internal and external audiences. This handbook included results of the POTUS Report and SAPR initiatives.

The POTUS Report and implications were also briefed at each USFF hosted workshop in all FCAs with command leadership teams and Destructive Behavior PMs. All subordinate commands were directed to promulgate and discuss the results of the POTUS Report with all Sailors in an interactive and effective manner. Service members were debriefed by their ISIC during weekly training in small group settings. An electronic copy of the report is also available for access by all Sailors on many command websites.

7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual

Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights deriv into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

SARCs work with the commands to eliminate issues of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation. By addressing these issues in trainings and workshops such as Bystander Intervention they help to educate Sailors in understanding that sexual harassment, sexual assault and retaliation associated with reporting are not tolerated within the Navy and their roles in preventing these destructive behaviors from occurring.

SARCs incorporated insights derived from the “2014 RAND Military Workplace Study” as a part of face-to-face training, to include SAPR annual GMT and Bystander Intervention to the Fleet. The findings pertaining to the study are consistent with what is being addressed through the command and mandated training, such as some victims experienced retaliation after reporting a sexual assault and sexual harassment is present within the military. The means of reporting these issues are provided through the training on who to contact and the support that is available for all staff and personnel at each command. Data from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study helped the commands to articulate how sexual harassment, hostile work environments, gender discrimination, and sexual assaults are a problem for the military as a whole.

Examples of insights from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study being incorporated into SAPR training include:

- Strategies for recognizing risk and countering retaliation have been a major focus area for USFF both in SAPR ESC meetings as well as at Waterfront Workshops. As a result, USFF incorporated sexual harassment as a precursor behavior in all sexual assault presentations and trainings. The SAPR Workshop also incorporates discussions on sexual harassment and the relationship to sexual assault in all sessions.
- During the Pacific Fleet’s RW Summit training, the SAPR Officer and OPNAV Director of Sexual Harassment conducts specialized training in cultural change, focusing on the continuum of harm and ways to exit the continuum and operate in a culture of mutual respect and dignity.
- In Japan, Sailors Challenging Reality And Educating Against Myths (SCREAM) also incorporated retaliation into 2015 performances (see 1.2).
- USNA’s SAPR training is adding focus on retaliation, based on the most recent POTUS and MSA report findings. The lessons from these reports are being incorporated in training for all major USNA training cycles, and within the SHAPE curriculum.

As discussed in 6.3, the Navy recently made improvements to the SAPR program through the release of an updated instruction (OPNAVINST 1752.1C) governing the SAPR program. The revised guidance includes comprehensive changes that organize policy into more coherent format, provides updated requirements, and emphasizes the importance of the prevention of sexual assault. Additionally, the revision contains

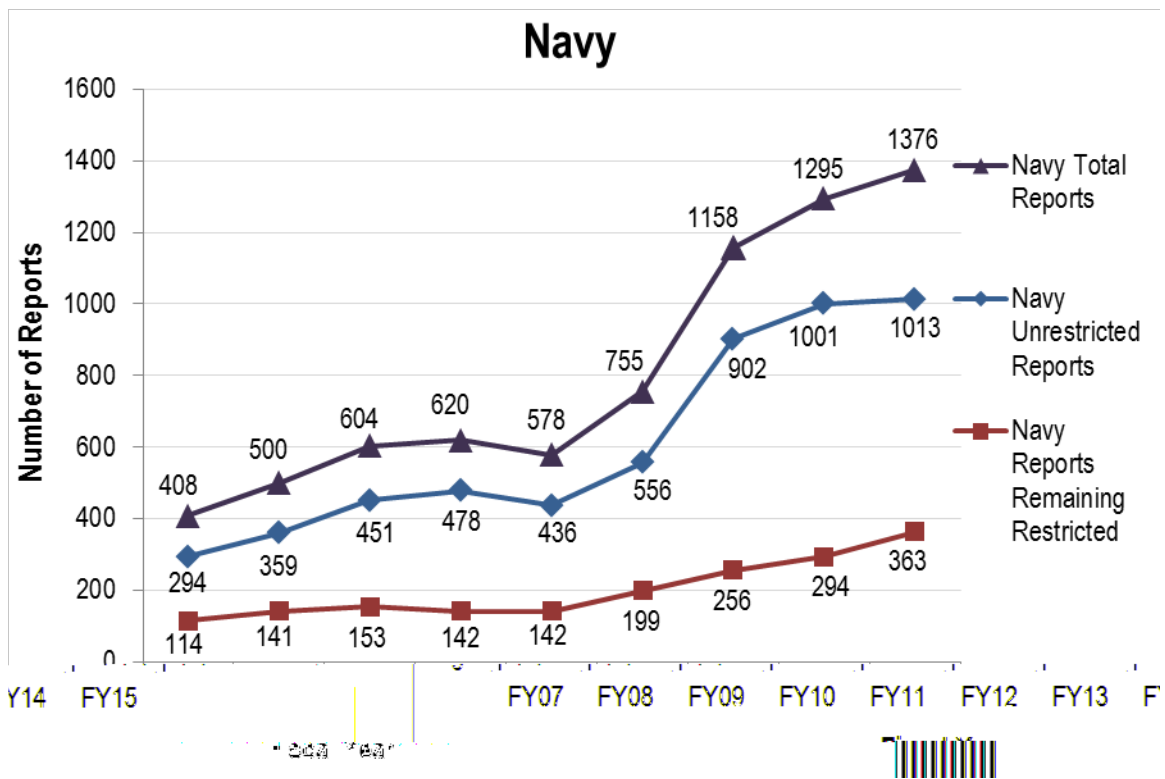
updates relating to safety assessment requirements, SAPR training requirements, retaliation initiatives, RC services, and availability of the VLC program for adult sexual assault victims within Navy.

1. Analytic Discussion – Executive Summary

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service’s Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data since FY14 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault complement your Service’s scientifically conducted surveys during FY14 or FY15 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

Total Number of Sexual Assault Reports



In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), Navy had 1,376 total reports of sexual assault consisting of 1,013 Unrestricted Reports and 363 reports remaining Restricted. This represents approximately a 6% increase in reporting of sexual assaults between FY14 (1,295) and FY15 (1,376), following a 12% increase in reports between FY13 (1,158) and FY14 and a 53% increase between FY12 (755) and FY13. Note: Total Reports include all reports made to Navy by Service and Non-Service members.

Navy views sexual assault reporting as a positive endorsement of the support systems available to victims. The increase in sexual assault reports is the result of various factors and may not necessarily represent increased incidents of sexual assault. Many factors contributed to changes in reporting and demographics, including additional training, education, awareness campaigns, and improvements to victim support services.

Reports Remaining Restricted

Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. They are not reported to law enforcement for investigation or to commands for disposition. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

In FY15, the U.S. Navy saw an increase of Restricted Reports of sexual assault over previous years. In FY15, there were 363 Navy reports remaining Restricted representing an increase of 23% over FY14 (294). This follows a 15% increase in FY14 from FY13 (256), and a 29% increase in FY13 from FY12 (199).

Service Member Reports Remaining Restricted

In FY15, 359 Service member reports remaining Restricted indicated an increase of 25% over FY14 (289). This follows a 28% increase between both FY14 and FY13 (254), and a 25% increase between FY13 and FY12 (194).

Total SVM Victims in Reports Remaining Restricted	
FY15	359
FY14	289
FY13	254
FY12	194

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reporting initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support services. There were 1,013 Unrestricted Reports made in FY15, including 22 conversions from Restricted Reports made in previous fiscal years. This is an increase of 1% from 1001 Unrestricted Reports in FY14.

Service Member Unrestricted Reports

In FY15, 903 Unrestricted Reports made by Service members indicated an increase of .5% over FY14 (898), compared to a 15% increase in FY14 over FY13 (779), and a 62% increase between FY13 and FY12 (480).

Total SVM Victims in Unrestricted Reports	
FY15	903
FY14	898
FY13	779
FY12	480

Military Investigation and Judicial Experience Survey (MIJES)

The MIJES is an ongoing, anonymous survey designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors that made a formal report of sexual assault and have a closed case. The population of interest was current uniformed military members who have a closed case between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. All sexual assault victims who met the above criteria were eligible to participate in the survey. Navy had 72 respondents; 13 males and 59 females.

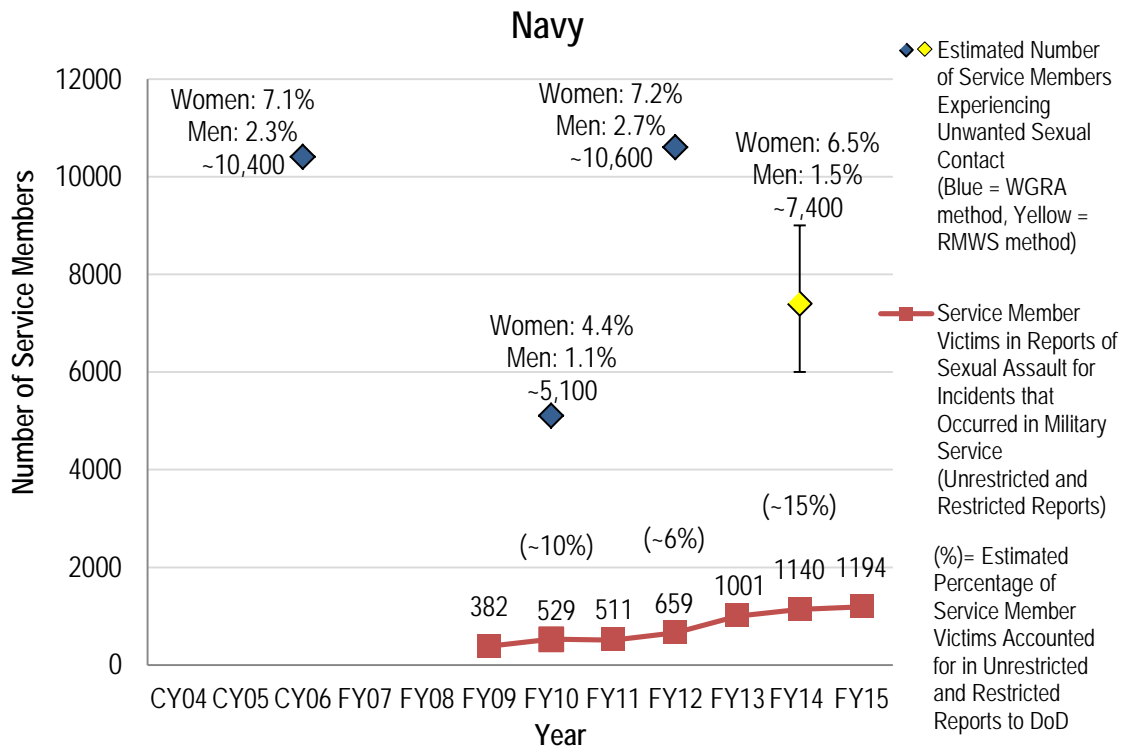
Of the 72 respondents, 79% (57) indicated they interacted with a SARC during the

military justice process, 81% (58) indicated they interacted with a UVA or a SAPR VA, and 49% (35) indicated they interacted with a VLC.

Caution should be used when results are based on a small number of observations. These results are not weighted and are not generalizable (i.e. the results cannot be used to draw inferences on the Navy at large). The following results are subject to error from nonresponse and noncompletion:

- Of those who received SARC services, 68% were either satisfied or very satisfied with SARC services during the military justice process, with 11% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 21% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received UVA services, 56% were either satisfied or very satisfied with UVA services during the military justice process, with 13% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 31% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received victim advocate services, 69% were either satisfied or very satisfied with SAPR VA services during the military justice process, with 0% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 31% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- Of those who received VLC services, 80% were either satisfied or very satisfied with VLC services during the military justice process, with 17% neither satisfied or dissatisfied, and 3% either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Prevalence vs. Reporting



The Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Personnel (WGRA) was

conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) through 2012. The RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) was used in 2014, using newly designed assessment criteria and methods. The 2014 RMWS included two different sets of prevalence questions: 1) WGRA questions to evaluate trends from 2006 - 2014 and 2) New RMWS questions to reliably identify UCMJ criminal sexual assault and sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations.

The 2014 RMWS indicated 6.5% of women and 1.5% of men experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, estimating roughly 3,850 men and 3,550 women experienced some sort of sexual assault as defined by the UCMJ (see graph above). Using FY14 (1,140) reporting numbers of Service member victims with the new 2014 RMWS prevalence data, Navy estimates approximately 15% of the estimated incidents were reported.

Navy will continue to use the results of surveys to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting. While the ultimate goal is to eradicate sexual assault, Navy continues to encourage reporting of incidents to facilitate victim care and ensure appropriate accountability for alleged offenders.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an unrestricted report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

Type of Offenses

In FY15, the most frequently reported sexual assault offense was abusive sexual contact, representing 34% (336) of initial Unrestricted Reports (991), followed by sexual assault at 29% (284) and rape at 17% (171). Attempts to commit an offense 5% (45), aggravated sexual contact 3% (28), forcible sodomy .3% (3), aggravated sexual assault .3% (3), and indecent assault .3% (3) accounted for the remaining reports. 12% of data pertaining to the type of offense is not available. Note: initial Unrestricted Reports do not include conversions from prior fiscal year Restricted Reports.

Demographic Trends

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports made in FY15, 83% (826) were women, 89%

(881) were Service members, 47% (461) were between the ages of 20 and 24 at time of incident and 65% (642) were pay grades E-1 to E-4. Nearly all of the Service member victims were active duty (96% or 847) or affiliated with the U.S. Navy (97% or 855). The remaining Service member victims were affiliated with other Services (i.e., USA, USAF, USCG, USMC). These trends have remained steady from FY12 to present.

Male Reporting

Navy continues efforts to encourage reporting among men and women. However, male victims in the Navy historically represent an underreported segment. Of the 881 Service member victims initially making an Unrestricted Report in FY15, 18% (156) were male victims. In FY14, male victims accounted for 23% (201) and in FY13 18% (145) of the Unrestricted Reports.

SVM Victim Demographics in Initial Unrestricted Reports			
Fiscal Year	Males	Females	Total
FY15	156	725	881
FY14	201	687	888
FY13	145	634	779
FY12	55	425	480

Service Member on Service Member

Service member on Service member allegations accounted for 53% (528) of initial Unrestricted Reports in FY15 (991), down from 60% (595 of 991) in FY14 and 67% (540 of 801) in FY13. Of the 528 Service member on Service member initial Unrestricted Reports in FY15, approximately 42% (223) were penetration crimes, 48% (256) were contact offenses, and 4% (20) were attempts to commit offenses. The remaining 5% (29) have an offense code (UCMJ violations indicated in investigations) not available.

Military Protective Orders (MPOs)

There were 250 military protective orders issued in FY15 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Of those, there were seven in which the suspect violated the order and one in which both parties violated the order.

Victims in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)

In FY15, 37 victims made initial Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault that occurred within a combat location. All but one victim were Service members. Of the 37 reports, 76% (28) and 24% (9) reports were made within and after 30 days of the incident, respectively. Eight MPOs were issued with no reported violations. Over 140 resource referrals were captured within the DSAID for Service member victims in Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals for SAPR VAs were the most frequently offered resource, accounting for 23% (32) of total referrals. One resource referral was offered to a non-Service member victim.

Expedited Transfers

In FY15, there were 20 unit/duty and 216 installation expedited transfers requested by Service member victims. Four of the installation expedited transfer requests were denied; three on the basis that the report of sexual assault was determined by the victim's commander not to be credible and one where additional support services were found. In FY14, there were 13 unit/duty and 151 installation expedited transfer

requests by Service members with one of the requests denied on the basis of the allegation not being a credible report of sexual assault.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Initial Unrestricted Reports
FY15	236	233	4	881
FY14	164	163	1	888
FY13	148	146	2	779

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Legal action could not be pursued in 60 (11%) cases where victims declined to participate in the military justice process. However, this is not reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. Moreover, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Demographic Trends

In FY15, there were 970 subjects in completed investigations. Male subjects accounted for 75% (730) of the total, 56% (540) were between the ages of 20 and 34, and Service members accounted for 68% (662) of which 94% (623) were active duty, 92% (612) were naval personnel, and 92% (612) were enlisted Service members. Approximately 3% (23) of the Service members were activated Reservists at the time of the alleged sexual assault.

Disposition Trends

Disposition data was examined for cases closed during the fiscal year vice opened and closed in the same fiscal year. Examining cases opened and closed in the same fiscal year would have excluded analysis of the more egregious reports received in previous fiscal years, and as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

In FY15, there were 733 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty

percent or 364 of the subjects were not prosecuted for the following reasons: 112 (15%) subjects were unknown, 86 (12%) evidence was insufficient, 60 (8%) victims declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution, 52 (7%) due to lack of jurisdiction (i.e. civilian subjects not subject to UCMJ), 32 (4%) the allegation was unfounded (e.g., it was false/baseless or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense), 19 (3%) a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over Service member subject, 12 (2%) subjects died or deserted, and 1 the statute of limitations expired.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY15, command action was taken against 369 Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy). Court-martial charges were preferred in 170 (approximately 46%) cases, a 2% rate decrease from FY14 (.

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY15, there were 154 (66%) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, a 1% increase over the 207 (65%) cases in FY14.

Of those 154 cases, 103 proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those 103, 75 (73%) cases resulted in a conviction, a 5% increase over FY14 (68%), and 28 (27%) in an acquittal. Of the 154 cases, 10 (6%) resulted in a resignation or separation in lieu of trial and 32 (21%) resulted in dismissal of charges.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest

In FY15, 62% (16) of the total subjects in CAIs (26) were Service members. U.S. civilian, foreign national and unknown subjects accounted for the remaining subjects. Of the 16 Service member subjects, 15 were Navy Service members, and one was a Marine Service member. All of the Service member subjects were active duty and 88% (23) were enlisted.

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Location and Time of Incident

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports during FY15, 46% (444) of the incidents reportedly occurred on military installations, and 43% (430) occurred off military installations. The remaining 12% (117) of incidents occurred at unidentified locations. Incidents occurred every day of the week, with 48% (474) occurring Friday through

Sunday. The time of the incident was grouped into the following intervals; 30% (302) occurred 6 p.m. to midnight, 35% (343) occurred midnight to 6 a.m., 20% (194) 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 15% (152) unknown, various times, or could not be categorized. In the initial report by the victim, 39% (382) of the reports were made within three days of the sexual assault, and 23% (227) were made four to 30 days after the sexual assault, meaning 62% (609) of reports were made within 30 days of the incident. The remaining reports were made greater than 30 days after the assault.

Investigative Authority

NCIS was the predominant investigative authority for Navy Service members during FY15. A small number of Navy Service members were also investigated by other Service MCIOs and civilian or foreign law enforcement. NCIS routinely investigates non-Service member subjects (civilian or foreign national) and cases where the subject is unknown as long as there is Navy jurisdiction (i.e., Navy victim or alleged incident occurred on board a Navy installation).

Investigations

The timeliness of investigations and prosecutions vary based on the complexity of each case. There were 946 victims in investigations initiated during FY15. Of these, there were 682 (72%) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY15. In FY14, there were 943 victims in investigations initiated and 779 victims in investigations completed during FY14 (83%).

Combat Areas of Interest

Of the 37 Unrestricted Reports occurring in CAIs, 11% (4) occurred on and 86% (32) off of military installations, with a small percentage of incidents occurring either in unidentified locations or possibly multiple locations. The incidents largely occurred in Bahrain with 81% (30), which hosts Navy's Fifth Fleet. A majority of Navy's CAI's occurred in Bahrain since FY11. The incidents in other countries in combat areas fluctuate over the years, but are small compared to Bahrain; they are: Djibouti at 3% (1), Jordan at 3% (1), Oman at 3% (1), Qatar at 3% (1), and the United Arab Emirates at 8% (3). The majority of the incidents, 70% (26), took place Tuesday through Friday with most occurrences on Tuesdays 22% (8) and Thursdays 22% (8); the time-interval of the incidents varied.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Total Initial Restricted Reports

Between FY14 and FY15, there was a notable increase in initial Restricted Reports made. There were 92 more reports in FY15 (492) than in FY14 (400), an increase of 23%. In FY15, 476 Service members, seven Non-Service member victims (involving a military subject and entitled to a Restricted Report by DOD policy), and nine reports with unavailable (blank) victim type made a Restricted Report to a SARC and/or SAPR VA. Note: initial Restricted Reports include all Restricted Reports made in current fiscal year including those that may have converted in the same fiscal year.

Service Affiliation

Of the 492 FY15 initial Restricted Reports, 363 (74%) remained Restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report) and of those, 359 were filed by Service member victims: 96% Navy (349), 1% U.S. Army (4), 1% U.S. Air Force (3), 1% U.S. Marine Corps (2), and 1 report (1%) with unavailable (blank) Service affiliation type. The remaining four Restricted Reports were filed by Non-Service members and involved alleged offenders who were Service members.

The 363 Service member reports that remained Restricted were as follows: 61% (223) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 20% (73) involved unidentified alleged offenders on Service member victims, 14% (50) involved Non-Service members on Service member victims, and 1% (4) involved Service member on Non-Service member victims (entitled to file Restricted reports by DOD Policy). Data was not available for 13 (4%) cases.

Lastly, 30 of the Restricted Reports involved incidents that occurred prior to the victims' military service, a 25% increase over FY14 (24).

Demographic Trends

Demographically, 82% (297) of the reports remaining restricted involved female victims and 18% (66) involved male victims. The majority, 49% (179), of victims were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 24% (86) ages 16 to 19, 17% (60) ages 25 to 34, 3% (10) ages 35 to 49, 3% (9) ages 0 to 15, and 1% (3) ages 50-64. Age demographics were not available in 3% (16) of the reports.

Ranks of the 359 Service member victims who maintained Restricted Reports were as follows: 69% (249) were E-1 to E-4, 24% (86) were E-5 to E-9, 3% (10) were O-1 to O-3, 3% (10) were Cadet/Midshipman, and 1% (4) were O-4 to O-10. Nearly all (93% or 333 reports) Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports were active duty, while 4% (15) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of

report.

Non-Service member Victims

In FY15, there were 18 Non-Service member victims who initially made a Restricted Report. The 17 Non-Service member reports that remained Restricted (1 report converted to an Unrestricted Report) were made as follows: 54% (9) unidentified alleged offender on Non-Service member, 23% (4) Non-Service member on Non-Service member (entitled to file Restricted reports by DOD policy), and 23% (4) unavailable (blank) victim type.

Of the Non-Service member reports remaining Restricted, 88% (15) reports involved female victims and 12% (2) have unavailable (blank) victim gender. The age of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 53% (9) were between the ages of 25 and 34, 23% (4) were between the ages of 20 and 24, 12% (2) of victims were between the ages of 16 and 19, and 12% (2) were between the ages of 35 and 49.

Service Referrals for Restricted Service Member Victims

During FY15, SARCs captured over 1,100 resource referrals for Service member victims in Restricted Reports in DSAID. Referrals for SAPR VAs were the most frequently offered resource at 290, accounting for 24% of total referrals, followed closely by mental health 244 (21%), medical 167 (14%), and legal 157(14%). Additionally, over 40 resource referrals were offered to Non-Service member victims.

Combat Area of Interest Reports of Sexual Assault

In FY15, there were 16 Restricted Reports filed by 15 Service members and one victim type unknown, compared to 10 reports in FY14, representing a 60% increase. Of the 16 reports, 12 (75%) of the cases remained Restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report) and all involved Navy victims. Details regarding the 12 Service member reports that remained Restricted were reported to SARCs and/or SAPR VAs as follows: 84% (10) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 8% (1) Non-Service members, and 8% (1) unidentified alleged offenders.

Ten (83%) of the reports remaining Restricted involved female victims and 2 (17%) involved male victims. The majority, 49% (6), were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 17% (2) ages 25 to 34, 17% (2) ages 35 to 49, and 17% (2) ages 50-64. Ranks of the 12 Service member victims were reported as follows: 50% (6) were E-1 to -E4, 25% (3) were E-5 to E-9, 17% (2) were O-1 to O-3, and 8% (1) were O-4 to O-10. Nearly all (83% or 10 reports in total) Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports in CAIs were active duty, while 17% (2) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of report.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in restricted reporting conversions**

- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

Restricted to Unrestricted Conversions

Of the 492 initial Restricted Reports, 26% (129) were converted to Unrestricted Reports, a 34% increase from FY14 (96). Of the 129 converted cases, 91% (117) were filed by Service member victims, 2% (3) were filed by Non-Service member victims, and 7% (9) were filed by an unknown (blank) victim type. The Restricted Reports conversions had a mean (average) of 22.05 days, compared to 31.53 days in FY14.

Location of Incident

In FY15, of the reports remaining Restricted, 29% (106) occurred on a military installation, compared to 40% (143) that occurred off a military installation and 26% (96) that occurred in an unidentified location. Compared to FY14 there was an 8% (76) increase for incidents occurring on a military installation and a 4% (159) decrease from FY14 occurring off military installations. Five percent (18) of the reports had unavailable data (blank) for this category.

Time of Incident

Approximately 30% (110) of incidents occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, 24% (84) between midnight and 6 a.m., and 9% (34) between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Time of the incident was unknown in 34% (123) of reported incidents and unavailable in 3% (12) of cases.

Day of Incident/Day of Report

Thirty-three percent (121) of Restricted Reports incidents occurred on an unknown day of the week, while 21% (78) of cases were reported to have occurred on Saturday, and 12% (42) of cases on Friday. The high percentage of unknown day incidents could be attributed to lack of victim disclosure or limited data collection by SARCs or SAPR VAs. Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report was unknown in 33% (118) of cases, compared to 28% (103) of Restricted Reports made within 3 days of incident, 10% (35) within 4 to 10 days of incident, 6% (21) within 11 to 30 days of incident and 15% (56) of cases within 31 to 365 days of incident. Eight percent (56) of reports were greater than 365 days after incident.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Member Reports of Sexual Assault

Of the 12 Restricted Reports within a CAI, 83% (10) were reported as occurring on a military installation and 17% (2) occurred off a military installation. Forty-two percent (5) of reported incidents listed an unknown time of sexual assault, while 33% (4) of sexual assault incidents occurred between 6 p.m. to midnight and 25% (3) between midnight and 6 a.m.

Of the 12 CAI Restricted Reports, 33% (4) occurred on Saturday, 18% (2) occurred on Friday, 8% (1) occurred on Monday, 8% (1) occurred on Friday, and data for 33% (4) was unavailable. Approximately 42% (5) of the reports were greater than 365 days after incident, 8% (1) was received within 3 days of the incident, 8% (1) within 11 to 30

days of incident, 8% (1) within 31 to 365 days of incident, and there were 34% (4) with unavailable data for this category.

There were no Non-Service member Restricted Reports within Navy in a CAI in FY15.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

There were 3,502 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports, a 37% increase from FY14 (2,559) for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Referrals for SAPR VAs (870) were the most frequently offered resource, accounting for 23% of total referrals. Of the total referrals to Service members (3,204), 91% were made to military support services: 779 (24%) for victim advocacy, 643 (20%) for mental health, 602 (19%) for legal assistance, 377 (12%) for chaplain/spiritual support, 362 (11%) for medical, 235 (7%) to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 206 (6%) were referrals to other services. In addition, 298 (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 91 for victim advocacy, 65 for mental health, 56 to a rape crisis center, 16 for medical, 5 for chaplain/spiritual support, 3 for legal assistance, and 62 to other services.

Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

There were 141 total support service referrals for non-Service members making Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 106 (75%) were made to military support services as follows: 24 for victim advocacy, 23 for mental health, 20 for legal assistance, 14 for medical, 10 for chaplain/spiritual support, 9 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 6 were referrals to other services. In addition, 35 (25%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 10 for victim advocacy, 9 for mental health, 5 to a rape crisis center, 2 for medical, 3 for legal assistance, and 6 to other services.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

In FY15, there were 124 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources, for Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental

health support. Of the total referrals, 123 (99%) were made to military support services as follows: 32 for victim advocacy, 28 for mental health, 23 for legal assistance, 14 for medical, 12 for chaplain/spiritual support, eight to other services, and six to DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, one (1%) referral was made to civilian facilities for victim advocacy.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)

In FY15, there were five total support service referrals to military resources for Non-Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAIs. Of the total referrals, five (100%) were made to military support services: one for victim advocacy, one for mental health, one for legal assistance, one for chaplain/spiritual support, and one to DoD Safe Helpline.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) (Unrestricted)

In FY15, there were 152 Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARC where a SAFE was conducted, an 18% increase over FY14 (129). Additionally, there were six cases where Service members in CAIs reported to SARC that a SAFE was conducted; a 70% increase over FY14 (2). Additionally, there were 13 Non-Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARC where a SAFE was conducted. There were no instances where these victims reported to SARC that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

There were 1,167 total support service referrals for Service members making Restricted Reports, a 41% increase from FY14 (828) for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARC or SAPR VAs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 1,059 (91%) were made to military support services as follows: 266 for victim advocacy, 217 for mental health, 156 for legal assistance, 156 for medical, 136 for chaplain/spiritual support, 83 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 45 were referrals to other services. In addition, 108 (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 27 for mental health, 27 to a rape crisis center, 24 for victim advocacy, 18 to other services, 11 for medical, and one for legal assistance.

Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

There were 49 total support service referrals for Non-Service members making Restricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and medical support. Of the total referrals, 40 (82%) were made to military support services as follows: 11 for medical, nine for victim advocacy, nine for mental health, five for legal assistance, four for chaplain/spiritual support, and two to the DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, nine (8%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: four to a rape crisis center, two for mental health, two for medical, and one for victim advocacy.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

In FY15, there were 51 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources for Service members making Restricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and mental health support. Of all referrals, 45 (88%) were made to military support services as follows: nine for legal assistance, eight for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, seven for medical, six for chaplain/spiritual support, six to DoD Safe Helpline, and two to other services. In addition, six referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: four for mental health, one to rape crisis center, and one to other services.

Combat Areas of Interest Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)

In FY15, there were no Restricted Reports from Non-Service members in Combat Areas of Interest.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) (Restricted)

In FY15, there were 60 Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted; a 54% increase over FY14 (39). Additionally, there were eight Non-Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY15, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

5. Additional Items

5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)**
- **Length of time from the date victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric 4)**

In FY15, the average length of investigations conducted by NCIS was 125 days. In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 18 days. In those cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report to DoD and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 318 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report to DoD and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 146 days.

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY			
<p>A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		991	
# Service Member Victims		881	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		104	
# Relevant Data Not Available		6	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		991	
# Service Member on Service Member		528	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		104	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		53	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		197	
# Relevant Data Not Available		109	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		991	
# On military installation		444	
# Off military installation		430	
# Unidentified location		117	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		991	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15		946	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015		264	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015		682	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		20	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		25	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		7	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		2	
# Victims - Other		16	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)		492	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		129	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15		363	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15		FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		991	881
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		382	343
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		139	124
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		88	75
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		229	199
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		117	105
# Relevant Data Not Available		36	35
Time of sexual assault		991	881
# Midnight to 6 am		343	300
# 6 am to 6 pm		194	172
# 6 pm to midnight		302	265
# Unknown		64	63
# Relevant Data Not Available		88	81
Day of sexual assault		991	881
# Sunday		117	98
# Monday		124	114
# Tuesday		122	110
# Wednesday		116	104
# Thursday		119	105
# Friday		165	146
# Saturday		192	169
# Relevant Data Not Available		36	35

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	605	91	7	8	40	112	2	126	991		
# Service Member on Service Member	428	71	3	8	1	5	1	11	528		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	99	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	104		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	40	7	3	0	0	1	0	2	53		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	37	10	1	0	39	106	0	4	197		
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	109		
FY15 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 FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (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	FY15 Totals
D1.	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Service Member on Service Member	66	0	157	0	16	238	2	0	20	29	528
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	43	0	25	0	1	29	0	0	2	4	104
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	0	10	1	1	15	0	0	2	13	53
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	33	2	74	2	6	33	0	1	20	26	197
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	1	18	0	4	21	0	2	1	44	109
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	126	3	258	3	27	306	2	3	43	110	881
# Service Member Victims: Female	110	2	227	0	20	238	2	3	31	92	725
# Service Member Victims: Male	16	1	31	3	7	68	0	0	12	18	156
# 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 FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Midnight to 6 am	85	1	107	3	14	91	0	0	17	25	343
# 6 am to 6 pm	20	0	46	0	5	99	2	1	9	12	194
# 6 pm to midnight	45	0	93	0	8	112	0	0	15	29	302
# Unknown	12	2	21	0	1	14	0	2	4	8	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	0	42	88
D4. Day of sexual assault	171	3	284	3	28	336	2	3	45	116	991
# Sunday	28	1	31	1	1	42	0	0	1	12	117
# Monday	19	1	20	1	1	59	0	1	9	13	124
# Tuesday	20	0	36	0	9	41	1	0	5	10	122
# Wednesday	19	1	36	0	4	41	0	1	6	8	116
# Thursday	15	0	47	0	2	40	0	0	6	9	119
# Friday	29	0	48	1	4	59	1	1	7	15	165
# Saturday	41	0	66	0	7	54	0	0	11	13	192
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 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 FY15	907
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	568
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	339
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	1002
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	615
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	571
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	44
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	37
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	230
# 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.	12
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	10
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	74
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	865
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	40
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	43
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	948
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	642
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	604
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	38
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	35
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	222
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	35
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	934
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	9
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	7
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	802
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	792
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	10
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	7
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	113
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	3

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 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 FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	20
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	22
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	20
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	4
# 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 FY15 (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 FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# Male	15	1	35	4	9	76	0	1	13	21	175
# Female	168	2	238	1	22	258	3	1	32	51	776
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
F2. Age of Victims	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# 0-15	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	8
# 16-19	41	2	52	1	7	65	2	0	7	11	188
# 20-24	88	0	157	3	16	150	0	1	27	33	475
# 25-34	31	0	54	0	6	86	0	1	7	13	198
# 35-49	13	0	6	1	1	20	1	0	4	3	49
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	11	0	3	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	32
F3. Victim Type	185	3	273	5	31	334	3	2	45	73	954
# Service Member	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	39	0	22	0	1	28	0	0	8	7	105
# Foreign National	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# E1-E4	111	3	194	2	22	219	2	1	29	49	632
# E5-E9	25	0	39	3	7	63	0	1	6	14	158
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	0	5	0	0	13	1	0	2	1	24
# O4-O10	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# Army	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	10
# Navy	138	3	246	5	27	291	3	2	36	64	815
# Marines	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	141	3	249	5	29	300	3	2	37	65	834
# Active Duty	133	3	238	5	29	281	3	2	36	64	794
# Reserve (Activated)	6	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	1	1	25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
# 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

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	
G1. Gender of Subjects	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# Male	161	0	195	3	26	274	3	1	25	42	730
# Female	1	0	7	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	24
# Unknown	35	2	69	3	1	28	0	1	19	20	178
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	1	13	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	38
G2. Age of Subjects	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	13	0	12	0	4	28	0	0	1	2	60
# 20-24	76	0	91	1	13	96	1	1	7	16	302
# 25-34	35	0	65	2	7	103	1	0	13	12	238
# 35-49	13	0	16	0	2	51	1	0	2	4	89
# 50-64	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 65 and older	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	10
# Unknown	6	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	57	2	93	3	2	42	0	1	21	29	250
G3. Subject Type	204	3	284	6	30	323	3	2	45	70	970
# Service Member	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# 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	5	0	0	0	2	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	0	6	1	1	5	0	0	1	5	28
# Foreign National	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	56	2	88	4	5	37	0	1	21	26	240
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	1	6	0	0	8	0	0	1	7	27
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# E1-E4	80	0	100	1	15	133	1	0	11	15	356
# E5-E9	41	0	65	0	7	119	1	1	10	12	256
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	2	0	8	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	16
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	1	0	14
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# Army	2	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
# Navy	114	0	170	1	23	250	3	1	22	28	612
# Marines	12	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	24
# Air Force	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	133	0	182	1	24	268	3	1	22	28	662
# Active Duty	125	0	168	1	24	257	3	1	21	23	623
# Reserve (Activated)	4	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1	5	23
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# 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	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 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 FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# 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	3		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	970	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	954
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	395	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	535
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	185		
# Unknown Offenders	123	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	78
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	21
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	47	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	33
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	12
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	14	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	148		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	40	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	39
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	87	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	72
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	20	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	21
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	355	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	385
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	258		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	258	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	263
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	69	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	75
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	60	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	55
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	85	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	95
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	24	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	19
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	154
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	145
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	32
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	17
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	2
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	103
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	28
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	75
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	75
# Subjects receiving confinement	62
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	61
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	38
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	40
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	6
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	21
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	13
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	8
# 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	40
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15	68
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	63
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	10
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	53
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	53
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	36
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	43
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	34
# Subjects receiving extra duty	23
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	7
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	29
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	7
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	4
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	3

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.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		16
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15		16
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		14
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		14
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		13
# Subjects receiving confinement		4
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
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.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		94
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15		93
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		89
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		89
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		57
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		54
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		49
# Subjects receiving extra duty		32
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		18
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		25
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		13
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		4
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.		FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		20

Restricted Reports

NAVY FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	492
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	476
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	129
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	117
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	363
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	359
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	363
# Service Member on Service Member	223
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	73
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	363
# On military installation	106
# Off military installation	143
# Unidentified location	96
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	363
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	103
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	35
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	21
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	56
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	30
# Relevant Data Not Available	118
Time of sexual assault incident	363
# Midnight to 6 am	84
# 6 am to 6 pm	34
# 6 pm to midnight	110
# Unknown	123
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
Day of sexual assault incident	363
# Sunday	42
# Monday	20
# Tuesday	24
# Wednesday	21
# Thursday	19
# Friday	38
# Saturday	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	121
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	359
# Army Victims	4
# Navy Victims	349
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	3
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

NAVY FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	363
# Male	66
# Female	297
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	363
# 0-15	9
# 16-19	86
# 20-24	179
# 25-34	60
# 35-49	10
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	16
Grade of Service Member Victims	359
# E1-E4	249
# E5-E9	86
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	10
# O4-O10	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	359
# Active Duty	333
# Reserve (Activated)	15
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	363
# Service Member	359
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	30
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	12
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	18
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	22.05
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	35.04
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	22
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	22
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		3204
# Medical		362
# Mental Health		643
# Legal		602
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		377
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		779
# DoD Safe Helpline		235
# Other		206
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		298
# Medical		16
# Mental Health		65
# Legal		3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		5
# Rape Crisis Center		56
# Victim Advocate		91
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		62
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		152
# 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		38
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15		
		250
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15		
		8
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		7
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		1
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	20	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	216	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	4	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		1059
# Medical		156
# Mental Health		217
# Legal		156
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		136
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		266
# DoD Safe Helpline		83
# Other		45
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		108
# Medical		11
# Mental Health		27
# Legal		1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		27
# Victim Advocate		24
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		18
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		60
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0
		No Credible Evidence of a Sexual Assault
		Additional Support Services Found

NAVY FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	65
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	32
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	65
# Male	3
# Female	55
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	65
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	12
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	36
D4. Non-Service Member Type	65
# DoD Civilian	3
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	49
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	106
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	23
# Legal	20
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	24
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	6
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	35
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	10
# DoD-Safe-Helpline	0
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	13
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	18
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	17
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	17
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	17
# Male	0
# Female	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	17
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	17
# DoD-Civilian	0
# DoD-Contractor	0
# Other-US-Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	40
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	9
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD-Safe-Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	37	
# Service Member Victims	36	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	37	
# Service Member on Service Member	24	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	8	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	37	
# On military installation	4	
# Off military installation	32	
# Unidentified location	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	37	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	37	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	8	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	29	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	16	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	4	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	12	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	37	36
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	14	13
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	37	36
# Midnight to 6 am	8	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	7
# 6 pm to midnight	14	13
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	5
Day of sexual assault	37	36
# Sunday	4	4
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	8	8
# Wednesday	5	5
# Thursday	8	8
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	4	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	29	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	37		
# Service Member on Service Member	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
FY15 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 FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	8	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	24
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	4	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	36
# Service Member Victims: Female	4	0	14	0	2	9	0	0	1	1	31
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	4	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	14
# Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37
# Sunday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Wednesday	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
# Thursday	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
# Friday	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
# Saturday	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	4	0	10	0	2	12	0	0	1	1	30
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	14	0	2	14	0	0	1	1	37

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	35
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	23
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	12
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	35
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	22
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	7
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	5
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	26
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# 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 FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	26
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	16
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	27
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	27
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Male	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Female	3	0	9	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	23
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 20-24	2	0	3	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	14
# 25-34	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F3. Victim Type	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Service Member	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# E1-E4	2	0	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	14
# E5-E9	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	9
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	3	0	7	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	25
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Active Duty	3	0	9	1	2	10	0	0	1	1	27
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals	
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Offense Code Data Not Available
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)				
G1. Gender of Subjects	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26	
# Male	3	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	22	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
G2. Age of Subjects	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
# 25-34	1	0	7	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	14	
# 35-49	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	
G3. Subject Type	3	0	9	1	2	9	0	0	1	1	26	
# Service Member	1	0	6	0	1	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16	
# E1-E4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	
# E5-E9	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	1	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	15	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 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	1	8	0	0	0	0	16	
# Active Duty	1	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	16	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 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 FY15, 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 FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	26	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	27
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	15	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	24
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	5		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	3		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	3
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	14	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	13
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	4		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	4	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	16
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	15
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	4
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	12
# Service Member on Service Member	10
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	12
# On military installation	10
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	12
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Time of sexual assault incident	12
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	4
# Unknown	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	12
# Sunday	1
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	2
# Friday	1
# Saturday	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	12
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	12
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	12
# Male	2
# Female	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	12
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	12
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	3
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	12
# Active Duty	10
# Reserve (Activated)	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	12
# Service Member	12
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	10
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.23
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 FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	12
Afghanistan	2
Bahrain	5
Djibouti	3
Egypt	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		123
# Medical		14
# Mental Health		28
# Legal		23
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		12
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		32
# DoD Safe Helpline		6
# Other		8
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		1
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		0
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate		1
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		1
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		0
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15		8
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	Total Number Denied	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		8
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		45
# Medical		7
# Mental Health		7
# Legal		9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		6
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		8
# DoD Safe Helpline		6
# Other		2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		6
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		4
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		1
# Victim Advocate		0
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0

NAVY CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

F-15 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY														Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note										
No.	Most Recent Sexual Assault Allegation Subject ID (Investigator/Ref No.)	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation (For Same Assault?)	Subject Former Worker Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Date Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Other	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charge Dismissed (If Applicable)	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
319	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	OH (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Involved but not specified	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC)		
320	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted			Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None				Notes: Victim reported getting in a hot tub with a group of friends that included Subject. At some point in the night, Subject touched her breasts and exposed her groin and returned to Subject's barracks room where he undressed both of them and began having intercourse with Victim without her consent. Subject was convicted at court-martial.		
321	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Assault (Art. 128)	None			Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that after an evening of drinking at a holiday party, Victim felt asleep and awoke to Subject with his hand under her shirt touching her breasts. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial.		
322	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	O-2	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	Q2 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while out at a local restaurant, Subject pulled Victim up from her chair, put her on his lap and kissed her. Subject refused medical attention for a violation of Article 120, however, recommended action as a violation of the Navy's Administrative Policy. Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment and issued Subject a Letter of Reprimand.	
323	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DSCIC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in kissing and sexual contact with her in a room and exposed or touched her breasts and groin in a victim's area, over clothing. Subject was processed for administrative separation and separated with an other than honorable characterization of discharge.		
324	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GU	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	OH (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General		Yes	Subject (a single subject)	Court-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her vagina, over her clothing and on her body. Subject was convicted at Court-Martial, processed for administrative separation and separated with a General Characterization Discharge.		
325	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject was with Subject on two previous occasions, prior to the sexual assault. Victim reported that Subject had been drinking and Subject attempted to kiss her neck. Victim stated she desired Subject's attention and he grabbed her neck, undressed her body, positioned her body against him, began kissing her, digitally penetrated her vagina and attempted to insert his penis into her vagina. Case was referred to local authorities as Subject is in no longer a Service member and outside of Subject's legal authority. Local authorities declined to prosecute the case due to insufficient evidence. Command action was taken.		
326	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	OH (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense											Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim's breasts, buttocks, and groin while they were in a room together in the same hotel in a hotel room. Victim declined to participate in court-martial proceedings and the USCGA does not have the authority to prefer charges in the case after consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate. Case closed, and the USCGA recommended Commanding Officer instead initiated administrative separation proceedings. An administrative separation board issued Subject two letters.	
327A	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted				Assault (Art. 128)					Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim from behind in an attempt to "kiss" Victim, which was reportedly non-consensual. Subject attempted to force Victim to penetrate an individual's area. Victim reported Subject took her from her room and attempted to insert his penis into her over his clothing while he fought to get away. All three subjects were convicted at court-martial for their conduct.	
327B	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted				Assault (Art. 128)					Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim from behind in an attempt to "kiss" Victim, which was reportedly non-consensual. Subject attempted to force Victim to penetrate an individual's area. Victim reported Subject took her from her room and attempted to insert his penis into her over his clothing while he fought to get away. All three subjects were convicted at court-martial for their conduct.	
327C	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted				Assault (Art. 128)					Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim from behind in an attempt to "kiss" Victim, which was reportedly non-consensual. Subject attempted to force Victim to penetrate an individual's area. Victim reported Subject took her from her room and attempted to insert his penis into her over his clothing while he fought to get away. All three subjects were convicted at court-martial for their conduct.	
327D	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted				Assault (Art. 128)					Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim from behind in an attempt to "kiss" Victim, which was reportedly non-consensual. Subject attempted to force Victim to penetrate an individual's area. Victim reported Subject took her from her room and attempted to insert his penis into her over his clothing while he fought to get away. All three subjects were convicted at court-martial for their conduct.	
327E	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted				Assault (Art. 128)					Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim from behind in an attempt to "kiss" Victim, which was reportedly non-consensual. Subject attempted to force Victim to penetrate an individual's area. Victim reported Subject took her from her room and attempted to insert his penis into her over his clothing while he fought to get away. All three subjects were convicted at court-martial for their conduct.	
328	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she had been assaulted at an off-base residence by Subject. Victim reported that she did not consent to sexual contact with Subject and that Subject forced her to have sex with him. Subject was charged with rape and sexual assault. Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
329	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown											Unknown	Notes: Victim reported an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to a lack of viable leads and an underfunded investigation, DND action was precluded.	
330	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed								None	Notes: Victim reported Subject forcefully grabbed her wrists, pulled her toward him, and kissed her without her consent. Command imposed non-judicial punishment following R-12 recommendation. Subject was processed for separation and the Administrative Separation Board retained Subject.
331	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Medical	Q2 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Assault (Art. 128)						Notes: Victim #1 reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject, her partner, in a government vehicle outside the residence office. Subject reached across her and attempted to force her to have sex with him. Victim #2 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #3 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #4 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #5 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #6 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #7 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #8 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #9 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #10 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #11 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #12 did not consent to the sexual contact. 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Victim #93 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #94 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #95 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #96 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #97 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #98 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #99 did not consent to the sexual contact. Victim #100 did not consent to the sexual contact.	
332	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown											Unknown	Notes: Victim reported an unknown Subject pulled her down into her face and attempted to force her to have sex with him. Subject was charged with rape and sexual assault. Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
333	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DSCIC)					Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her right buttock. Further investigation revealed multiple incidents of Subject engaging in unwanted displays and verbal conduct that were not in violation of the regulations. Command recommended non-judicial punishment. Subject waived his right to an administrative separation board and was discharged with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.	
334	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	OH (July-September)	Offender is Unknown											Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject at an unknown location of base. Other were notified and responded, but Victim refused to cooperate. Victim declined to complete a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination and declined to make a police report. Victim was offered and refused of DNR services. Due to Victim's fluctuation and lack of clarity of Subject, case was closed.	
335	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 85)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown											Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to sexually assault her in her residence while "AD" on a Navy inpatient program. Victim made a restricted report for sexual harassment. Victim received victim advocacy and VEC support services, who also requested and received a restricted report. Victim signed a Victim Declaration Acknowledgment and declined to participate in an investigation or provide details regarding the report of sexual assault or identify her attacker. All actionable leads were completed by R-12 and the investigation was closed.	
336A	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense											General	Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her buttocks and penis over her clothing. R-12 recommended for prosecution due to insufficient evidence and criminal charges were not being processed for a Physical Fitness Assessment Failure separation. The command also administratively separated Subject for the Commission of a Serious Offense (Honesty).	
336B	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed							General	Notes: Victim reported Subject held her by dusting her leg and grabbing her with his hands. Command imposed non-judicial punishment and separated the Subject.	
337	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched Victim's buttocks over her clothing in her barracks room. Command imposed non-judicial punishment.	
338	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown											Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported being raped by an unknown Subject after an evening of drinking at off base bar. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sex with him. Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts and exposed her groin. Victim was unable to provide identifying details of the hotel or room. R-12 took all actionable leads to identify a Subject, but was unsuccessful and closed the investigation.	
339	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure of duty (Art. 101)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject raped her while he penetrated her vagina with his penis without her consent. Subject stated the sexual act was consensual. Following the investigation, the R-12 recommended further action to be taken regarding the specific offense of rape. The USCGA concurred and sent the case back to the command for prosecution. Subject, however, declined non-judicial punishment and awarded. Subsequently, Subject was processed for administrative separation and received a General Characterization of Discharge.	
340	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	OH (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his face between her breasts, against her neck and mouth, and making non-verbal sexual contact. Subject received non-judicial punishment and was independently processed for administrative separation. The administrative separation board recommended separation with an honorable characterization of discharge.	
341	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject over her clothing in her barracks room. Subject stated the sexual act was consensual. Following the investigation, the R-12 recommended further action to be taken regarding the specific offense of rape. The USCGA concurred and sent the case back to the command for prosecution. Subject, however, declined non-judicial punishment and awarded. Subsequently, Subject was processed for administrative separation and received a General Characterization of Discharge.	
342	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BARBADOS	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Q2 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Assault (Art. 128)	None					Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks, attempted to reach down her pants, and exposed her breasts. Subject was convicted at a Special Court-Martial.	
343	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown											Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her breasts, attempted to reach down her pants, and exposed her breasts. Subject was convicted at a Special Court-Martial.	
344A	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted			Attempt to Commit Crime (Art. 85)					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported Subject held her down and penetrated her with his penis. Subject also reported her having non-consensual sex with another Subject, without her consent. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial.	
344B	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Q2 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted			Non-Consensual Sexual Activity (Art. 125)	General		Yes		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported Subject attempted to force her to have sex with him. Subject then pushed Victim's head towards his penis and attempted to force her to have sex with him. Subject was convicted at General Court-Martial and administratively discharged.	

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is America's expeditionary force in readiness. Our Marines remain forward deployed, forward engaged, and always prepared to protect our Nation's interests anywhere in the world, at a moment's notice. The success of our mission relies on the commitment, perseverance, and welfare of every single Marine, and so we must remain faithful to each one. Sexual assault has no place in our Corps.

The purpose of the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program is to eliminate sexual assault, while simultaneously providing comprehensive support to those who are victims of this crime. Building upon an existing framework of victim-centric services, the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) launched a three-phased SAPR Campaign Plan in Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12) that widened the aperture of our SAPR Program, with a renewed emphasis on prevention, good order, and discipline. This authorizing and overarching document has guided all of our efforts since, through successful completion of Phase I in November 2012 and the expansion of Phase II in April 2014, which aligned our efforts with the 2014–2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and strengthened our communication, training, and command climate initiatives.

In July 2015, the Marine Corps marked a significant milestone with an approved transition to the third and final phase of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan. This transition was the result of an objective assessment of not only demonstrated progress but also measurable outcomes, including a decrease in prevalence and an increase in and sustainment of sexual assault reporting levels. In addition, this analysis of SAPR progress showed that the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other related programs—such as Substance Abuse, Suicide Prevention, and Military Equal Opportunity (sexual harassment)—to develop a holistic, truly sustainable prevention effort.

This multi-disciplinary approach to SAPR establishes the groundwork for successful execution of Phase III in FY16 and beyond. The CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan now aims to sustain our positive momentum, while recognizing that progress does not equal victory. We still have much work to do. As a result, in Phase III, the SAPR Program's primary objective is to ensure that leaders possess the tools to cultivate a Corps where sexual assault is not tolerated. The path to this goal lies through empowered reporting, effective deterrence, engaged leadership, and a mature culture that is non-permissive to **any** form of criminal misconduct.

As detailed herein, Marine Corps SAPR initiatives in FY15 directly supported the Campaign Plan's shift from program implementation to program sustainment. This transition, however, does not imply that we are satisfied with the status quo; rather, we continued to move strategically ahead. In FY15, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR began updating the Marine Corps Order governing our program to reflect the most recent DOD policy and organic evolutions to our procedures. To ensure

consistent and effective implementation of the SAPR Program, we established a senior Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) billet for each Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR) Area of Responsibility (AOR). A newly formed SARC Advisory Committee began meeting biannually in FY15 to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate collaborative solutions. We laid the groundwork to bolster the capabilities of our SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) with quality assurance site visits that will standardize delivery of SAPR training and services across the Corps. These visits also will serve to identify strengths and areas for improvement in our SAPR training continuum, which we continued to enhance in FY15. For example, we are incorporating retaliation as a learning objective, we ensured that adult learning theory principles were properly represented, and we updated training based upon data from recent surveys and assessments. These initiatives and more aimed to enrich our response systems, with the goal of providing quality support for victims of sexual assault.

An upstaffing of HQMC SAPR personnel in FY15 increased our aptitude to prevent sexual assault. Our newly established team of researchers, prevention specialists, and program developers shaped our deterrence efforts into a systemic approach that addresses all facets of Corps culture, from the individual Marine to leaders at all levels. To that end, we turned our focus to more comprehensively supporting our Non-Commissioned Officers, overhauling existing tools and developing new tools to help these first-line supervisors foster healthy discourse regarding sexual assault within their specific micro-climates. We also stepped up our communications efforts to reinforce SAPR messaging throughout the year. For example, we launched a social media campaign with monthly posts on official Marine Corps Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram sites, and we distributed monthly SAPR Snapshots to the Marine Total Force. Through engaged leadership and targeted dissemination of information, our objective is to reach Marines wherever they may be—on duty, on leave, or online—to provide new strategies and perspectives to help prevent sexual assault.

As detailed in the accompanying Analytic Discussion, FY15 data indicate these efforts have positively contributed to the SAPR Program. While there was no prevalence survey in FY15, the number of reports filed each year (which does not measure prevalence but rather how many victims choose to come forward to report that an incident has occurred) helps to gauge whether we are making headway toward our goal of providing every victim with comprehensive support. Since the launch of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan in FY12, the Marine Corps has significantly increased our reporting levels, which we effectively maintained in FY15. Inside this upsurge are other indicators of progress. For example, more victims filed Unrestricted Reports in FY15, which suggests that Marines are increasingly confident in our response system. The percentage of males filing Restricted Reports also increased, a positive development for a population that has historically been reluctant to report. In addition, more victims filed reports within three days of the incident, which means more victims are accessing services earlier.

Marines across the ranks have a critical role in responding to and preventing sexual assault, and our SAPR Program structure is designed to support their efforts daily, in

both garrison and deployed environments. As peer advocates, our SAPR VAs provide their fellow Marines and eligible civilians with training and confidential victim services. Our installation and command SARCs oversee the SAPR VAs under their purview, ensuring an integrated response capability and accountability. Our MARFOR SARCs provide program implementation guidance within their AOR and serve as conduits for information flow to and from HQMC SAPR. HQMC SAPR is responsible for establishing policy (see Figure 1 for authorizing instructions developed in FY15); designing and implementing Corps-wide initiatives; and ensuring program compliance with Marine Corps, DOD, Executive, and Legislative mandates.

Ultimately, however, SAPR is a Commander’s program, which means our leaders are responsible for executing this mission. All other entities—including our SARCs and SAPR VAs, chaplains, medical professionals, counselors, judge advocates, victims' legal counsel, and criminal investigators—support the Commander in providing quality victim services, timely and appropriate investigative and accountability measures, and effective prevention tools. The Marine Corps SAPR Program will not rest until we have earned the complete trust and confidence of all victims of sexual assault and our ranks are populated with Marines who are committed to preventing this crime.

**Figure 1:
SAPR Program Instructions Developed in FY15**

Date	Reference	Title / Instruction
July 2015	SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum In-Progress Review	Enter Phase III – Sustainment of the CMC SAPR Campaign Plan
Sep 2015	MARADMIN 478/15	Significant Changes to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (overview of DODI 6495.02 Change 2)
Sep 2015	MARADMIN 500/15	Changes to 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line Name and Protocols

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1 Prevention

4-

2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1

imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not

Background

Since its launch in June 2012, the Commandant of the Marine Corps' (CMC's) three-phased Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan has guided all Marine Corps efforts to reduce and eliminate the crime of sexual assault. Phase I of the campaign struck hard at the issue, deepening the engagement of all leaders and reinforcing the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously. Phase II, which commenced in November 2012, oversaw the implementation of large-scale programs that engaged all Marines in the battle against sexual assault. Now in Phase III as of July 2015, the CMC's Campaign Plan continues to emphasize that the SAPR Program's overall objective is to prevent sexual assault and other criminal misconduct through engaged leadership and evolved culture. This strategic prevention approach has touched Marines across all ranks. Even before they stand on the legendary yellow footprints, Marines are taught that mutual respect, trust, and commitment to each other are critical components of a dedicated, professional Corps in which sexual assault has no part.

Our prevention efforts to this point have coincided with positive indicators of SAPR progress, suggesting that Marines are stepping up to establish an environment in which sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. As detailed in the Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) Annual Report, prevalence in FY14 decreased, reporting levels increased, and Marines overall had positive perceptions of command climate. However, the Marine Corps recognizes that progress is not victory and continues to further operationalize sexual assault prevention efforts. Still guided by the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, Marine Corps initiatives are now also bolstered by the 2014-2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, which was published in May 2014. These guiding documents shaped our sexual assault prevention efforts in FY15.

Comprehensive Approach to Prevention

Inspired by the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR formalized its prevention approach in FY15, utilizing the Center for Disease Control's (CDC's) Social Ecological Model. This prevention construct describes how each level of society is affected by distinct and overlapping risk factors. By developing prevention programs that target each level of society, Marine Corps prevention and program development specialists can thoroughly address the

issue at hand, facilitating lasting cultural change. As shown in Figure 2, HQMC SAPR prevention efforts in FY15 cut across the entire social ecological model for a comprehensive approach that aims to institutionalize and reinforce a culture that is non-permissive to sexual assault.

Figure 2:
Marine Corps Prevention Framework

Social Ecological Model Level	FY15 USMC SAPR Prevention Initiatives <i>(All initiatives described in detail below.)</i>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full roll-out of eight new Ethical Discussion Group (EDG) videos designed to promote healthy discussions about sexual assault and prepare Marines to respond appropriately. ○ Installation-specific events and initiatives that promote individual prevention efforts, such as Commander recognition of bystander interventions and contests in observance of Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full roll-out of “Step Up” annual training for junior Marines (E1-E3), with an emphasis on bystander intervention and healthy relationships. ○ Installation-specific events and initiatives that recognize and promote unit prevention efforts, such as the Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award.
Leaders at All Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued execution of Commandant’s Combined Commandership Course, which emphasizes positive command climates and other prevention tools. ○ Revision (ongoing) of “Take A Stand” training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) (E4-E5) to develop leadership skills as they relate to SAPR. ○ Revamp (ongoing) of a SAPR Leadership Toolkit to provide educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership. ○ Revision (ongoing) of the Marine Corps Order (MCO) governing the SAPR Program, which will formalize requirement for Commanders to implement prevention strategies specific to their Area of Responsibility (AOR).
DOD/Services/Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Launch of communications strategy that enables HQMC SAPR to engage with the public in real-time on social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. ○ Continued execution of SAPR Fleet Engagements to foster face-to-face meetings between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued publication of Monthly Snapshots to inform the Marine Total Force about reported incidents of sexual assault. ○ HQMC SAPR Branch Reorganization that facilitates a strategic approach to prevention, with an emphasis on research and data surveillance.
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination with outside Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to provide symposiums and trainings on various topics to inform and influence cultural belief systems to discourage sexual assault and support sexual assault victims

FY15 Prevention Efforts

As detailed in Figure 2, the Marine Corps implemented in FY15 a comprehensive suite of prevention efforts across the CDC’s Social Ecological Model, with the goal of reinforcing cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment:

- EDG Videos. In an effort to increase opportunities for learning and to extend the SAPR dialogue beyond annual training requirements, the Marine Corps developed a series of trainings called EDGs. These EDGs utilize video vignettes and small group discussion to focus on incidents surrounding a sexual assault, allowing individual Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations and preparing them to intervene in real-life situations. Eight new video vignettes were made available for use in FY15.
- Installation-Specific Initiatives. As a Commander’s Program, individual commands successfully developed customized initiatives for their Marines and units in FY15. For example, in November 2014, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS) was selected as the Marine Corps recipient of the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award, which recognizes a group or individual from each military Service for innovative ideas or approaches that positively affect the local SAPR Program. MCCSSS was selected based on its inventive and effective strategy—an awareness campaign and a full-day class that all entry-level students must attend and pass—to prevent sexual assault. In addition, the Marine Corps joined the DOD in observing SAAPM in April 2015, with HQMC- and installation-based events throughout the month that emphasized how Marines across all ranks must know their part and do their part to prevent sexual assault. These events allowed the Marine Corps to extend our SAPR message to Marines in fresh and relevant ways regarding the importance of safely intervening to prevent sexual assault, supporting Marines who have filed reports of sexual assault, and living according to our core values.
- “Step-Up” Bystander Intervention Training. Originally released in July 2014, the Marine Corps fully implemented its new “Step Up” training for junior Marines in

FY15. Junior Marines are now required to complete “Step Up” to satisfy their annual SAPR training requirement. In line with the Marine Corps’ primary prevention strategy of peer-to-peer bystander intervention, “Step Up” emphasizes that Marines have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault.

- Commandant’s Combined Commandership Course. The Marine Corps updated SAPR training for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders in FY15. This course includes four phases: a read-ahead, a lecture, a practical application, and a designated brief by the Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) within 30 days of assuming command or being posted. In addition to outlining response protocols and responsibilities, this brief heavily emphasizes the importance of positive command climates and other prevention tools.
- “Take A Stand” Revision. Originally released in October 2011, this prevention curriculum is designed to teach bystander intervention to NCOs, who lead approximately 38% of all Marines. “Take A Stand” appeals to the developing sense of leadership of Corporals and Sergeants who are relied upon by junior Marines for their presence, integrity, and conduct. In FY15, the Marine Corps initiated a revision to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, as well as to create additional written EDGs for small-group discussions that focus on developing leadership skills as they relate to SAPR.
- SAPR Leadership Toolkit. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began revamping its Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit. The SAPR Leadership Toolkit is intended to provide leaders at all levels with educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership and small group discussions. These materials will address a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, male victims of sexual assault, alcohol misuse, and hazing. Because leaders at all levels are intimately familiar with the climates of their units, they will be able to customize their prevention approaches by selecting the information and tools that are most applicable to and will most resonate with their Marines.
- MCO Revision. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began updating the MCO governing the Marine Corps SAPR Program to ensure that prevention, protection from retaliation, and advocacy are a main focus. Expected to be published in FY16, the revision directs all Commanders and Commanding Generals to establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide guidance on prevention, retaliation, response, training, and advocacy within their AOR. Commanders will implement the prevention strategies provided by HQMC SAPR and will ensure that these strategies are applied at all levels in the command.
- Social Media Communications Strategy. HQMC SAPR launched a social media

campaign in October 2014 that features monthly posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. Annual training is critical, but social media provides a means to reinforce the SAPR knowledge of Marines at all levels, both enlisted and officer, throughout the year. These posts also enable HQMC SAPR to update Marines with new tools, new information, and new perspectives related to sexual assault. By increasing awareness and knowledge via these popular communications platforms, HQMC SAPR is simultaneously extending our message of prevention to large numbers of Marines and Service members at once. Our average reach for each post in FY15 was more than 173,000 people, with a total reach of more than 2.8 million people. In addition, our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. We monitor each post for eight hours after it goes live to address misconceptions, correct misinformation, and answer questions. All responses from the SAPR Branch are signed by Col Jensen, Chief of Behavioral Programs, to emphasize that prevention and appropriate response to sexual assault is a priority of the Marine Corps.

- SAPR Fleet Engagements. Spurred by the success of HQMC SAPR’s Summer 2014 Roadshow, we increased our face-to-face engagements with Marines around the world in FY15. These trips served as a model of engaged leadership and emphasized every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault. Via these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress, so they understand both the importance of prevention and the ongoing relevance of the issue. Figure 3 outlines the fleet engagement trips taken in FY15:

**Figure 3:
HQMC SAPR FY15 Fleet Engagement Trips**

Dec 18–19	IIMEF, MARSOC, Camp Lejeune
Mar 18–20	MCLB Albany
June 15-18	MARFOREUR/AF
July 28-30	MAG-41
Sept 15-16	Cherry Point, New River
Sept 23-25	MCRD Parris Island, MCAS Beaufort

- SAPR Monthly Snapshot. In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to publish its SAPR Monthly Snapshot, a document designed to provide the total Marine Force with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. Now in its second year of publication, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Marines of all levels can reference the SAPR Monthly Snapshot to understand the progress and objectives of their SAPR-related efforts, and Commanders can

utilize the data to tailor prevention efforts to target areas still needing improvement.

- HQMC SAPR Branch Reorganization. In FY15, the Marine Corps restructured its SAPR Program Office to increase its capabilities and reach, with an emphasis on research-informed prevention programming. Prior to FY15, the branch was structured to primarily keep pace with a high daily operational tempo resulting from intense Congressional and public scrutiny. In order to facilitate a strategic-level approach to prevention while still maintaining our daily response capabilities, we stood up a second and distinct operations section composed of researchers, prevention and development specialists, and training and curriculum analysts. These SMEs have the ability to conduct and analyze research and delve into the data to truly understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in our Corps. For example, our researchers are currently exploring whether sexual assaults are more common at certain stages in the deployment cycle and whether victim, offender, and incident characteristics help explain differences in the probability of sexual assault at different stages of the deployment cycle. Our prevention and training SMEs can then develop programs based upon pertinent findings and best practices.
- Coordination with External SMEs. HQMC SAPR continued to coordinate in FY15 with outside SMEs to provide trainings and symposiums that emphasize and expand upon our foundation of research and evidence-based prevention practices. For example, in April 2015, the Marine Corps hosted a symposium on retaliation presented by Dr. Patricia Harned, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ethics & Compliance Initiative that includes both the Ethics Research Center and the Ethics & Compliance Association. In August 2015, HQMC SAPR hosted a training event for all SARCs and civilian SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) with internal and external SMEs addressing a variety of topics, including social media security efforts, the dialectic of trauma, ethics, working with resistant learners, self-care, and victim care. In addition, to maintain their DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentials, uniformed SAPR VAs can attend DOD-approved trainings, as well as external trainings approved by HQMC SAPR. These external SMEs provide valuable insight into establishing positive organizational climates that promote reporting and are critical to preventing sexual assault.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).

The Marine Corps understands that every incident of sexual assault detrimentally impacts first and foremost the victim but also the entire unit and overall mission readiness. To assess our SAPR Program, the Marine Corps utilizes data compiled in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID); surveys, to include command

climate surveys and the biennial Workplace & Gender Relations surveys; and other metrics, such as those collected via the Marine Corps SAPR 8-Day Briefs. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives. Fully committed to transparency, the Marine Corps made measurable progress by FY15 in sharing this information not only with senior leaders but also with the entire fleet through a variety of means, including newsletters, status reports, safety briefings, trainings, and other forums.

Strategic-Level Readiness & Safety Forums

To facilitate Corps-wide readiness and safety measures, HQMC SAPR continued in FY15 engaging both our senior leaders and the fleet as a whole regarding SAPR data, measures, and education initiatives:

- SAPR Monthly Snapshot: To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY15. The Snapshot is published each month and is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information. It is also disseminated to all Marine Corps General Officers, Senior Executive Service personnel, and SARCs with the request that they share each Snapshot with their Commanding Generals, Commanders, Sergeants Major, SAPR VAs, and other target audiences.

The Monthly Snapshot encapsulates data related to SAPR progress Marine Corps-wide and provides a means to monitor, measure, and educate about sexual assault. Each issue enumerates the total number of reported incidents of sexual assault for the previous month and the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also breaks down the reporting metrics to detail the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports, and reports for incidents that occurred prior to service. In addition, the following analyses are published once per quarter, with the goal of tracking and comparing progress across quarters and to the previous fiscal year:

- Quality of sexual assault services (results of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline audits) and competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable (dispositions of investigations of sexual assault).
- SAPR 8-Day Brief data, including demographic information of those who reported (rank, gender, age, and service duration), the duty status of the offender (civilian or military), where the reported sexual assaults occurred, and the number of reported sexual assaults that involved alcohol.
- Command climate metrics, including perceptions of barriers to reporting, of

whether retaliation is likely, and of leadership and unit support for SAPR.

The Monthly Snapshot also features articles regarding SAPR services and resources (e.g., the Victims' Legal Counsel [VLC] Organization), overall SAPR Program initiatives (e.g., working groups and annual training), and detailed descriptions of survey and annual report findings as they become available (e.g., prevalence trends and the gap between prevalence and reporting).

- Senior Leadership Briefs. To ensure our most senior leaders have current situational awareness of sexual assault incidents, HQMC SAPR regularly provided SAPR status briefs to the Offices of the CMC and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC) in FY15. These briefs incorporated up-to-date SAPR data to monitor the situation on the ground:
 - *Monthly Gouge Sheet.* Once a month, SAPR provides SAPR metrics to the Office of the CMC via a "Gouge Sheet" that details both historical fiscal year and current monthly data. These metrics include a breakdown of the number of Unrestricted Reports, Restricted Reports, reports with incidents occurring prior-to-service, and conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports. This Gouge Sheet also features topline numbers regarding the types of sexual assault crimes being reported, the duty status of the victims and offenders, and the disposition of subjects from completed investigations.
 - *Quarterly SAPR 8-Day Brief Updates.* Every quarter in FY15, HQMC SAPR provided a topline summary of Unrestricted Reports to the ACMC via analyses of the submitted SAPR 8-Day Briefs. This summary details trends of SAPR metrics across quarters and fiscal years, including our most at-risk population, what locations generated the greatest number of reports, how many incidents involved alcohol, and the gender and duty status of the victims and offenders.

Tactical-Level Readiness & Safety Forums

Across the Corps, information about SAPR is also monitored and utilized locally. Combined with the data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. These metrics assist Commanders and SAPR Program staff in evaluating the types of cases being reported and what preventative measures would be the most impactful. As a result, this data drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, EDGs and other small-group trainings, and Professional Military Education (PME). With assistance from their SARCs, commands track the data relevant to their culture, climate, and needs, which may include the following:

- Number of Restricted Reports

- Number of Unrestricted Reports
- Number of conversions from Restricted to Unrestricted Reports
- How long the victim waited before filing a report
- How many reports are made to the local Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline, directly to the SAPR VA, or to the command
- How many victims opt out of SAPR services
- Number of victims who access VLC
- Incident place (including whether on government or civilian property)
- Incident time (including whether it occurred prior-to-service, while victim was in an official status or not, during duty hours, drill or annual reserve training, etc.)
- Type of crime (e.g., rape, wrongful sexual contact, etc.)
- Victim age, gender, rank, time in service, duty status, etc.
- Subject age, gender, rank, time in service, duty status, etc.
- Number of civilian offenders
- Number of adult military dependent victims
- Number of forensic exams conducted
- Safety factors (including Military Protective Orders; whether the victim experienced retaliation, reprisal, or ostracism; alcohol, drug, and/or weapon involvement; etc.)
- Number of expedited transfers
- Time it takes a case to proceed from report to disposition
- Adjudication of Unrestricted Reports
- Annual training data
- Command climate data, including barriers to reporting
- Bystander intervention data
- SAPR personnel certification

Commands use this information—which is gathered from already existing data sources including SAPR 8-Day Briefs, Command Climate Surveys, and Operations Event/Incident Report (OPREP-3) Serious Incident Reports (SIR)—to glean insights into how sexual assaults may impact safety and readiness. For example, commands may observe an increase in sexual assault reports during certain months, allowing them to step up prevention efforts (such as conducting safety stand-downs) prior to and during those months. Information about reporting barriers is also collected at the tactical level when possible. If commands know why victims choose one reporting option over another or why victims were hesitant to report, they can address these issues with their units during trainings, barrack checks, and safety briefs and can also tailor intervention and prevention initiatives accordingly. In addition, SAPR training trends are also monitored locally so that commands can identify any gaps. For example, commands continually track how many of their Marines have completed SAPR annual training requirements, ensuring that there is a 100% completion rate.

This aggregate information on the local level helps commands implement prevention efforts for their most at-risk populations and design initiatives that are applicable to their specific demographics of Marines. For example, prevention efforts developed for active

duty Service members who live in the barracks may not be applicable to reservists who are full-time college students or work in the civilian sector during their non-drilling periods. These data help provide commands with a clear picture of where prevention efforts should be focused.

Commanders also use data from two Command Climate Surveys to reinforce the necessity of a professional environment non-permissive to sexual assault. Both the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey and the CMC's Command Climate Survey include questions that relate to sexual assault. Commanders use the feedback from these surveys as an opportunity to discuss with their Marines the importance of a climate that does not tolerate sexual assault and that supports victims.

SARCs also use SAPR metrics to conduct continual training with their SAPR VAs, with the goal of ensuring that their advocates on the frontlines know the most recent information to communicate the importance of ongoing prevention efforts to their peers. The number of SAPR VAs who are trained and credentialed is tracked, so that commands can ensure that they have qualified advocates to conduct SAPR training for their Marines. SARCs also use this data during SAPR Resource Briefs, monthly Situation Reports (SitReps), quarterly and annual stakeholder reports, at quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings, and during annual Case Management Group (CMG) member training. In addition, SARCs regularly meet with Commanders and leaders to review SAPR metrics for possible trends, to discuss SAPR best practices, and to craft prevention strategies to improve and deter any identified patterns.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices. For example, on 28 April 2015, the Marine Corps hosted a Symposium on Retaliation conducted by Dr. Patricia Harned, CEO of the Ethics & Compliance Initiative, which includes the Ethics Research Center and the Ethics & Compliance Association. The two-hour brief addressed the different forms of retaliation, ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation, and the use of social media as a tool to retaliate. In addition to the HQMC SAPR, these offices attended the symposium: HQMC PAO; HQMC Behavioral Health Branch; the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC); Department of the Navy (DON) SAPR; Commander, Naval Installation Command (CNIC) SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

HQMC SAPR also hosts an Annual Training event for our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs to provide them with current training that enhances their ability to provide quality victim care. This three-day event includes both internal and external SMEs who deliver lectures and presentations. This year's event took place at Marine Corps Base (MCB)

Quantico from 18-20 August 2015 and included presentations by the following civilian organizations:

- Dr. Trisha Aberton from Professional Psychological Services, who provided insight into how trauma manifests itself differently for each victim.
- Synetheia Newby from Greater Works Consulting, LLC, who emphasized how advocates such as SARCs and SAPR VAs must also care for themselves, not just their clients, to prevent caregiver fatigue.
- JAC Patrissi from Growing A New Heart, Inc., who talked about overcoming challenges associated with being an advocate and provided attendees with an opportunity to hone and practice their skills. Topics included optimistic attunement, working with confidentiality, safety, self-blame, reconnection, validation, and power and control.

Also in FY15, the DON SAPR Office contracted with interACT to present 60-90 minute educational, theatrical-based, interactive, and improvisational training shows at Marine Corps installations. The interACT troupe consists of six actor-educators and two facilitators and presents complicated, realistic portrayals of situations that could lead to a sexual assault, inviting audience members to enact possible interventions on stage with the actor-educators.

At the local levels, our SARCs continued to work with the civilian organizations surrounding their AOR to increase interoperability and exchange information regarding promising practices, leading to increased victim care and prevention capabilities. These external organizations include law enforcement agencies, District Attorney's offices within various jurisdictions and states, and sexual assault and behavioral health service providers. The below list provides examples (but is not all-inclusive) of local collaboration efforts:

- Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC): The MARFORPAC SARC is a member of the Oahu, Hawaii Joint-Military Community Action Team (CAT) that meets quarterly to plan trainings, webinars, activities, and events with civilian organizations and sister Services. In addition, MARFORPAC Marines and DOD civilians participated in "The Out of the Darkness" community walks sponsored by the Hawaii chapter of the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention held at the Alamoana Beach Park in Honolulu on 12 September 2015.
- I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF): I MEF continued to collaborate in FY15 with a variety of civilian organizations, including the Women's Resource Center (Oceanside), Amberly's Place (Yuma), Mike Dormitz ("Can I Kiss You" program), Palomar Pomerado Health Forensic Health Services, and the National Family Justice Center Alliance (San Diego). As part of a "Partnerships with Faith-based Communities" training, local churches provided brochures to expand the referral and resources for spiritual support and counseling options for victims of sexual

assault. In addition, the I MEF SARC organized quarterly SAPR VA Refresher Trainings to educate victim advocates, enhance their knowledge, and improve their skill sets. The trainings featured presentations by civilian SMEs, including:

- Charisma De Los Reyes, MSW, Senior Protective Services Worker, who talked about how human trafficking impacts the surrounding and military community
- Mr. Matt Burgan, MFT (marriage and family therapist), who discussed sexual assault prevention through risk awareness and risk situation as it pertains to the behaviors, warning signs, and motives leading to acquaintance rape or rape by intoxicant
- Ms. Cynthia Tara Ferguson, PhD, RN, CNM, AFN-BC, D-ABMDI, CDR(Ret.) NC USN, Supervisor Forensic Nursing from Palomar Health Forensic Services, who detailed the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) processes and outcome measures at her local clinic, which has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with Camp Pendleton, as well as the protocols and challenges of administering a SAFE in a deployed environment
- Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM): In an effort to increase available services to our Marines and families, MARFORCOM collaborates with the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and Old Dominion University Women's Center. In addition, the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) SARC is a member of the Carteret County SART and collaborates with the local hospital, rape crisis center, and local law enforcement.
- Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES): MARFORRES collaborates with civilian organizations across the country to ensure there are resources available to the reserve component. The dispersed nature of the commands and the distance between most of the reserve sites and the nearest military installation necessitates collaboration with civilian services. MARFORRES developed a database of resources near each reserve site, and SAPR VAs make contact with local agencies such as rape crisis centers, College Campus Sexual Assault Programs, domestic violence shelters. SAPR VAs are also encouraged to attend local meetings held by the violence prevention organizations in their area when possible and to invite those prevention specialists to engage with the reserve sites and provide prevention and response information that is relevant to their local area.
- Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM): In addition to local District Attorney Offices, Sheriff and Police Departments, Marine Corps installations throughout the U. S. collaborate with an extensive list of civilian organizations, including but not limited to Carteret County Rape Crisis Center, Carteret Health Care, Promise Place, Carolina East, Onslow Women's Center (rape and

domestic violence crisis center), Onslow Memorial Hospital, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Poplar Spring Hospital (Petersburg, VA), Fayetteville Veterans' Administration (Military Sexual Trauma program), Hope Haven (rape crisis center), Rape and Sexual Assault Crisis Intervention Center, Lily Pad Rape Crisis Center, San Diego County SART (which includes San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, Center for Community Solutions, San Diego Crime Lab and Sheriff's Department, and Southern California Chapter of International Association of Forensic Nurses), Miramar Tricare-West, Miramar County SART, local Miramar universities, INOVA Fairfax Hospital, the DC Network for Victim Recovery, the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (including the Sexual Assault Legal Institute), the DC Rape Crisis Center, and the Alexandria Sexual Assault Response and Awareness. At our Marine Corps Installations in Japan, our civilian SAPR VAs collaborate with a variety of local resources to provide referrals to services, particularly for local national victims of sexual assault.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.

In FY15, the Marine Corps solidified procedures and established best practices to ensure that Marines in transition are not isolated at any time, specifically with regard to being vulnerable to sexual assault.

It has always been Marine Corps policy that new joins must be briefed regarding all command policy directives (SAPR, Equal Opportunity, suicide, hazing, etc.), that they must be provided with command points of contact, and that they must be adequately integrated into the unit so they should never feel alone with no one to reach out to. However, the Marine Corps recognized the need for additional support. An Addendum to the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, published in April 2014, required the Marine Corps to review and update the Marine Corps Sponsorship Program (MCSP), as appropriate, to mitigate the risk of sexual assault for Marines in transition. When it was determined in October 2014 that the MCSP was not the appropriate venue to accomplish this task for various reasons, the Marine Corps turned to the Marine Corps Leadership Development (MCLD) Program, which was approved in December 2012 to replace the Mentoring Program and which already highlighted transitioning Marines as an area of challenge.

Although still in draft form as of the writing of this report, the MCO that governs the MCLD (MCO 1500.61) recognizes that transitions—to include permanent change of station moves, assignment to temporary additional duty, and eventual return to civilian life—are “danger areas.” In addition, the MCLD Program emphasizes that the transition first-term Marines and Sailors make from entry-level training to Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC), or Navy Officer Billet Classification (NOBC) school and then to their first unit is particularly critical because it

often sets the tone for the rest of their career. As a result, MCO 1500.61 specifies that leaders should proactively engage with Marines and Sailors in transition to help them successfully navigate through this period and that consideration should be made to ensure that new joins are adequately integrated into the unit upon arrival and prior to the first non-duty day if possible.

The MCLD also was a good fit to emphasize the unit integration for new joins because it focuses not just on the immediate transition but also continued growth of Marines. As a Marine Corps-wide initiative, the MCLD focuses on strengthening unit cohesion and developing Marines in six critical areas. One of these areas, “Fidelity,” is devoted entirely to ethics, values, and heritage. MCLD enables Commanders to leverage existing leadership resources and programs in a manner tailored to their unit. It places a high priority on “knowing your Marines and looking out for their welfare” through quality coaching, counseling, and voluntary mentoring. Although MCLD is not focused specifically on preventing hazing, suicide, binge drinking, sexual assault, or other negative behaviors, units that implement MCLD and the Marine Corps values it represents are likely to see reduced incidents in these areas as an indirect benefit. For example, pilot units that have either fully or partially implemented leadership development programs based on the draft MCO have reported a decrease in negative trends, including sexual assault allegations, as well as an increase in positive trends such as meritorious awards, reenlistments, and positive command climate survey results.

The Marine Corps addresses the risk to Marines in transition in other ways as well, both at the local and headquarters levels. For example, the local Force Preservation Council (FPC) automatically elevates the risk level of new joins at Marine Aircraft Group (MAG)-29 until they are fully assimilated into the command. This practice helps mitigate these Marines from high-risk situations that can lead to sexual assault, crimes, and other misconduct. The CMC Safety Division is considering incorporating this approach into a “best practices” or “considerations” portion of the pending order governing the implementation of Force Preservation Councils across the Marine Corps.

1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.

The Marine Corps carefully trains its SAPR VAs during the initial 40-hour training curriculum via lectures and practical exercises aimed at teaching how to properly, sensitively, and compassionately respond to victims who seek their services. Upon initial contact by a victim, SAPR VAs are trained to establish rapport with the victim; assess for imminent danger of life-threatening or physical self-harm to the victim (suicidal), by another (homicidal), or to another (homicidal); and seek appropriate emergency care if deemed necessary. Marine Corps SAPR VAs are then trained to carefully review and explain the DD Form 2910, “Victim Reporting Preference Statement,” to the victim in a conversational and non-confrontational way. Using the DD Form 2910 as a guide for this discussion ensures that SAPR VAs comprehensively

explain all the rights, choices, and supportive services available to the victim, including:

- Reporting options, as well as the exceptions, benefits, and limitations of each
- Confidentiality
- Medical Services and SAFEs
- VLC
- Expedited transfer process
- Military Protective Order and Civilian Protective Order, if applicable
- Sexual assault clinical/counseling resources, along with warm handoffs or points of contact

In addition, the role of SAPR VAs extends far beyond this initial set of procedures. SAPR VAs are trained to remain in contact with victims to support their choices, to discuss safety planning and regularly reassess the potential for imminent danger, and to provide ongoing support, as required.

Marine Corps SAPR VAs also receive continuing education beyond this initial 40-hour training. To maintain their D-SAACP credentials, SAPR VAs must complete 32 hours of relevant continuing education every two years. To assist our SAPR VAs with this requirement, HQMC SAPR publishes a training guidance and a training catalog of pre-approved external agency courses, many of which provide current information regarding best practices in terms of victim care.

While our SAPR VAs are trained to provide appropriate, professional responses when a sexual assault is reported, many other unit members may struggle with what to say and how to behave around a victim and an alleged offender. In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to ensure that Marines across all ranks will have the tools they need to respond appropriately. For example, two SAPR NCO Summits currently in development (see Section 1.21 for more details) will focus on retaliation, barriers to reporting, myths, and the influence of alcohol. The pending Marine Corps Prevention Strategy, expected to be published in FY16, also will address appropriate responses to an alleged offender.

1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.

The Marine Corps uses two command climate surveys to assess perceptions of leadership and unit support as they relate to SAPR. The DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey is a DOD-wide survey that measures organizational climate dimensions. This survey is conducted within 90 days after a Commander assumes command and at least annually thereafter. The DEOMI Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012. The Marine Corps also fields the CMC's Command Climate Survey, which was implemented Corps-wide in July 2013. This survey must be implemented within 30 days of a Commander assuming command and at least annually thereafter. Four questions in the survey specifically relate to

SAPR.

The results of climate surveys taken in FY14 displayed that Marines as a whole have a positive perception of command climates. However, results did indicate areas of concern, including retaliation and lower positive perceptions among junior Marines and female Marines. Based on this feedback, the Marine Corps implemented several initiatives in FY15 to improve SAPR in these areas.

Retaliation

Results of both climate surveys in FY14 show that perceived retaliation is a concern. The way ahead for combating both sexual assault and retaliation against those who report a sexual assault, first responders, and others involved includes continued emphasis on leadership engagement, further development of the SAPR training continuum, and improved communication to the fleet. Therefore, in FY15, the SAPR Program implemented the following improvements to educate the Marine Corps regarding the issue of retaliation, to prevent retaliation, and to address retaliation that occurs as a result of a report of sexual assault:

- Outreach/Communication: HQMC SAPR's communication strategy is designed to disseminate information regarding SAPR-related initiatives and progress and arms Commanders with the knowledge to prevent and respond to incidents of retaliation against Service members who file reports of sexual assaults:
 - The SAPR Monthly Snapshot continued in FY15 to provide a quarterly analysis of metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, including retaliation. Once every three months, the Snapshot tracks quarterly results of the number of Marines agreeing with the following two statements in the CMC's Command Climate Survey: "Leaders in my unit have made it clear sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior" and "My unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault." In addition, the command climate issues of the Monthly Snapshot delve into DEOMI metrics related to retaliation, such as the top four reasons why Marines believe someone would not report a sexual assault, including fear of maltreatment, ostracism, and negative impact to career or progress. The Monthly Snapshot also monitors Marines' perceptions regarding the likelihood of the following two events if someone in their unit reported a sexual assault: 1) Unit members would label that person as a troublemaker and 2) The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against that person. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also included special features addressing retaliation in FY15. For example, the December 2014 issue reminded Marines that retaliation against Service members reporting a sexual assault offense is prohibited, and key findings about retaliation from the 2014 SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States were published in January 2015.
 - In FY15, HQMC SAPR developed two social media products specifically

addressing retaliation that were posted to official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The first was an infographic posted on 23 April 2015 that helped illustrate what retaliation among peers may look like. The second was a video-based Public Service Announcement (PSA) posted on 30 June 2015 that emphasized how retaliation is incompatible with Marine Corps values. These products were posted to official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. Combined, they reached more than 341,000 people. In addition, one of the posts included a link to the IGMC website, which was utilized by at least 157 viewers.

- Also in FY15, retaliation was integrated as a discussion point into HQMC SAPR’s face-to-face fleet engagements
- Annual Training. In FY15, the Marine Corps SAPR Program took steps to enhance its annual training curriculum to include more information pertaining to reprisal prevention and detection, as well as policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation. Training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders ensures that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidents, including retaliation, and how to proactively address these and other destructive behaviors. HQMC SAPR is also implementing retaliation as a learning objective in training products currently under development for NCOs, Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCOs), and junior officers. In addition, supplemental inserts on retaliation are being added to existing SAPR annual trainings to teach Marines how to recognize retaliation and respond to victims of retaliation. In addition, all Marines must complete annual Equal Opportunity training, which covers retaliation and the complaint process, and both our military and civilian personnel are required to complete biennial training on the Notification and Federal Employees Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act (No FEAR Act) of 2002. This training provides information about the rights and remedies available under Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws applicable to them. Specifically, the training provides an overview of the No FEAR Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Discrimination Complaint Process (including who to contact to file a complaint), the Whistleblower Protection Act, and freedom from reprisal, which covers the elements of a reprisal claim, elements of proof for whistleblower reprisal, opposition to discriminatory practice, participation in the EEO process, and disciplinary actions.
- Supplemental Training. HQMC SAPR initiated development in FY15 of a toolkit for Commanders and SARCs, which houses educational materials and job aids specifically addressing the issue of retaliation. This Leadership Toolkit is described further in Section 1.21.
- Victim Response. HQMC SAPR is adding questions about experiences of retaliation to the safety check-in sheet used by SARCs and SAPR VAs during

their monthly check-ins with victims. In addition, the Marine Corps implemented key changes in FY15 to its CMG meetings to address retaliation. The Chair of each CMG is now required at each meeting to assess all reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. The following CMG procedures were established and distributed to SARCs in August 2015:

- At the CMG meeting, Commanders will be asked if the victim, witnesses, or first responders in each case experienced retaliation.
 - Commander responses (both affirmative and negative) will be noted in the official CMG meeting minutes.
 - If Commanders answer “yes,” they will inform the CMG Chair of the type of retaliation; if the retaliation was officially reported; if it was not officially reported, why; and how the retaliation claim was handled.
- Legal Actions. The Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division (JAD) issued guidance to all judge advocates regarding the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements for retaliation policy. In addition, JAD issued a Victims’ Rights Practice Advisory, which alerted judge advocates to the new Secretary of the Navy (SecNav) policy on retaliation. The Deputy Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant emphasized the issue of retaliation at the FY15 Commander’s Course, and Legal Community Training was updated to address retaliation.
 - Cybersecurity/Online Conduct. HQMC Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) Cybersecurity Division investigates every complaint of inappropriate on-line behavior by active duty Marines. The information gathered is then sent to Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS), legal entities, or the command to take the appropriate investigative, legal, or administrative action. In addition, HQMC Social Media Engagement Team and HQMC PAO has published extensive social media guidance and created a digital information hub that provides all resources in one place.

Perceptions of Junior Marines and Female Marines

FY14 results of both climate surveys show that female Marines have lower positive perceptions of command climate than male Marines and that junior Marines have lower positive perceptions than more senior Marines. Built around the central role of the Commander, the Marine Corps approach to SAPR underscores that decisive and engaged leadership is our greatest weapon in this battle. Commanders have always been responsible for readiness, unit cohesion, and morale, including establishing a command climate that ensures the safety of their Marines. However, it is our small-unit leaders who are directly responsible for the well-being of our junior Marines. As a result, while leaders at every level are responsible for executing the SAPR mission, our NCOs, who lead approximately 38% of all Marines, are ultimately the “center of gravity.”

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to provide these frontline leaders with the tools they need to strengthen the climates of their units for both female and male junior Marines in their charge:

- Formal Training: In FY15, the Marine Corps initiated a revision to the annual SAPR training designed for NCOs, called “Take A Stand.” In addition to the revisions outlined in Section 1.1, this updated curriculum will focus on leadership skills and delves into how the decisions made by NCOs have ripple effects in terms of command climate. The intent is to focus audience attention on the relationship between being a SAPR-empowered leader, taking care of Marines, and ultimately accomplishing the mission.
- SAPR NCO Summits: In FY15, the Marine Corps began intensive preparation for two SAPR NCO Summits, which will be held in spring of 2016. These summits will be attended by NCOs across MOSs and units, as well as by local SAPR professionals, SMEs, and HQMC SAPR personnel. As detailed in Section 1.21, these summits will focus on NCO leadership as it relates to SAPR, including establishing positive command climates via prevention initiatives.
- Leadership Toolkit: No unit is the same, and each one has different strengths and challenges. Because NCOs are intimately familiar with the climates of their units, they have the ability to target command climate areas needing attention. To this end, NCOs and leaders of all levels can access outreach and training tools via an online portal called the “Commander’s Toolkit.” This repository of materials included the new EDG videos available for fleet-wide use in FY15. In addition, HQMC SAPR is currently revamping this toolkit with a new interface and additional materials. This new format, to be called the “Leadership Toolkit,” will feature a robust suite of tools from which leaders at all levels can choose the information, approaches, and tools that directly apply to their Marines. Section 1.21 provides more details on this initiative.

1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.

HQMC SAPR leadership is actively involved in ensuring the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The HQMC SAPR Branch Head is the SAPR Program Manager for the Marine Corps and, as such, oversees the dissemination and implementation of the DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy tasks. The HQMC SAPR Branch Head ensures the continuous effort of the entire HQMC SAPR staff is focused on advancing and sustaining a culture that is engaged in preventing sexual assaults and victim retaliation by tracking the efforts of leaders throughout the fleet to ensure compliance.

Through weekly compliance meetings, task tracking mechanisms, monthly SAPR

Integrated Planning Team (IPT) meetings hosted by the DOD SAPR Office, quarterly Prevention Strategy Round Tables, and augmentation of the IGMC staff, HQMC SAPR serves as both a backstop and promoter of all 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy initiatives and tasks. HQMC SAPR analyzes how to fully comply with each task and the impact of each on the fleet before deciding how to disseminate the task to the local level for implementation. This approach helps prevent local interpretations of task requirements, ensures consistent implementation across the Marine Corps, and buffers our tactical-level personnel from the challenges that occur at the Service headquarters level. In addition, HQMC SAPR often incorporates similar requirements into single initiatives within overarching policy documents.

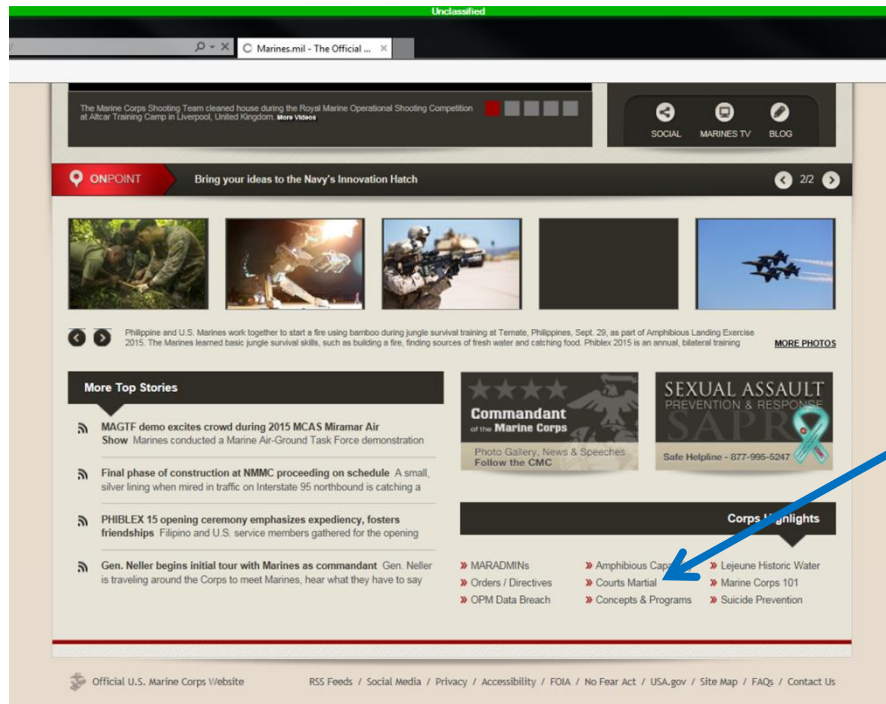
It is important to note that the implementation of the SAPR Program as a whole is the responsibility of every Commander. Therefore, Inspector General offices throughout the Marine Corps are augmented by knowledgeable SAPR professionals that utilize a robust inspection checklist to ensure that every command program inspected is in compliance with the SAPR Program. Similarly, HQMC SAPR compliance staff augments the IGMC staff that inspects all General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) commands on a routine basis to ensure they are in compliance with the SAPR Program. This cycle of HQMC SAPR inspecting the inspectors ensures that our centralized program development and decentralized implementation is uniform throughout the fleet.

In addition, HQMC SAPR participates in quarterly Sexual Assault Prevention Roundtable meetings hosted by the DOD SAPR Office that were created to establish a forum for communication between the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements. Each quarter, the Marine Corps shares promising practices and prevention updates, receives and gives presentations on current trends and opportunities for program development, and discusses challenges in prevention program implementation, including Service member training. Furthermore, the members of the Prevention Roundtable track implementation of prevention tasks outlined in Line of Effort (LOE) 1 of the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan. This roundtable addresses the institutionalization of prevention programs and assesses the impact and effectiveness of prevention efforts. The charter for the Sexual Assault Prevention Roundtable was signed on 30 December 2014 by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.

The Marine Corps publishes all court-martial results on a quarterly basis on the front page of Marines.mil, as illustrated in Figure 3.

**Figure 3:
HQMC Court-Martial Results on Marines.mil**



The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment. Additionally, in August 2015 the Marine Corps began publishing the sentence limitation portion of the pretrial agreement (PTA) in cases where there is a PTA that affects the sentence.

Cases disposed of by Summary Court-Martial or Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) are not published throughout the Marine Corps. However, Section 0115 of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General, JAGINST 5800.7F, permits Commanders to publish the results of NJP and courts-martial of unit members to all members of the unit. This can be accomplished by either posting the results in writing on a unit read board or by verbally announcing the results in a unit formation.

1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating SAPR monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.

SAPR has enhanced its readiness assessment capabilities through a multi-pronged approach to ensure program implementation and compliance:

- Monthly SAPR Teleconferences: HQMC SAPR continues to host a Monthly SAPR Teleconference with the Marine Forces (MARFOR), MEF, and Installation SARC to provide them with programmatic updates. Time is allocated for

dialogue and questions-and-answers to enable the fleet to raise concerns and share best practices in this forum. Read-aheads and talking points are archived on an online SARC Workspace as a resource.

- SARC Advisory Committee (SAC): The SAC was established as a collaborative forum for SARCs and HQMC SAPR to identify areas that need improvement or clarification and to develop universal solutions, inclusive of the nuances between supporting and supported commands and between active duty and reserve components. This forum is described in greater detail in Section 1.15.
- Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG): The SAAG, established by MCO 1752.5B, is composed of key stakeholders, to include NCIS; VLC Organization (VLCO); Family Advocacy Program (FAP); Chaplain of the Marine Corps (REL); Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O); Equal Opportunity and Diversity Management (MPE); Training and Education Command (TECOM); the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED); JAD; and Health Services (HS). The purpose of the SAAG is to establish collaborative relationships and provide a forum to discuss systemic issues and collaborative resolutions. The SAAG is chaired by a representative from the Program Implementation Section of HQMC SAPR and receives input from the Installation SART quarterly meetings.
- MARFOR SARC: MARFOR SARC billets were created to support senior Commanders with an AOR that is geographically significant and that has a large Marine population. In addition to being the Commanders SME, they are tasked to conduct ongoing assessments to ensure consistency and effectiveness in implementation of the SAPR Program, to include a victim care response at the installations and tenant commands in their AOR. MARFOR SARCs monitor trends, identify systemic issues and best practices, and develop appropriate corrective actions. They provide a high-level capacity to develop protocols for accountability for SAPR Programs within the MARFOR AOR, to establish SAPR policy, and to serve as the liaison and conduit for information flow to and from the HQMC SAPR Branch. This includes but is not limited to providing Commander's Critical Information Requirements when an OPREP-3 SIR involves an O4 and above or E8 and above as a victim or subject; involves a Recruiter, Drill Instructor, SARC, or SAPR VA; or cases where high media attention is likely. MARFOR SARCs also provide program implementation guidance to all SARCs within their AOR; monitor and evaluate compliance with policy, day-to-day operations, and reporting requirements; conduct routine audits of Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines and websites; assist in facilitating corrective actions; and monitor and assist in DSAID input and data collection. Additional responsibilities include assisting the HQMC SAPR Branch with DSAID and 8-day incident report data quality checks.
- Quality Assurance (QA) Site Visits: The HQMC SAPR QA Site Visit initiative was developed to provide oversight for decentralized SARC and SAPR VA training. This initiative will ensure consistent and professional training that meets the DOD

standards for a quality educational experience to combat military sexual assault. Site visits will provide a standardized approach to observe training execution and promote consistency throughout the Marine Corps.

- Fleet Engagement: In FY15, HQMC SAPR sustained its SAPR Roadshow initiative, which facilitates face-to-face engagements with SAPR personnel, Commanders, and Marines in the fleet, providing an additional layer of readiness assessment through on-site dialogue. These site visits enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels, provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and effort, and enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations. In addition, these engagements enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR Programs.
- IGMC: SAPR has been designated as a Core Functional Area by the IGMC, which means it is one of 32 functional areas deemed as being common operationally to all commands and of such importance that they require evaluation by all Inspectors General. Through the Unit Inspection Program, the IGMC conducts biennial unit inspections of independent units/activities that are not under the operational or administrative chain of command of a Major Subordinate Commander. Through the Command Inspection Program (CIP) the IGMC assesses the overall effectiveness of Commanding Generals' Inspection Programs as well as the status of commands by assessing core functional areas. HQMC SAPR maintains the Functional Area Checklist (FAC) and provides a SME to augment all IGMC inspections. The inspector grades the command utilizing the FAC, provides a holistic analysis of the command's implementation of its program, and engages in hands-on training and on-site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.

Peer-to-peer bystander intervention is the primary prevention strategy used by the Marine Corps to prevent sexual assaults, a message that is extended to all Marines through annual training and reinforced through our communications strategy. The Marine Corps is committed to constantly improving the quality of its training efforts and continues to enhance and expand its SAPR training continuum, with tailored courses that are commensurate with the knowledge and duties of target Marine audiences. Released in July 2014, SAPR's newest annual training program for junior Marines (E1 to E3) was fully implemented in FY15 and emphasizes that Marines have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. In addition, in FY15, the

Marine Corps initiated a revision of “Take A Stand” bystander intervention training for NCOs to not only update the content but to enhance its effectiveness; for example, we are incorporating best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design into the revision, and HQMC SAPR is creating additional EDGs for small-group discussions that focus on developing leadership skills as they relate to SAPR.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR enhanced its Communication Strategy, with the goal of extending our prevention messaging to all Marines in fresh and relevant ways wherever they may be: on duty, on leave, or online. To that end, the Marine Corps developed and launched a SAPR social media campaign in October 2014. This social media campaign and the overall HQMC SAPR Communication Strategy aim to reach five key audiences—Marines, Commanders, members of Congress, potential recruits and their influencers, advocacy groups, and Veteran Service Organizations—with specific messages designed to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault. Per the SAPR Communications Strategy, the messaging directed towards Marines heavily emphasizes deterrence:

- Sexual assault is incompatible with our core values and directly undermines readiness, unit cohesion, and morale.
- Sexual assault goes against everything we claim to be as United States Marines.
- Prevention is the most critical aspect of our efforts to eliminate sexual assault.
- It’s every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault.
- We must become more active and engaged protectors and “take care of our own” when the situation warrants, not only after an incident occurs.
- Both Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting enables victim care, while Unrestricted Reporting is also a bridge to appropriate offender accountability.
- Leaders at every level are responsible for creating an environment and command climate in which every Marine is treated with dignity and respect.

The HQMC SAPR social media campaign successfully extended this messaging to large audiences. The 14 social media posts published in FY15 on official Marine Corps pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine, reached more than 2.8 million people. While all of the posts emphasized the importance of living our Marine Corps values, three were specifically designed to encourage bystander intervention and support for SAPR:

- On 2 April 2015, a picture and short time-lapsed video of Marines forming a human ribbon reached more than 449,000 people. This video was also picked up by several external news organizations.

- On 30 April 2015, a leadership message was delivered by Col Jensen, then the HQMC SAPR Branch Head. Emphasizing that all Marines must do their part to prevent sexual assault all year long, this video went live on the last day of SAAPM and reached more than 219,700 people.
- On 11 June 2015, a video-based PSA featuring six prominent enlisted Marines was posted that focused on bystander intervention. This video reached more than 164,000 people.

Further deterrence measures in FY15 included the publication of all court-martial results quarterly on www.Marines.mil and the screening of “Lost Honor,” which was developed by HQMC JAD and includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.

The Marine Corps is committed to eliminating all destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undermine unit readiness and morale. To that end, the HQMC SAPR Branch continued in FY15 to collaborate with both internal and external organizations to develop collaborative education and outreach programs. Our efforts aim to promote low-risk behavior through evidence-based education, deterrence, and marketing, as well as to ensure Service members are aware of sexual assault support resources.

Specifically regarding the relationship between the misuse of alcohol and sexual assault, HQMC continued its collaborative efforts to “develop a plan to address the misuse and abuse of alcohol as it relates to sexual assault and other behavioral health issues,” as directed by the Addendum to the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan in April 2014. This concerted plan comprises three approaches, which require a close partnership between the SAPR Program, Substance Abuse Program (SAP), and other Marine Corps organizations:

- Policy. The pending revision of MCO 5300.17 (Substance Abuse Program), expected in FY16, will reflect a correlation between the use of alcohol and sexual assault. The revised order will require all Marines to receive behavioral health training annually, to include substance abuse prevention awareness education. The updated policy will also require each installation to conduct location-specific alcohol misuse prevention planning, which includes a comprehensive marketing plan to combat alcohol misuse.
- Training. Alcohol misuse and sexual assault are addressed in the Marine Corps “Whole of Character” program. This mandatory two-hour training program is taken by all Marine Corps enlistees prior to accession and introduces young men

and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment. Specific learning objectives include:

- Understanding the Marine Corps values and how they are consistent with ethical standards of behavior and inconsistent with sexual assault.
- Introduction to the DOD definitions of sexual assault, sexual harassment, consent, and bystander intervention.
- Anticipating and understanding the corresponding impact and consequences of the ethical decision-making process.
- Avoiding actions that could lead to negative outcomes.

The Marine Corps continues to utilize an evidence-informed program called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), which consists of tailored curricula for Entry Level Training, Continuing Education, and annual sustainment training at the unit level. Every Marine receives annual sustainment training, referred to as Unit Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (UMAPIT), which raises awareness about common risk factors and warning signs associated with a range of behavioral issues, including substance misuse. It also identifies common protective factors and practices skill-building techniques that can protect against behavioral health issues. It teaches Marines about their responsibility to intervene as well as how to intervene and increases acceptance and practice of help seeking behaviors.

The Marine Corps also utilizes the Prime for Life (PFL) program, which is an early intervention, evidence-based education program. PFL provides Marines with the necessary skills to self-assess high-risk behaviors. PFL is interactive and relies on teaching processes derived from scientific research and best practices in the addiction field. Marine Corps program evaluations indicate PFL significantly alters attitudes, increases awareness of risk, increases abstinence, and reduces high-risk drinking. PFL is posted on the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices, a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In FY15, 5,342 Marines participated in PFL.

- Outreach. Recognizing that a large part of outreach efforts is raising awareness of and/or acknowledgement of the issue, the Marine Corps emphasized outreach and transparency in FY15. The number of Unrestricted Reports that involve alcohol use is reported via the SAPR Monthly Snapshot on a quarterly basis, so that Marines can better understand the correlation between the two. In addition, HQMC SAPR and HQMC SAP have developed a joint awareness campaign that is part of SAPR's overall communication strategy. In recognition of April as both SAAPM and Alcohol Awareness Month, HQMC SAPR and HQMC SAP published an infographic highlighting the connection between alcohol use and

sexual assault. This infographic was posted on 15 April 2015 on official USMC social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram; total reach was more than 250,000. This post also informed viewers who had experienced unwanted sexual contact—whether they were drinking or not—that talking to someone may help and provided a link to the DOD Safe Helpline for secure and confidential support. More than 470 people accessed the DOD Safe Helpline from the link provided. Development of another video-based PSA is underway for spring of 2016 and is currently with BUMED for production. This new product will address the necessity for all Marines to take action when high-risk behaviors are present.

The Marine Corps remains fully committed to eliminating sexual assault from its ranks and recognizes the necessity of controlling alcohol and substance misuse to strengthen its efforts against this crime. Our collaborative efforts extend beyond the issue of alcohol, however. For example, SAPR collaborated with the Suicide Prevention Program on the HQMC 2015 Summer Suicide Prevention Campaign, and Prevention Specialists from both programs are working to develop a program to address suicidal ideation for both victims of sexual assault and offenders, as well as joint outreach efforts. HQMC SAPR is also working with the nationally recognized United States Marine Corps Museum to raise awareness of not just SAPR services but also Behavioral Health services for Marines—regardless of duty status—by creating a safe space to publicize available resources. In addition, HQMC SAPR has collaborated with Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program experts to highlight the correlations between sexual assault and MEO violations, such as sexual harassment and hazing, in training and public service announcements.

Our SAPR personnel also engage with community leaders and organizations on a local level to develop collaborative efforts that target high-risk behaviors. The following lists exemplifies (but is not all-inclusive of) the actions taken by our coordinators and advocates in the field in FY15:

- MARFORPAC: As a LivingWorks, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) and safeTALK Trainer, the MARFORPAC SARC attends monthly Suicide Prevention Working Groups at Joint Base Pearl Harbor to collaborate efforts during September's Suicide Awareness Month and to plan monthly ASIST and safeTALK workshops. The MARFORPAC SARC also attends monthly joint-service SAPR and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) lunch meetings that feature a free exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices.
- I MEF: I MEF stood up the I MEF Resilience Alliance, a multi-disciplinary team of community leaders internal to the USMC and SMEs in the areas of behavioral health, sexual assault, substance abuse, suicide, safety, and prevention. The I MEF Resilience Alliance's intent is to develop ongoing awareness and prevention programs and campaigns to decrease the prevalence of high-risk behaviors, with an emphasis on alcohol related incidences. The I MEF SARC is also an active

participant/presenter at the Force Preservation Board meetings and working group, which include SMEs from the following departments: SAP, Chaplain, Division Safety Director, Division Inspector General, Family Readiness, and Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR). In addition, Marine Corps SARC teams teamed up with the Navy Base San Diego Regional SARC in order to observe the Navy's four-day training workshop for SAPR VAs; this collaborative effort served to model best practices in victim care.

- Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC): The MCRC MARFOR SARC participated in several collaborative programs in FY15, including a National Officer Training Symposium SAPR brief focusing on universal prevention strategies and efforts, ongoing development of a collaborative relationship between Recruiter's School and MCRC SAPR to ensure timely presentation of SAPR policy and awareness messaging to all students at Basic Recruiter's Course and Career Recruiter Course, and support of and participation in the Russell Strand presentation at Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall titled "Achieving Culture Change to Eliminate Sexual Assault." In addition, to foster internal collaboration, the MCRC MARFOR SARC developed a MCRC SAPR Command Portal page for MCRC SARC, Command SARC, and SAPR VAs. This portal houses all SAPR related policies, documents, forms, training, and additionally to provide an available forum for the sharing of best practices/activities within the MCRC.
- MARFORCOM: SARC within MARFORCOM have collaborated with their Equal Opportunity Advisor, Prevention Analysts, and Prevention Specialists to plan an event focused on Force Preservation that will include SAPR. In addition, 2nd MAW has collaborated with the Chaplains in an effort to promote collaboration of care. In addition, MARFORCOM/Camp Allen coordinated a SAPR 5k and Health Fair that fostered community participation, including the YWCA, Old Dominion University, SAP, Navy Federal, and other community representatives.
- MCICOM: The MCICOM SAPR Program works with Semper Fit to organize and plan a SAPR 5K each year in April. They also collaborate with other behavioral health programs, as well as Military Family Team Building and the Single Marine Program. As another example, the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar SAPR Program teamed up in FY15 with military and civilian community agencies to offer a one-day "Survive & Thrive Wellness Retreat" for sexual assault and domestic violence survivors. This retreat featured a variety of workshops and presentations, including grounding and relaxation techniques, expressive art therapy project, understanding trauma, health and nutrition, and reconnecting relationships.

In addition to information on services disseminated via new join briefs, check-ins, annual training, and SAPR Program posters and websites, our SAPR personnel also engage with community leaders and organizations in their AOR to ensure that Marines are aware of local sexual assault support resources. The following lists exemplifies (but

is not all-inclusive of) the actions taken by our coordinators and advocates in the field in FY15:

- MARFORPAC: MARFORPAC SARC has collaborated with the MARFORPAC Family Readiness Officer to promote Restricted and Unrestricted Report options for adult military dependents 18 years of age. In addition, the MARFORPAC SARC collaborated with the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) Quality of Life Representative to develop a joint-services 24/7 sexual assault response flyer. Navy and Marine Corps volunteers set up information tables in front of the eateries at both MARFORPAC and PACOM and disseminate flyers and SAPR give-away items during peak lunch hours.
- MCRC: The MCRC MARFOR SARC developed a MCRC AOR SAPR resource document, which includes SAPR resource information at the DOD, national, local and community levels. To ensure broad dissemination, this information was shared throughout the MCRC AOR to Commanders, command teams, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other resource programs.
- MARFORRES: MARFORRES SAPR developed a database of resources near each reserve site. SAPR VAs make contact with local agencies such as rape crisis centers, College Campus Sexual Assault Programs, and domestic violence shelters to ensure they can inform their Marines about these resources.
- MCICOM: SAPR VAs within the MCICOM AOR are provided with a resource list at victim advocacy training, which is updated throughout the year and which includes services both on the installation and off the installation. Tours are also provided of rape crisis centers, local hospitals, and courthouses. In addition, members from the local rape crisis center attend many of the all-hands trainings, so that Marines can put a face with the organization. The MCICOM SAPR Program also maintains a heavy outreach presence, via electronic marquee signs, at Family Readiness events such as picnics and sporting events, the base installation newspaper and social media sites, and other communications platforms.

1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

The Marine Corps recognizes that, in the battle to prevent sexual assault, Marines across all ranks must both understand and do their part. Without their efforts, our goal of eradicating sexual assault cannot be accomplished. As a result, the Marine Corps has taken steps to recognize the contributions and support of those Marines who have shown a commitment to preventing sexual assault.

In FY15, the HQMC SAPR Program facilitated the Marine Corps winner of the DOD's first Annual Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award. This award recognizes a group or individual from each military Service for innovative ideas or approaches that

positively affect the local SAPR Program. In October 2014, Marine Corps Combat Service Support School (MCCSSS) was selected for the first annual award based on its inventive and effective strategy—an awareness campaign and a full-day class that all entry-level students must attend and pass—to prevent sexual assault. On 4 November 2014, BGen Austin E. Renforth, SgtMaj William T. Sowers, and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps presented MCCSSS with the award at Camp Johnson, NC. In FY15, the Marine Corps also promoted and organized selection of the second annual winner, to be announced in FY16.

At the local level, Marine Corps leadership in FY15 took special notice to promote and encourage Service member-driven prevention efforts. Especially during the April 2015 SAAPM, Commanders recognize SAPR VAs for their commitment to the SAPR Program via letters of appreciation, ceremonies, presentation of coins, and special liberty. The following list exemplifies other ways our individual Marines are recognized for their SAPR efforts:

- The 1st Marine Logistics Group (MLG) sponsored a poster contest during SAAPM in which MLG Marines/Sailors could apply their artistic ability and creativity to sexual assault prevention. The contest was judged by the Commanding General (CG), who awarded all participants with a CG coin and the winners with a special liberty. One poster was also used in HQMC SAPR social media efforts in recognition of their excellent work.
- During the MARFORCOM/Camp Allen SAPR 5K/Health Fair event, MARFORCOM SAPR held a skit contest between the three major commands that attended the event. SAPR VAs from each of the commands coordinated skits focused on bystander intervention and acted them out in front of the audience. The contest was judged by the audience applause. Small trophies were provided to the commands who participated.
- At MCAS Iwakuni, a unit Commander recognized two Marines for intervening when they witnessed a Marine being sexually assaulted.
- At the MCAS Cherry Point SAPR 5K, the top three males, top three females, and top three fire teams are presented with trophies. In addition, staff/volunteer t-shirts were provided to the SAPR VAs who volunteered to assist with registration, traffic, and holding signs along the course.
- At MCB Camp Lejeune, the winner of a bystander intervention video contest had their product shown at the next SAPR seminar in recognition of their excellent work.
- At MCAS Beaufort, a 5K that was organized collaboratively by the local civilian crisis center.

1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk

behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand DoD and Service policies beyond individual use.

The Marine Corps aims to eliminate destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undercut unit readiness and morale. To that end, the Marine Corps is diligent in our efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities.

High-risk drinking choices contribute to incidents of sexual assault in the Marine Corps. As a result, the Marine Corps is focusing efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention as outlined in this annual report. Section 1.11 details how the SAPR Program and SAP have forged a collaborative effort to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, including policy reviews, training, and outreach. In addition, the Marine Corps has implemented the following to further facilitate responsible and ethical behavior in regards to alcohol:

- On-Base Alcohol Sales Restrictions: Marine Corps Order (MCO 1700.22F) on Alcohol Beverage Control is currently under revision. This MCO will provide additional safeguards for on-base facilities that sell/serve alcohol and reflect requirements outlined by the CMC in August 2013. These requirements have already been implemented at all on-base facilities and include the following:
 - Restriction of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales to the hours of 0800 to 2200.
 - Removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to the barracks.
 - Reinforcement of DOD alcoholic beverage pricing policy at local commands.
 - Limitation of floor space dedicated to the sale and display of alcoholic beverages in locations other than package stores or consolidated main stores that encompass the package store, to no more than 10% of the total retail selling floor space available.
 - Consolidated locations for alcohol beverage products and displays so that they are away from the main entrance of the facility (sides or rear) in a location not normally used by underage patrons.
 - Restriction of in-store marketing of alcoholic beverages to the area where alcohol is sold.
 - Site-by-site evaluation of on-base facilities operated by the Marine Corps outside of the United States to ensure compliance with existing ration programs

and applicable Status of Forces Agreements

- Training for Alcohol Providers: All Marine Corps Community Services employees who serve alcohol consumed on the premises are required to complete annual responsible alcohol service training and to strictly abide by all applicable laws and policies to protect our guests from alcohol abuse. We require that any event where alcohol is served also have non-alcoholic beverage options available. Many of our facilities offer “Designated Driver,” “Arrive Alive,” or other free taxi ride programs and display posters and use coasters that encourage responsible alcohol consumption

The Marine Corps has specifically targeted high-risk behaviors for our most vulnerable population for sexual assault by providing our junior enlisted Marines with additional support. Training Command was tasked via the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum published in April 2014 to “identify best practices and institutionalize the process for Marines Awaiting Training during the entry-level training pipeline and transitioning to the operating forces.” In response, on 7 April 2014, Training Command issued a signed Policy Letter 1-14 titled, “Accountability of Entry Level Students.” This policy letter applies to all enlisted ELT students with less than two years of active-duty status, who are E-4 and below, and who do not reside with a spouse. ELT students include any Marine or Sailor who is not designated as permanent personnel and any Marine or Sailor awaiting training, transfer, medical, or legal matters. Via Policy Letter 1-14, the following steps were implemented:

- Liberty expires Sunday through Friday at 2200 and 2400 on Saturdays.
- Overnight liberty must be approved by the Commander.
- Students will have at least one pre-assigned Liberty Buddy.
- Liberty Buddies will not be assigned “ad-hoc” and any change must be approved by the Commander or his designee in the grade of E-6 or higher.
- Liberty Buddies will be of the same sex.
- Liberty Buddies will be either all above the legal drinking age or all below the legal drinking age.
- Permanent personnel (E-5 or above) will stand duty in the ELT student barracks each night Friday through Monday and during holidays.
- Sexual or intimate contact between students, permanent personnel, or any other persons in the barracks is prohibited.
- Commanders will institute a formal process that continuously evaluates liberty policies and their effectiveness.

Marines in transition also represent a demographic with a high level of personal vulnerabilities. Marine Corps efforts to reduce the risk of sexual assaults during transition periods are outlined in Section 1.4, including integration of this issue into the MCLD Program.

In addition, MCICOM continues to implement effective personal security measures to keep our Marines safe and secure in their military housing. For example, Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) Decision Memorandum 23-2015 enhances

our law enforcement capacity, by adding 500 additional law enforcement and security personnel positions on Marine installations. Hiring has started, and the Marine Corps expects to achieve full operational capability (FOC) by October 2017.

1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching DoD-wide prevention strategic plan.

In June 2012, the CMC launched a SAPR Campaign Plan “to reduce, with a goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault through prevention and engaged leadership.” This strategic plan explicitly recognizes that sexual assault directly undermines mission readiness, unit cohesion, and morale. Although it predates the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy by two years, the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan states that prevention is “the most critical aspect of our efforts to eliminate sexual assault and represents the foundation for the successful conduct” of this campaign.

Phase I of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan, which was completed in November 2012, oversaw the implementation of a large-scale, leader-focused approach to prevention and training, as well as the re-organization of the Marine Corps Legal Community, which created more supervision and training for special victim prosecutors and support personnel. Phase II, which commenced after completion of Phase I, took a “grassroots” approach to prevention and training, with the goal of reaching every single Marine. Phase II also aimed to strengthen SAPR capabilities related to victim care, appropriate offender accountability, and program assessment.

In April 2014, when the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy was published, the CMC approved an addendum to Phase II of the Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan that ensured that the Marine Corps strategic plan flowed from the overarching DOD-wide prevention strategy. The addendum provided a more comprehensive approach to several of the prescribed tasks. As a result, via implementation of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan, the Marine Corps has taken action that addresses the requirements for 14 of the 18 tasks specified in the DOD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. (The remaining four tasks call for action at the DOD level.)

The Marine Corps continues to see progress in implementing its strategic plan to eliminate sexual assault. In July 2015, the CMC declared that the Marine Corps had satisfied the conditions required to transition to Phase III of the Campaign Plan. This transition was the result of an objective, comprehensive assessment of not only task progress but also desired measurable outcomes, including a downward trend in prevalence (prevention) and an upward trend in the percentage of Marines who report a positive command climate. In addition, the assessment showed that the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other programs (e.g., substance abuse, suicide prevention, and MEO) to develop a holistic, truly sustainable prevention effort.

However, the Marine Corps recognizes that progress is not victory. A sustained effort to eliminate sexual assault still requires forward momentum. As a result, HQMC SAPR is currently drafting a prevention strategy specific to the Marine Corps utilizing evidence-based practices that will be used in conjunction with the CMC Campaign Plan. This plan is expected to be published in FY16.

1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place within the SAPR Program Office as well as in the field to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.

Following the release of the SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012, the HQMC SAPR Program Office, hereafter referred to as the HQMC SAPR Branch, began implementing an unprecedented number of large-scale initiatives and policy changes, completing more than 70 tasks in two years, along with ongoing NDAA, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and other requirements. The HQMC SAPR Branch positioned itself to execute these tasks with a focus on sustaining a high daily operational tempo, and we have seen positive indicators of SAPR progress as result, including a decrease in prevalence and an increase in reporting.

In FY15 came a renewed emphasis on strategic prevention planning with the transition of the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan to its sustainment Phase and the execution of the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. To meet these strategic requirements, the HQMC SAPR Branch expanded and restructured to enable a more long-term focus on prevention while maintaining the quality of the services already available to victims.

To that end, the organization restructure included the formation of two SAPR divisions underneath the O6 Branch Head: Current Operations (Ops) and Future Ops. The goal of the Current Ops division is to sustain our response system, with personnel who assume purview over many of the existing day-to-day tasks, including program policy and compliance, external and internal communications, budget management, human resources, and data collection. As a result, our Future Ops personnel are insulated from the daily tasks that often preclude a focus on long-term strategy. Future Ops personnel are responsible for the anticipating future needs of the SAPR program, developing prevention and response efforts, and implementing practices and programs across the Marine Corps. They work closely together to ensure that each effort is informed by research, will generalize and resonate across the fleet, meets all applicable policy requirements, and are assessed for impact.

This expanded reach of our HQMC SAPR Branch is enabling an increased focus on and commitment to prevention, including:

- Implementing research-informed programs designed to help prevent the crime of sexual assault from occurring.
- Understanding the interaction between the bystander, victim, and offender

Marine populations.

- Exploring whether sexual assaults are more common at certain stages in the deployment cycle and whether victim, offender, and incident characteristics help explain differences in the probability of sexual assault at different stages of the deployment cycle.
- Developing a more in-depth understanding of the factors that influence the decision to report or not report for male Marines who experience a sexual assault during their service.
- Examining the unique but equally harmful effects of sexual assault on specific demographics, such as male Marine victims.
- Building trust with and understanding all demographics of Marines, such as junior Marines and male Marines, and dispelling myths and fears that prevent Marines from reporting incidents of sexual assault.
- Empowering micro-unit leaders to take responsibility for SAPR.
- Identifying effective SAPR strategies currently in place in order to obtain knowledge of SAPR strategies that could lead to evidence-based practices across the Marine Corps or DOD.

In the field, the HQMC SAPR Branch took steps in FY15 to solidify the establishment of SARCs at the MARFOR-level. These MARFOR SARC billets are assigned to the headquarters of all senior Marine Corps Commanders with an AOR both geographically significant and with a large Marine population. In addition to executing a SARC's standard victim care and response duties, the MARFOR SARCs also serve as the liaison and conduit for information flow to and from the HQMC SAPR Branch and provide program implementation guidance to all SARCs within the MARFOR AOR. Specifically, they plan, organize, and manage the SAPR Program on behalf of the MARFOR Senior Commander under the cognizance of the HQMC SAPR Branch. They conduct ongoing assessments to ensure consistency and effectiveness in implementation of the SAPR Program, to include a victim care response at the installations and tenant commands in the MARFOR AOR. Additionally, MARFOR SARCs monitor trends, identify systemic issues and best practices, and develop appropriate corrective actions. They also serve as a permanent member of the SAC.

To further support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts, the Marine Corps established in FY15 the SAC. This committee comprises all MARFOR SARCs and any other SARCs whose participation is deemed necessary to address specific subject matter or due to familiarity with a particular topic or unique AOR. The committee is hosted by HQMC SAPR and provides a forum to facilitate a consistent approach to advocacy, training, policy, and quality assurance. This committee reviews policy and provides feedback from installation and operational commands, and members also collaborate with key stakeholders on sexual assault topics that cannot be addressed solely by the HQMC SAPR Branch and/or the fleet, with the goal of developing collaborative solutions and sharing best practices. The MARFOR SARCs communicate the committee findings back to their AOR for

dissemination and implementation.

The structural changes outlined above are currently being incorporated into the revision of MCO 1752.5b, expected to be released in FY16. A MARADMIN communicating these changes to the fleet was also in process as of the writing of this report. Special notices and articles about these changes have also been included in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, which is distributed to the Marine Total Force. In addition, the MARFOR SARCs are already operational in the fleet, planning, organizing, and managing the SAPR Program on behalf of the MARFOR Senior Commander and serving as the primary point of contact on behalf of the command.

1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise SAPR training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, ensuring that SAPR training grows with Marines' rank and responsibility and giving them the appropriate tools to make effective decisions. SAPR training begins for prospective Marines even before they step on the yellow footprints and extends into the later stages of a Marine's career.

In the Delayed Entry Program – which is a program run by our Recruiting Stations for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp – our recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Although this values-based training (VBT) has been infused with specific tie-ins to SAPR, sexual harassment, and sexual responsibility, the program was devised to establish a broader perspective on ethical behavior, which is a key to the prevention of sexual assault. The VBT training curriculum was developed based on the need to ensure a proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention mindset with the goal to enable military readiness and eliminate sexual assault within our ranks. Group discussions are used to foster an environment where each individual is valued and promote healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, social courage, and core values to establish mutual respect at the grass roots level. Improvement of the program will be realized through sharing of best practices on the unit level during regular curriculum evaluation and leadership forums. In addition, upon initial enlistment, recruits view the “Conduct Awareness” video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes.

SAPR training continues once our prospective Marines arrive at a Recruit Depot or Officer Candidate School. This training occurs on a variety of educational platforms—from classroom lectures to guided small-group discussions to videos—and is delivered by a variety of instructors, from Commanders to Drill Instructors to SAPR VAs. In

addition, VBT at the Marine Corps Recruiting Depots includes training on Marine Corps core values (honor, courage, and commitment), SAPR, Ethics, Code of Conduct, Law of Land Warfare (LOW), and Cultural Operations. All subjects are introduced via lecture and are reinforced with practical application exercises, modeling, and guided values discussions led by senior Drill Instructors (DIs), who receive extensive training on the proper facilitation of guided values discussions.

For our new junior Marines—those in the ranks of Private, Private First Class, and Lance Corporal—the Marine Corps released in July 2014 (and fully rolled out in FY15) a scenario-based training with video components called “Step Up,” which teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. This curriculum very clearly states that both males and females can be victims of sexual assault and outlines red flags that indicate a sexual assault may occur, including acts of hazing and intoxication.

Our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive training called “Take A Stand,” which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership. Originally released in October 2012, “Take A Stand” is currently being revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. In addition to a video and PowerPoint based session that will serve as a basic refresher on SAPR concepts, the new “Take A Stand” curriculum will also comprise a 45-minute skill-building session focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. For each training session, instructors will select three role-playing exercises from a total of eight available, each of which focuses on one the following themes:

- Bystander intervention as a leader
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention
- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The risk of certain behavior is being incorporated throughout these role-playing exercises. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing, and participants learn that sexual assaults against men exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Marine Corps leaders, both enlisted and officer, also receive SAPR education that has been updated to address myths and facts about male victimization. These training courses highlight findings from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) regarding the number of male victims and how sexual assaults against men exhibit

different patterns than those against women. In addition, the trainings provide leaders with statistics regarding the low reporting levels among male victims, as well as outlining programmatic efforts to both decrease prevalence and increase reporting among this specific demographic. This material is presented in the following leadership trainings:

- Combined Commandership Course for Commanders and Sergeant Majors
- Senior Enlisted PMEs for Master Sergeants and Master Gunnery Sergeants
- Brigadier General Select Orientation Course
- Officer Candidate School

Also in FY15, Marine Corps leaders had access for the first time to four new EDG videos, which were released in late September 2014. EDGs are a series of small-group trainings, typically featuring video vignettes, that aim to extend the SAPR dialogue beyond annual training requirements. The video vignettes depict incidents surrounding a sexual assault, allowing Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations and preparing them to safely intervene and respond appropriately in "real life." One of the four new EDGs features a male victim who is sexually assaulted by his supervisor, while two others center on the correlation between sexual assault and high-risk behaviors, like alcohol misuse.

1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.

In FY15, all Marine Corps SAPR training curriculums were updated to ensure that all DOD core competencies and learning objectives are included. For example, the Combined Commandership Course is currently being revised to ensure that 50% of the four-hour course incorporates adult learning theory techniques. In addition, SAPR and VBT curriculum improvements are driven by training feedback and assessments of best practices to increase learning and understanding. As gaps in training or opportunities are identified, appropriate improvements are made to the relevant curriculum. Any future curriculum revisions will be guided by the core competencies and learning objectives to increase participant-centered engagement and other key aspects of adult learning theory to encourage knowledge retention and skill building.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR completed gathering data for an assessment of its new "Step Up" training for junior Marines. Before "Step Up" was released at the end of July 2014, a pre-survey was administered between 11 June and 25 July 2014. After one year of implementation, a post-survey was administered to assess whether "Step Up" training has affected SAPR and bystander intervention knowledge among junior Marines. The post-survey was entirely voluntary, was announced via MARADMIN 297/15, was administered 4 August 2015 to 20 September 2015, and could be taken from any device with internet-connectivity capabilities. Preliminary data analyses are ongoing and will be completed in FY16.

Oversight, monitoring, and assessment is necessary to ensure a consistent and professional training that meets DOD standards for a quality educational experience to combat military sexual assault. These efforts are even more critical as the HQMC SAPR Branch increased efforts to decentralize SAPR Programs in FY15, per the 36th Commandant's 2015 Planning Guidance. As a result, in FY15, HQMC took steps to establish a QA Site Visit initiative, which will be fully implemented in FY16. These site visits will provide a standardized approach for the review of HQMC SAPR trainings and ensure SAPR training and services are consistent throughout the Marine Corps. The goals for these QA Site Visits, which will be objective and transparent, are as follows:

- Identify strengths and areas for improvement throughout the training.
- Ensure that Core Competencies and Learning Objectives outlined by DOD SAPRO are met.
- Confirm that comprehensive knowledge is gained through adult learning theory.
- Enhance the professional development of SAPR personnel and SAPR Program

Observations taken during these visits and detailed findings will be reported to HQMC SAPR leadership and other key stakeholders. These will allow HQMC SAPR and SARCs to make all necessary improvements to our SAPR training and will enable continued focus on the Program's purpose and mission.

1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.

Marine Corps leaders—both enlisted and officer—receive the following training on preventing and responding to sexual assaults:

- Combined Commandership Course. This 4.5 hour combined commandership course (05-06 COs and SgtMajs) includes one hour of read-ahead material, three hours of classroom interaction, and a 30-minute resource brief from the installation SARC at the location where the participant will take command or be posted. It is taught exclusively by the HQMC Chief of Behavioral Programs and SAPR Implementation Program Manager.
- Senior Enlisted PME. This three-hour course (E8/MSgt-E9/MGySgt) includes one hour of read-ahead material and two hours of classroom interaction. It is taught exclusively by HQMC SAPR personnel.
- First Sergeant Course. This three-hour course includes one hour of read-ahead material and two hours of classroom interaction. It is taught exclusively by HQMC SAPR personnel.

All courses include all annual training requirements plus interactive case studies or

scenarios designed to assist leaders with properly responding to sexual assault within their commands.

1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align SAPR training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.

The Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program instruction includes SAPR training that utilizes SAPR material in a group discussion setting.

The Marine Corps does not have purview over the Military Service Academies. The Service Academies do participate in the SAPR Program, however, and have embraced the mindset to create an environment with tailored programs such as the US Naval Academy's "It's On Us" campaign.

1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.

Although formal policy regarding retaliation is still being established at the DOD level, the Marine Corps has drafted a fleet training plan to implement the policy once it is finalized. Retaliation information will be included in all curriculums, with the information provided tailored to the rank and responsibility of each Marine audience:

- Junior Marines will be educated on what constitutes retaliation as a whole and the different types of retaliation, as well as the avenues to report it.
- NCOs and junior officers will be educated on definitions and prevention and response strategies from a first-line supervisor perspective.
- SNCOs and field grade officers (and above) will be educated on definitions, how retaliation etc. impact the command overall, prevention and response.

In the interim, the Marine Corps has taken steps to ensure our Marines know what constitutes the current policies and definitions regarding retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Our goal is to openly communicate the anti-retaliatory policies already stated in SECNAV Instruction (SECNAVINST) 5370.7D, so that Marines across all ranks thoroughly understand what constitutes retaliation and what protections are available for those who report known violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other laws or regulations. In our SAPR Monthly Snapshot, we have featured several articles about retaliation, including metrics that define the issue, guidance as to where retaliation policy is located, and best practices to address retaliation. We also have pushed social media products on official Marine Corps pages that help illustrate what retaliation among peers may look like and that emphasize how retaliation is incompatible with Marine Corps values. Section 1.6 above details both of these communication initiatives, among other approaches to address retaliation.

Our revised CMG procedures also ensure that the chain of command appropriately addresses incidents of retaliation. These procedures stipulate that any key stakeholder in attendance at the CMG, from Commanders to SARCs, must report any incident of retaliation experienced by a witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. Section 1.6 outlines these new procedures.

Marines of all ranks are responsible for understanding what retaliation is and then taking steps to prevent it. In our service-wide campaign to address retaliation, we will continue to provide Marines with the tools needed to accomplish this task as the definitions and policies take shape.

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

While operationalizing the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, the Marine Corps recognized the need to establish a framework, specific to the Marine Corps, to reach our goal of eradicating sexual assault from our ranks. This Marine Corps-specific Prevention Strategy, currently under development, will employ a comprehensive, ongoing approach that ties prevention efforts directly to the CDC's Social Ecological Model, as well as to outcomes aimed at changing attitudes and behaviors. With a focus on interoperability and collaboration among multiple disciplines, the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy will formalize overarching objectives across a variety of prevention practices, including communication, peer-to-peer mentors, leadership involvement, accountability, deterrence, community involvement, promotion incentives, harm reduction, organizational support, and education and training.

Plans for specific initiatives directly supporting Marine Corps prevention objectives are already underway. While Marines of all ranks are responsible for preventing sexual assault, our small unit leaders are ultimately on the frontlines of this battle. In our service-wide campaign to prevent and eliminate sexual assault, the Marine Corps will continue to provide small unit leaders and first-line supervisors with the tools they need—including policy, training, and guidance—to accomplish their mission. To that end, the Marine Corps is currently revamping its SAPR Leadership Toolkit to create a robust, extensive online repository of tools that are accessible around-the-clock to leaders of all levels. This resource will provide leaders with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Leaders are intimately familiar with the climates of their units and will be able to use the information, approaches, and tools that are most applicable to and that will most resonate with their Marines. However, by using a common set of tools, the messages will be consistent, ensuring that all Marines have grounded and shared understanding of both strategies to prevent sexual assault and how to respond to high-risk situations.

In addition, TECOM is developing a Values-Based Leadership (VBL) Commander's

Toolkit, which will provide Marine Corps leaders with a resource for sustaining values

will provide our resources on the frontlines with the tools they need to successfully execute the SAPR Program. Customized training that is held to the highest standards of quality and purpose will provide our most valuable resource, Marines on the ground, with the ability to step in and intervene in any situation that could lead to a sexual assault. In combination with continued policy and communications initiatives, these prevention efforts will reinforce the SAPR mission, bolster leadership support and capabilities to prevent sexual assault, and work toward a Marine Corps free of this crime.

2. LOE 2 Investigation competence in the investigation of sexual

2.1

All Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within the Navy and Marine Corps are referred to Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) or another Service Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) in certain locations for investigation, regardless of severity. It is the goal of NCIS that those investigations are both timely and thorough.

Since the amendment of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012 and the implementation of Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5505.18 in January 2013, which require MCIOs to initiate investigations on all allegations of adult sexual assault, the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations has increased significantly. In Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13), from October 2012 through September 2013, NCIS saw a 48% increase in adult sexual assault investigations over the previous fiscal year.

In 2013, with only 73 special agents assigned to Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) billets, NCIS initiated an internal realignment of personnel to address the increased reports of sexual assault. In May 2013, NCIS also sought additional Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) through the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In response, the Navy authorized NCIS an additional 54 F&SV FTE. The internal realignment of personnel and FTE increase have grown the NCIS F&SV program to its current size of 164 dedicated personnel.

In FY13, F&SV investigative personnel maintained an average caseload of 25 sexual assault investigations. In FY15, despite a 14% increase in the number of sexual assault investigations initiated over FY13 totals, the average caseload was significantly reduced to an average of 14.

In FY13, the average time from the initial notification of an offense to the completion of all logical investigative leads was 138 days. Although 37% of the cases initiated in FY15 have not yet attained a status of "active investigation complete," the average time from initial notification to completion of the active investigation is less than 100 days. (Timelines are calculated from initial notification to the date all investigative leads are completed, at which time the investigation remains open pending adjudication.)

In an FY13 review of NCIS adult sexual assault investigations by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG), 16.5% of NCIS cases were deemed to have significant deficiencies. In FY15, the DODIG again reviewed NCIS adult sexual assault investigations. During this review, only two investigations were identified with significant deficiencies, a rate of less than 1%.

In June 2014, NCIS established a Forensic Consultant position at the Defense Forensic

Science Laboratory. The Forensic Consultant prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS and works with the laboratory staff to develop an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days currently.

In FY15, NCIS partnered with the Navy to activate 21 reserve Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a one-year period to assist NCIS with the increased number of reported sexual assaults. Composed of state and local police officers and detectives, the selected MAs already possessed the investigative expertise needed to support sexual assault investigations. Prior to activation, the MAs received five-weeks of instruction at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced adult sexual assault investigations. The MA's work under the direct supervision of NCIS Special Agents. Five of the MAs have been approved for one-year extensions in FY16.

In concert with the reserve MA initiative, NCIS began a three-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active-duty MA personnel. Seven active-duty MAs were selected to attend the same five week FLETC course as the reservists, along with an additional eight-week Military Police Investigator's course. Upon completion, the active-duty MAs were assigned to NCIS field offices under the supervision of NCIS special agents. Five additional active-duty MA personnel are currently completing the selection process and are scheduled to attend the five-week FLETC course in early FY16.

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

The enhancements and realignment of F&SV personnel not only increased the thoroughness and timeliness of adult sexual assault investigations but also improved investigative oversight and program management. Policy updates and the development of advanced training has ensured special agents and supervisory personnel maintain a high level of expertise conducting adult sexual assault investigations. Advanced training has been provided to United States Navy (USN) and United States Marine Corps (USMC) trial counsels, which has greatly improved collaboration among investigative and legal personnel.

2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs.

To meet Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) requirements, special

agents, investigators, and trial counsel must attend advanced training. Prior to August 2014, the only advanced sexual assault investigative training available to NCIS was through the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division Command (CID). Limited seating available to NCIS in the CID courses provided a significant impediment to NCIS' satisfying the training requirement.

Consequently, in August 2014, NCIS developed the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), which has been attended by 250 Special Agents/Investigators and 41 USN/USMC Trial Counsel to date. The AASAITP provides students with advanced training on victim and offender dynamics, as well as interview techniques designed for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and table top exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. To date, all (100%) dedicated F&SV personnel have attended either the NCIS AASAITP or CID equivalent.

NCIS and CID developed a similar two-week course titled the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), which focuses on the investigation of family-related offenses, to include domestic violence and child abuse. SMEs instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics.

Pursuant to DODI 5505.19, special agents and investigators notify each SVIP member within 24 hours of receiving an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. In addition, special agents and investigators collaborate with SVIP members within 48 hours of determining an allegation that meets the criteria of a special victim covered offense. Furthermore, special agents and investigators consult with SVIP members at least monthly to assess progress in the investigation or prosecution of a special victim covered offense.

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

The Marine Corps requires early coordination between investigators and judge advocates in sexual assault investigations by identifying them as SVIP cases. These requirements are found in Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15, published 9 March 2015, and will be more formally implemented upon publication of the Marine Corps Legal Services and Administration Manual (LSAM). Special victim cases bring together a task-organized combination of prosecutors, victim witness assistance personnel, investigators, administrative support, and paralegal support from across the region to ensure each sexual assault investigation is handled efficiently and effectively. The SVIP construct results in rapid reporting, robust coordination, and continual accountability between investigators and judge advocates.

First, when NCIS identifies an SVIP investigation, such as a sexual assault, NCIS is required to notify the cognizant Legal Services Support Team (LSST) and consult with a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC) no later than 24 hours after the case has

been opened, in accordance with Directive-Type Memorandum 14-003. The SVTC receiving notification of an investigation from NCIS enters the investigation into the Case Management System (CMS) as a pre-Request for Legal Services (RLS) case. The Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) leverages the regional trial assets to ensure SVTC meet or consult with NCIS SVIP members within 48 hours after designation of a special victim investigation.

Second, the SVTC then works with a task-organized combination of prosecutors, victim witness assistance personnel, investigators, administrative support, and paralegal support from across the region to ensure proper investigation and subsequent disposition or prosecution of each case. The SVTC is required to meet or consult with NCIS at least monthly to assess the progress of investigations and prosecutions. The RTC bears ultimate responsibility for overseeing the SVIP detailing and subsequent actions; however, the RTC can designate tasking authority to senior trial counsel, so long as that officer is no lower than the rank of O-4/Major and is qualified as SVTC. Additionally, the RTC employs the Complex Trial Team (CTT) to deliver a SVIP capability, as required by Directive-type Memorandum 14-003 through a task-organized combination of work in conjunction with the victim, victim support providers, the command, and NCIS to deliver a comprehensive investigation and, when appropriate, prosecution.

Third, the SVTC detailed to the case have a continuing requirement to update the case information in CMS throughout the court-martial process. This process requires frequent engagement with investigators to ensure accurate accountability and reporting. Throughout this process, information about the investigation is also provided to the RTC and staff judge advocate. These individuals will then be well prepared to provide accurate and timely command advice to the cognizant Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SAIDA).

2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

To meet SVIP requirements, special agents, investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DODI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DODI 5505.19, "Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations." Training courses that meet these requirements include the NCIS AASAITP and the NCIS AFSVTP.

NCIS began training special agents in the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) technique in 2012 but discontinued FETI training in 2014 in favor of the Cognitive Interview method, which was selected based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through decades of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies.

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,087 special agents. To date, 435 special agents and investigators have received advanced training (40% of the entire agency), to include all 164 dedicated F&SV personnel (100%). During FY15, NCIS continued efforts to satisfy these training requirements by expanding the number of courses conducted per year (11) and increasing the number of training seats per course to 20 from the limited number (8 to 10) of training seats available in prior years.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DODI 5505.19 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 special agents and investigators have satisfied this training requirement, which includes 43% of dedicated F&SV personnel and 13% of the entire agency. This two-week course will be offered three times in FY16 (72 seats).

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

NCIS has partnered with Army CID and the United States Air Force (USAF) Office of Special Investigations (OSI) to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, including SMEs.

Likewise, the NCIS Office of Forensic Services has partnered with its Army and Air Force counterparts to 1) develop joint, standardized forensic training courses that meet nationally recognized standards, 2) conduct research on best forensic business practices, techniques and equipment, and 3) conduct combined purchases of equipment and supplies, which has reduced costs.

2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits).

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time from 75 days in FY13 to less than 30 days today.

2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.

NCIS field offices are responsible for maintaining collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains fully engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the affected command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military.

2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the duration of the order.

Upon release of a 26 June 2015 Under Secretary Of Defense Memorandum requiring military Commanders, through the installation Provost Marshal's Offices (PMO) and Marine Corps Police Departments (MCPD), to place all active Military Protective Orders (MPOs) into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Protective Order File (POF) for the duration of the order, the Marine Corps staffed a preliminary Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) tasking message to all Commanders outlining the processes to accomplish this directive. This message ensured that the Commanders were executing the task at hand immediately and according to standard procedures. A final AMHS tasking message is expected in early FY16.

2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.

NCIS intends to increase advanced training opportunities for personnel. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that reduce travel costs and lost time in the workplace. NCIS continues to explore advanced training opportunities to ensure the most advanced techniques and SMEs are utilized.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct case reviews on open investigations every 30 days to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office oversight visits, quality assistance visits by Executive Assistant Directors, inspections by the Office of the NCIS Inspector General and investigative reviews by the NCIS F&SV program. In order to maintain timeliness and thoroughness of investigations, NCIS intends to increase programmatic oversight to identify investigative trends and deficiencies, as well as manpower alignment concerns.

NCIS will continue its close collaboration with the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) to identify areas requiring increased emphasis during in-service training evolutions and investigative reviews.

3. LOE 3 Accountability The obj

3.1

The Marine Corps has focused on enhancing the qualifications of individuals—via the necessary training, leadership, and support—to provide trial support or command advice throughout the process of holding perpetrators accountable. This broad-based effort encompasses trial counsel, Commanders, and the many people who support the court-martial process, such as post-trial review officers.

Trial Counsel

Before being detailed to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards, including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) review his or her background and experience to ensure they are confident in the counsel's ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. This guarantees a minimum level of competence for the trial counsel detailed to these sensitive cases.

Marine trial counsel are led and supervised by judge advocates that have a high degree of training and trial experience. Marine Corps supervisory trial counsel billets are coded for the 4409 Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This means that all supervisory counsel must possess a Masters of Law (LL.M.) degree with a specialty in Criminal Law from a service or civilian school. Additionally, every senior trial counsel is a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC). Moreover, in the prosecution of sexual assault cases, SVTC frequently receive the additional support of a member of the regional Complex Trial Team (CTT).

Each Marine Corps trial counsel is supported by regional Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs). Each HQE is a seasoned civilian prosecutor who possesses, on average, 20 years of experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy.

In sum, a trial counsel assigned to a case involving an allegation of sexual assault:

- (1) Has contested at least one such case as an assistant counsel.
- (2) Is accountable to two levels of supervisors who have earned an LL.M. degree with a Criminal Law specialty.

(3) Has access to an HQE with, on average, 20 years of civilian prosecution experience.

Commanders /SAIDAs

Convening Authorities in the Marine Corps who serve as Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDA) receive role-specific training and preparation, investigative information, and quality advice before making decisions about the accountability of their Marines and Sailors. The initial disposition authority for sexual assault cases is withheld to the SAIDA, an O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), or higher, for the following offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of Article 120b of the UCMJ; forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125 of the UCMJ; and attempts to commit those offenses in violation of Article 80 of the UCMJ. With few exceptions, O-6 level Commanders will first serve as O-5 level Commanders, which means the O-5 level convening authorities of today are being trained, prepared, and mentored by current O-6 level Commanders

The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) who will advise the SAIDA receives written advice from an SVTC when evaluating an allegation of sexual assault. This Prosecutorial Merit Memorandum (PMM) identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each case and provides a recommended disposition of the case. This informs the SJA's advice and assists the convening authority as he or she considers whether to direct referral of charges, to pursue administrative action, or to take no action. The Marine Corps mandated the preparation of a PMM in all sexual assault cases on 9 March 2015, pursuant to Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15. Trial counsel are required to upload the PMM for each case into the Case Management System (CMS).

As well as consulting with the SJA, the SAIDA must review the report of the investigation and review the victim's preference for going forward with the prosecution and disposition. In addition, per All Navy (ALNAV) 061/15 "New Requirement to Consider a Victim's Preference for Prosecution by Court-Martial or Civilian Court," for cases that occur within the United States, before the SAIDA makes the initial disposition decision, he or she must consider the victim's preference on whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense. If the victim expresses a preference that the offense be prosecuted in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense, the SJA shall ensure that the appropriate civilian authority is notified of this preference. While persuasive, the victim's preference is not binding on the SAIDA, and in appropriate cases the SAIDA may take initial disposition regardless of the victim's preference. Following notification to the appropriate civilian authority, the SAIDA is responsible for notifying the victim if the convening authority learns of any decision by the civilian authority to prosecute or not prosecute the offense in a civilian court.

3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to

maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.

Along with the RTC who provide quarterly training to trial staff in their region, the HQEs also provide training and experience. The HQE/GS-15 has the primary duty of providing training, mentoring, and case-specific expertise to the trial counsel detailed to special victim and other complex cases throughout the region in order to enhance the government's ability to meet its burden of production and proof. The primary functions of the HQE/GS-15 are to consult and advise on the prosecution of special victim and other complex cases and to develop and implement training and standing operating procedures for the investigation and prosecution of complex cases. The HQE/GS-15 may perform other related duties, including preparation of reports and analysis of trial counsel performance in courts-martial, as assigned. The HQEs bring a total of approximately 84 years of legal experience, with the majority of that experience occurring as civilian prosecutors of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse cases.

HQEs review every case of sexual assault and provide training and guidance based on their review of actions during the pendency of cases, as well as the disposition of each case. HQEs participate in all areas of trial preparation with trial counsel, including collaborating on PMMs, preparing charging documents, interviewing witnesses, preparing government motions and responses to defense motions, determining appropriate experts, and organizing all evidence to present the strongest case to the members. HQE's provide consistent guidance to trial counsel and assure continuity throughout the Marine Corps in the disposition of sexual assault cases.

The Marine Corps has recommended 18 month tours for its trial counsel, and many locations actually keep trial counsels in their billet for the entire three years that the trial counsel is assigned to that duty station. As described above, these judge advocates have experienced supervisors in their offices to assist them in the litigation of complex cases, to include adult sexual assault.

Before assuming their duties as trial counsel, individuals must complete the online Trial Counsel Orientation Seminar. Additionally, the USMC Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) in Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) provided annual training to all trial counsel for one work-week each year. This dedicated training week was agreed to by the judiciary, defense counsels, and trial counsels. The training covers advanced litigation skills with a focus on sexual assault. Although the classes change slightly from year to year, the training generally includes classes from:

- A Certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
- Victim Trauma Expert
- Victim Counter-Intuitive Behavior Expert
- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Evidence Expert

- A Military Sexual Assault Charging Expert

At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps publishes practice advisories to inform practitioners of all updates to regulations, orders, and laws that might affect their practice. The Marine Corps TCAP also regularly blogs regarding best practices in the community and hosts an interactive discussion board that allows individual trial counsels to leverage the experience of the entire community.

Apart from the training provided by Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), the Marine Corps also reserves seats at sister Service schools such as the Army and Air Force formal Judge Advocate General (JAG) schools and the Naval Justice School (NJS). Although these courses have a variety of names, the focus is typically on the advanced prosecution of sexual assault:

- Prosecuting Special Victims Cases—NJS
- Special Victims Capability Course—NJS
- Intermediate Trial Advocacy—Army JAG School
- Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course—Air Force JAG School
- Advanced Trial Advocacy—Air Force JAG School

The Marine Corps also publishes a yearly Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) that sets aside specific dates for regional training of all trial counsel on a quarterly basis. This training enables the RTC to tailor courses based on the issues specific to that region. The Marine Corps also coordinates with evidence analysis entities and law enforcement training centers to provide further training to smaller number of counsel each year. These courses include:

- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)—training on domestic violence and sexual assault
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)—training on prosecuting child exploitation cases
- Defense Forensics Lab—one week course that introduces trial counsel to defense forensic capabilities
- Drug lab tours

3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

In addition to the courses listed in Section 3.2, MARADMIN 585/14 also details the special victim litigation training provided in FY15 for trial counsel, defense counsel, victims' legal counsel, legal support Marines, and investigators to include regional trial investigators that was provided. In addition, Judge Advocate Division (JAD) organizes training for Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel each year, which

includes the following topics: an overview of the court-martial process, victims' rights under Article 6b of the UCMJ, and instruction on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and its interaction with VWAP.

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

If a Service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, the Marine Corps ensures that a notation is placed in that Service member's personnel record. This requirement was announced in MARADMIN 416/14 in August 2014, has since been promulgated across the Department of Defense (DOD) in DOD Instruction (DODI) 6495.02, and will be subsequently adopted in applicable Marine Corps Orders.

Marine Corps leaders use this information as part of an overall prevention and accountability practice. As mandated by the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Marine Corps directed its leaders to complete a review of all personnel records of Marines within their units for sex-related court-martial convictions, NJPs, and punitive administrative actions. Per MARADMIN 416/14, commanding officers and OICs completed this review by 1 December 2014 to ensure that they familiarized themselves with the sex-related offense history of Marines in their charge. With a greater awareness of the Service members who have committed sex-related offenses, Commanders can more effectively tailor their efforts to rehabilitate and develop past offenders while discouraging recidivism and continued misconduct. Commanders have a continuing obligation to review the records of each new member as they check into their units. To facilitate this process, the Marine Corps has developed an online tool that gives Commanders the ability to identify and review all personnel records in their units that have legal action remarks. Commanders also have the ability to review online the unit punishment books, records of conviction by court-martial, and administrative counseling entries for the Marines assigned to their commands.

For court-martial convictions, the Marine Corps continues to enforce policy published in the Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual (MARCORSEPMAN), which was updated on 26 November 2013. The MARCORSEPMAN institutionalizes the policy that the Marine Corps has followed since 2009 (MARADMIN 317/09), which requires separation processing of any members convicted of a sex offense. The new MARCORSEPMAN also expands mandatory processing for any substantiated incident of a sex offense. The new MARCORSEPMAN provisions further require an SAIDA or higher authority to determine whether an incident meets the criteria of a substantiated sex offense, and requires that a judge advocate serve as the recorder in such cases. These provisions ensure effective use of administrative board procedures to hold sex offenders accountable. (MARCORSEPMAN 6210.4, Sexual Misconduct). Also, per ALNAV 050/14, for offenses committed on or after 24 June 2014, certain sex offenses

may only be referred to a general court-martial for adjudication. Further, the adjudged sentence for any person found guilty of certain sex offenses must include, at a minimum, dismissal or dishonorable discharge.

3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, VA, MCIO and commander knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

JAD published two Practice Advisories (PAs) discussing Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514: PA 3-15 on Victim Rights and PA 9-15 on changes to Manual for Courts-Martial. PAs go to SJAs and trial counsels who have primary interface with these non-legal actors. In addition, Marine Corps TCAP representatives serve as guest instructors at certain FLETC courses, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training events, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) training, and VWAP training. The focus of these lectures is on the military justice process generally and military privileges specifically, to include MRE 514. Discussion of the privilege is described in Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which governs the Marine Corps SAPR Program.

Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) or SJAs provide information about MRE 514 in training for SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). HQMC SAPR SMEs also educate our senior leaders regarding MRE 514 in the Combined Commandership Course.

3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI).

N/A

3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.

Convening authorities have a central role in protecting the accused Service member's due process rights. Convening authorities balance competing obligations to victims and suspects of crime, especially when the two are both in the Commander's unit. Marine Corps policies give Commanders several tools to help them in these duties. Per PA 5-15 and the forthcoming Legal Services Administration Manual (LSAM), before Commanders receive disposition advice on a case, their SJAs must receive a prosecutorial merit memorandum analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. This overview of the case from the trial counsel's perspective helps the convening authority make a better-informed and more objective disposition decision.

Similarly to the convening authority's key role, the Marine Corps does its best to protect the due process rights of those accused of crimes by developing policies and training programs that emphasize the principles of justice found in our Constitution; statutes and

Executive Orders related to military justice; the Manual for Courts-Martial; and DOD regulations. Service regulations assign specific tasks to ensure that those accused of crimes are aware of their rights and that those rights are properly administered throughout the court-martial process. As many recent changes have substantially modified the rules, roles, and procedures involving victims in the military justice process, the Marine Corps remains intent on identifying mechanisms to implement these changes in a comprehensive, systemic manner consistent with Constitutional principles and our corps values. Defense counsel, trial counsel, and convening authorities and their SJAs all play a crucial role in ensuring the procedural fairness of the military justice process for the accused.

In 2011, to help facilitate a more just process for those accused of crimes, the Marine Corps significantly overhauled the manner in which it provides criminal defense services by standing up the Defense Services Organization (DSO). The mission of the DSO is to “defend Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the Rights of those who safeguard our nation.” The DSO provides Marine Corps defense counsel an independent reporting structure, as they fall under the operational control and supervision of the Chief Defense Counsel for the delivery of defense counsel services. Additionally, as a critical stakeholder in the military justice process, DSO leadership provides valuable perspectives to regulation and policy changes and is afforded the opportunity to recommend revision of service and department level changes that affect the due process rights of accused Service members. Further, the DSO currently has 16 defense-specific policy memorandums augmenting the Manual of the JAG (JAGMAN), Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGADMINMAN), and ethical regulations to facilitate proper management and supervision of the DSO. Due to the DSO's independent reporting structure, judge advocates receive thorough guidance that assists in the zealous representation of Service members accused of crimes. The DSO currently employs two HQEs and the Marine Corps JAD has agreed to submit a request for a third defense expert to a panel of government attorneys for their consideration in FY16.

The Rules for Court-Martial and MREs clearly delineate the requirements that help prosecutors fulfill their ethical duties. To ensure trial counsel and defense counsel remain aware of their obligations as the Marine Corps and associated rules change, the Marine Corps rapidly disseminates information through its TCAP SharePoint, publishes Military Justice PAs, and conducts quarterly training for all trial counsel.

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

The Marine Corps will continue to leverage its four LSSSs, regional trial structure, the DSO, VLC Organization, and SJA expertise to administer military justice. The Military Justice Branch at JAD will increase the development and ready availability of products and resources for trial counsel and SJA, such as offense-specific “Playbooks” and real-time edits to primary legal resources after legislative or policy changes.

The Marine Corps, along with the Navy, is currently in the final stages of development of the Naval Justice Information System (NJIS). NJIS will improve communication between investigators, counsel, and commands, as well as the standardization of military justice documents and forms. NJIS will be a web-based application that supports the information and reporting requirements of the Department of the Navy (DON) criminal/military justice communities, to include law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections.

NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and NJPs, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps Appellate Leave/Appellate Review Activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS will allow for better case-tracking, coordination, and oversight of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) cases.

4. LOE 4 Advocacy/Victim Assistance The objective of advocacy/victim

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate:

and

foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

The Marine Corps provides high quality care to Marines and eligible Department of Defense (DOD) dependents, civilians, and contractors who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. With the launch of the Commandant of the Marine Corps' (CMC's) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan in June 2012, the Marine Corps began a period of intense programmatic change that ultimately refined and augmented the services we provide to victims of sexual assault. Because of these programmatic changes, our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 hotlines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps persisted in our efforts to improve our victim services and increase confidence and trust in our response system, with the knowledge that only when victims are confident in the support they will receive will they come forward to report:

- Revised SAPR 8-Day Brief. To ensure that adult sexual assault victims across the DOD who file Unrestricted Reports receive timely, comprehensive, and local response services, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY14 codified the development of a Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report, which is based upon the Marine Corps SAPR 8-Day Brief developed in October 2013. Just like the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a Commander must complete a SAIRO Report within eight calendar days after receiving notification from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) that an Unrestricted Report has been filed. Unlike a SAPR 8-Day Brief, a SAIRO Report will also be required upon notification of an independent investigation of an adult sexual assault by a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO). There are other differences as well. The SAIRO Report will be required for reported incidents involving a Service member subject (not just a Service member victim) and will collect more detailed information about the victim, subject, incident, and services offered. For example, the SAIRO Report will ensure that Commanders discuss retaliation with victims, perform an assessment of their safety, and assemble a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT) if necessary. Because the new SAIRO Report includes some data points not addressed in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, the Marine Corps took this opportunity to not only expand its original SAPR 8-Day Brief form but also improve and safeguard the overall process. The Marine Corps SAIRO Report has been built into the online Discrimination And Sexual

Harassment (DASH) Program, which means that each report will be filled out and filed electronically, ensuring that the report will only be seen by those who have a need-to-know. The process for submitting a SAIRO Report will also be streamlined. The new SAIRO process will be automated; each officer in the chain of command will receive an email notification as soon as the previous Commander has electronically reviewed and submitted the report. Once the General Officer reviews and approves it, the SAIRO Report will be submitted automatically to HQMC SAPR. As of this writing, the Marine Corps SAIRO Report was in the testing phase and is expected to be released in FY16.

- Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline Audits. To ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurate and that help is available around the clock for victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps continued to audit its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline monthly in FY15. These audits confirm the helplines are operating according to standards set by the Department of the Navy (DON). In FY15, 95% of calls were handled properly. A call is considered improperly handled if one or more of the following situations occur:
 - The call is not answered by a credentialed advocate who can provide relevant information, maintain confidentiality, and initiate Service-specific advocacy.
 - The call is not returned within 15 minutes (when it is not able to be answered immediately, like when the advocate on duty is assisting another victim).
 - The call is not forwarded to the back-up service if it is unanswered after five rings.

If any call is not handled properly, corrective actions are identified and executed by the associated installations to ensure they are in compliance with program standards. In FY15 the Marine Corps initiated revisions to its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline protocols, which will be fully implemented in FY16. These changes include the designation of the DOD Safe Helpline as the mandatory default backup for all Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, which will ensure victims receive immediate access to advocacy services in the event the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline is not answered (e.g., if the on-call advocate is already assisting another victim).

- Retaliation Protocols. The Marine Corps takes allegations and acts of retaliation seriously. To that end, we have incorporated assessments of retaliation in our monthly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. The CMG Chairs are now required to ask for each case whether there has been any report of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder. If the answer is “yes,” the following information must be noted: the type of retaliation; if the retaliation was officially reported; if it was not officially reported, why; and how the retaliation claim was

handled. This protocol is intended to ensure that any reported incident of retaliation is appropriately and thoroughly addressed by the proper authorities. These and other victim support initiatives to address retaliation are detailed in Section 1.6.

Through all of our victim response standards, the Marine Corps strives to meet the competency, ethical, and foundational standards prescribed by DOD Instruction (DODI) 6400.07, and we continue to improve and take measures to ensure compliance. All of our SAPR personnel provide victim assistance services in accordance with DOD and Military Service qualification requirements. Marine Corps SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) must take an initial 40-hour training course to receive DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentialing, which enables them to perform their duties in the fleet. SARC's are required to complete an additional 24 hours of training specific to their duties. In addition, to maintain their D-SAACP certifications, all SARC's and SAPR VAs must complete 32 hours of relevant continuing education every two years. As of October 2013, all Marine Corps military and civilian SARC's and SAPR VAs have been certified through D-SAACP to provide sexual assault victim advocacy services.

Annual training is provided to our SARC's and SAPR VAs to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and to provide our SARC's and VAs with current training that enhances their victim care capabilities. Not only does this training ensure competency standards are met, it also educates SAPR personnel regarding the required ethical standards, including how to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII), how to respect the victims' rights, and how to understand their responsibilities and the implications of their actions.

The Marine Corps also ensures the foundational standards prescribed by DODI 6400.07 are met. SARC's and SAPR VAs continue to provide victims with comprehensive information about the available supportive services, and they also help victims access these resources. In addition, SARC's notate information about services elected in the DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), including whether victims elected to utilize Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) and Victim Legal Counsel (VLC) services. Victims who file Unrestricted Reports also receive Commander support in ensuring timely access to services. The SAPR 8-Day Brief, detailed above, must be completed within eight calendar days and specifies the date all the services were offered to the victim.

4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Descr by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.

In FY15, the Marine Corps refined its process to monitor the credentialing status of its SAPR personnel. To ensure that the Marine Corps is meeting its congressional

requirements, HQMC SAPR developed a database that enables us to compile data from three sources. Each of these sources captures data elements critical for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education efforts for our SAPR personnel:

- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) tracks the status of all new applications and renewals for D-SAACP credentialing.
- DSAID tracks credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs and their continuing education efforts, as well as their duty status (active/inactive).
- Marine Corps Human Resources management software (PeopleSoft) tracks the majority of civilian SAPR full-time personnel.

Cross referencing the information across these platforms proved burdensome and time-consuming, and a full picture of our victim-sensitive personnel was difficult to obtain. The HQMC SAPR database pulls all of this information together to track our credentialed personnel. It also enables a comprehensive picture of not only our overall capabilities but also where our personnel are located, credentialing dates, supervising SARC names, and other pertinent information.

Continuing education is tracked in more detail in the fleet. MCO 1752.5B requires all SARCs and SAPR VAs to obtain 16 hours of continuing education annually to ensure that they meet the DOD standard of 32 hours every two years to renew their credentials. SARCs continually review the number of continuing education hours their advocates have obtained to ensure they have completed or are on track to meet these requirements.

SARCs and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked. Alleged or suspected criminal activity is reported to the MCIO, the Commander, and the Human Resources Office (HRO) when civilian personnel are involved. The accused SARC or SAPR VA is notified of the allegation and that their ability to perform their SAPR duties has been suspended until the outcome of the pending investigation. If the investigation substantiates the allegations and if there is a nexus between the misconduct and the duties of the SAPR VA, their certification will be revoked in writing by the Commander. The accused SARC or SAPR VA must sign the suspension or revocation letter. The letter also includes the process to appeal the Commander's action. The Commander provides a copy of the letter to the SARC (or HQMC SAPR, if the SARC is the alleged offender/violator). HQMC SAPR is provided a copy of the signed suspension/revocation letter from the SARC, which is forwarded to both DOD SAPRO and NOVA. HQMC SAPR annotates the suspension/revocation within its credentialing database and properly tracks all suspensions/revocations. HQMC SAPR also maintains a copy of the report, along with the signed suspension/revocation letter.

4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP

certified prior to performing their duties.

HQMC SAPR sends a weekly D-SAACP Application Status Report to SARCs so they can monitor the status of certification applications, including those who have been approved. The report provides the SARCs with the most up-to-date status of each application, which includes the dates of submission, approval dates, expiration dates, and the applicant's experience level. In this way, SARCs can ensure that all SAPR VAs under their purview are credentialed prior to performing official victim support duties.

4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

The Marine Corps always encourages its SAPR personnel to obtain continuing education and qualifications that will advance their certification levels. For example, SARCs and SAPR VAs are encouraged to volunteer at their local civilian rape crisis and/or women centers to obtain additional sexual assault advocacy hours and experience. These hours and experience will count towards a higher level of certification.

In addition to enhancing our professional qualifications, this experience will ensure that our SAPR personnel are able to maintain a high standard of care. Because the number of SARCs and SAPR VAs significantly outnumber identified victims, most SAPR personnel will never be assigned a victim. Our advocates are encouraged to attend on-site sexual assault related trainings that focus on adult victims, advocacy, and prevention. It is also highly recommended that SAPR personnel participate in scenario-based training that enhances skills or teaches new skills.

4.5 Describe any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

To continue to successfully guide victims through a comprehensive response system and provide them with compassionate, multidisciplinary support, SARCs and SAPR VAs must be provided with up-to-date training. This includes providing annual training required for SARCs and VAs to satisfy DODI 6495.02 and to ensure consistent implementation of the USMC SAPR Program. To this end, centralized annual training was provided in FY15 to our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs via a three-day event that included both internal and external Subject Matter Expert (SME). This was the fourth year the Marine Corps has hosted annual training for our SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Our uniformed SAPR VAs also must remain at the forefront of victim care strategies, as well as maintain their credentialing certifications with D-SAACP. Currently, HQMC SAPR uses approved external agency online courses that satisfy the D-SAACP requirement, but this method proves challenging for several reasons. For example, these courses are located on multiple websites, requiring SAPR personnel to continually

monitor their availability and costs. These courses also often involve topics that are not always regularly updated by the external agencies and are often discontinued due to lack of funding.

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to address these challenges, and a full solution will be rolled out in FY16. We are developing in-house Continuing Education Modules that will increase SAPR personnel productivity and mission accomplishment. These training modules will be centralized in a single location, increasing efficiency and reducing expenses by allowing SAPR VAs to access training at no cost in terms of access and/or travel. Continuing Education Modules developed in-house will also be interactive; contain approved sexual assault-related content relevant to the military environment; and be compatible with Microsoft Office and Adobe products for in-house maintenance and enhancement. These features will allow HQMC SAPR to maintain and update these courses with any changing requirements of the D-SAACP program and to provide relevant, tailored courses. Professional development of all SAPR personnel will ensure they remain current on SAPR initiatives, theories, and policies being developed in both the civilian and military sectors.

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

The Marine Corps works closely with the DOD Safe Helpline to ensure the installation-specific information posted on the DOD Safe Helpline website locator tool is up-to-date and comprehensive. To this end, in FY15 the Marine Corps developed a SAPR Dashboard, an online portal where SARCs verify and update contact information for all first responders in their Area of Responsibility (AOR) on a monthly basis. These first responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, chaplains, legal assistance personnel, medical resources, and military police.

The goal of the SAPR Dashboard is to improve timeliness and accuracy of information featured on the DOD Safe Helpline. The Marine Corps has seen positive indicators that our efforts are working: DOD Safe Helpline audit results from March 2015 verified that 100% of the Marine Corps SARC/VA (Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines) and first responder contact numbers listed on the DOD Safe Helpline website were correct and properly aligned with the listed base, installation, unit, and organization. DOD Safe Helpline audits are conducted biannually. Results from the September 2015 audit were not finalized at the writing of this report.

4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.

The Marine Corps remains committed to ensuring that our Service members are cognizant of all of the SAPR resources available to them. This includes all official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) clearly and prominently

identifying the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and DOD Safe Helpline telephone numbers within three clicks of the homepage. In addition, all printed SAPR VA posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline phone number and the DOD Safe Helpline number/logo. Annual SAPR training also provides all Marines with information regarding SAPR services, including who can maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has extended its outreach efforts to publicize its SAPR resources beyond these communications required by policy. For example, the Marine Corps in FY15 launched a social media campaign, with monthly posts related to sexual assault on the official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vine, and YouTube. An overview of this campaign, which has set a high standard in terms of outreach and awareness efforts and has received much interest from DOD and other sources, is provided in Section 1.1. Seven of our FY15 posts were specifically designed to inform victims of sexual assault about supportive services and provided links to the DOD Safe Helpline website. These seven posts prompted more than 1,500 people to visit the DOD Safe Helpline website from the provided links. In addition, another post in FY15 provided victims of retaliation with a link to the Marine Corps Inspector General website, and at least 157 people accessed this resource from the link provided.

Our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. To ensure that people recognize that social media platforms are public and that any comments made are not confidential, we amended our campaign to include a reminder that anything posted on social media is not private or confidential. If anyone discloses information about a sexual assault within the comments section, we refer to them to the DOD Safe Helpline as a resource that has no connection to any base or chain of command, to the Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Program at the Veterans' Affairs, or to their SAPR VA. We have also offered victims the opportunity to speak with HQMC SAPR personnel offline.

In September 2015, HQMC SAPR also began publicizing information about SAPR services and topics on the new Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Forward website, which is the official website of Marine Corps Community Services. MCCS Forward is a dynamic, digital news publication that focuses on topics and services universally important to Marines and family members. HQMC SAPR has developed the following articles for publication on MCCS Forward, all of which point to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response page for further information:

- What To Do If You Are Sexually Assaulted
- Master the 3 "D"s of Bystander Intervention
- Confidentiality : 5 People You Can Talk To
- Supporting a Peer After Sexual Assault
- Restricted vs. Unrestricted Reports - Know the Difference
- Exactly What is Sexual Assault?
- Peace of Mind: Expedited Transfers and MPOs

- Moving Forward: Healing after Sexual Assault
- Combating Retaliation Is Everyone's Duty
- 10 Ways You Can Build a Healthy Relationship

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also features special articles about SAPR resources. For example, we have published articles about the VLC Organization (VLCO), the SAPR 8-Day Brief, retaliation resources, and a summary of victim-centric changes to the SAPR Program as a result of DODI 6495.02 Change 2.

4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy.

The Marine Corps is committed to receiving input from victims of sexual assault into the development of SAPR policy and initiatives, and took steps in FY15 to institutionalize these efforts. For example, the Marine Corps hosted a victim summit on 13 March 2015, immediately following the Survivor Meeting hosted by DOD SAPR Office from 11-12 March 2015. The Marine Corps participant—a male victim of sexual assault—met with the HQMC SAPR Branch Head with the goal of better assessing the impact of the HQMC SAPR Program and identifying possibilities for program improvements. Future Survivor Meetings are currently in development. Not only does this new initiative satisfy the requirements to solicit victim input per the 2014–2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, it also establishes an opportunity for HQMC SAPR leadership to hear first-hand the stories from victims, both male and female. The summits help HQMC SAPR assess the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program in meeting the needs of sexual assault survivors and discuss new policy enhancements. In addition, hearing directly from sexual assault survivors and their SARCs will provide invaluable feedback that will help inform improvements to Marine Corps services, programs, and policies related to SAPR.

Also in FY15, the Marine Corps laid the groundwork for a research effort titled “Improving Reporting Rates of Male Victims of Sexual Assault.” This study seeks to interview male victims who experienced sexual assault during their service to obtain information about their reporting experiences, including factors they felt either encouraged them or prevented them from disclosing and filing an Unrestricted Report, any retaliation they may have perceived, and what they think could be done to encourage male victims to file formal reports. More details on this study, which will be fully implemented in FY16, are provided in Section 4.9.

In addition, the Marine Corps uses the results of external surveys and focus groups that seek the input of Marine victims of sexual assault, including the Defense Manpower Data Center’s Survivor Experience Survey, Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey, and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey. Direct victim feedback from these surveys helps the Marine Corps focus its target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which programs are helpful and effective. The results from these surveys also reveal areas that need to be improved upon and inform future development of SAPR policy and programs.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued its efforts to improve response to male victims of sexual assault. At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps upstaffing of SMEs has facilitated a research-based and comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault that considers all affected Marine populations, including male victims. In addition, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on 30 September 2014 on MCB Quantico focused on outreach to male sexual assault victims. As part of this event, Dr. James Hopper, a clinical psychologist who has more than 20 years of experience treating and researching sexual assault, including the unique experiences and needs of male victims, presented a two-hour lecture. Based on the key outcomes derived from this working group and the expanded strategic capabilities of HQMC SAPR personnel, the Marine Corps implemented several initiatives in FY15 specifically designed to improve response to male victims:

- Research on Male Victims. In a memorandum dated 1 May 2014, the Secretary of Defense mandated that the Services improve reporting of sexual assaults by male victims, specifically to solicit the input of male victims to improve reporting and enhance efforts to encourage male victims to seek assistance and promote their recovery. As a response to that memorandum, SAPR developed a research study that aims to enhance our understanding of the factors that influence a male Marine's decision to report a sexual assault. The researchers will conduct in-depth interviews taking a timeline approach, asking male victims to describe their decision process as they initially contemplated disclosing the assault, through actual disclosure and formal reporting, and events that occurred post-disclosure. Interviews will identify factors that either encouraged or prevented interviewees from disclosing, any retaliation they may have perceived, and what they think could be done to encourage male victims to report. Studying the individual, contextual, and institutional factors that influence reporting for male Marines may inform sexual assault prevention and response policy and practices. The research effort received conditional Institutional Review Board approval at the end of FY15 and is expected to kick off in FY16.
- Awareness Training. HQMC SAPR is overhauling the Commander's Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, to enable a "grassroots" campaign capable of reaching individual Marines. This portal will contain educational materials that address a range of SAPR-related topics, including male victimization. Via these materials, leaders and SARCs will be able to customize training and outreach efforts based on the specific needs and interests of their Marines.
- Communications. In FY15, HQMC SAPR developed and executed an

engagement campaign specifically intended to outreach to male Marines in general and male victims of sexual assault in particular. The overall goal of this campaign is to raise awareness about male victimization and to highlight available resources. For example, based on research that suggests that male victims will more likely seek support outside of their unit and Service, all communication materials provide confidential and safe reporting options, with an emphasis on the DOD Safe Helpline because it is not associated with any unit or chain of command. HQMC SAPR has largely focused on creating social media content for our male victim engagement campaign, because our highest at-risk demographic for sexual assault (Marines ages 18-24 and in the ranks E1-E4) is actively engaged on social media. However, this campaign also cuts across our entire communication strategy to reach a wide audience in as many ways as possible:

- Social Media: HQMC SAPR creates a variety of outreach materials for social media with specific messages relating to male victims of sexual assault. We post these materials to official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine accounts. Measures of performance indicate that the message is successfully being conveyed via these platforms. Thus far, our social media products targeting male Marines have reached more than one million people and resulted in more than 950 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline (total reach and click-throughs are not measured on Instagram, so the numbers below underestimate performance):
 1. HQMC SAPR posted an infographic on 4 February 2015 designed to raise awareness that male Marines can be--and are--sexually assaulted. This post went live on official Marine Corps social media pages; reached 127,039 people; and resulted in 319 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 2. Because the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey (RMWS) showed that males were more likely to describe their sexual assault as a hazing incident, HQMC SAPR developed a digital poster underscoring that sexual assault disguised as hazing is still sexual assault. This digital poster, which also provided resources for supportive services, was posted on 24 March 2015; reached 100,045 people; and resulted in 112 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 3. HQMC SAPR posted a video-based Public Service Announcement (PSA) featuring two Staff NCOs and four Sergeants Major to official Marine Corps social media pages on 8 April 2015. This video refuted several myths associated with male victims, including the following: sexual assault is not “just” a female problem; men can be—and are—sexually assaulted; being sexually assaulted does not affect the victim’s masculinity and/or sexuality; and sexual assault is never the victim’s

fault. This post reached 304,887 people and resulted in 71 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.

4. On 21 May 2015, a second video-based PSA extended the message about hazing featured in the digital poster (see #2 above) to an additional 349,170 people, with 374 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
 5. A digital poster posted on 28 July 2015 provided awareness of recovery and support options available to male victims of sexual assault. This post reached 159,481 people and resulted in 102 click-throughs to the DOD Safe Helpline.
- Traditional/Print Media: To help inform Marines regarding what sexual assault looks like in the Marine Corps, HQMC SAPR publishes a SAPR Monthly Snapshot. The Snapshot features a quarterly rotation of demographic data, including the gender of victims who file Unrestricted Reports. Via this data, leaders can compare the percentage of males filing reports to the estimated percent of male victims and take appropriate steps to encourage male reporting. Section 1.2 includes more information about the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.
 - o Face-to-Face Engagements: In FY15, HQMC SAPR has continued its face-to-face fleet engagements. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel seek to provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts and highlight specific topics, to include male victims. Section 1.1 provides more details on the Marine Corps Fleet Engagement initiative.
 - o Training. In FY15, HQMC SAPR began revising “Take A Stand” training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs). The revision will, among other improvements, include additional EDGs that develop the skills expected of leaders and hone in on specific issues related to sexual assault. One new EDG will focus on breaking down the myths surrounding male victimization, increasing knowledge of the facts about male sexual assault, and providing resources for male victims.
 - o Focus on First-Line Supervisors. In FY15, the Marine Corps began planning two SAPR NCO Summits, detailed in Section 1.21. Among other areas of focus, these summits will include learning how to talk to victims of sexual assault, to include male victims.

4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory SAPR training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.

The Marine Corps recognizes that some of the content presented in SAPR training

courses has the potential to be distressing and disturbing for some individuals, including all victims of sexual assault, not just those who have filed reports. As a result, all instructors conducting SAPR training are required to encourage any Marine to leave the course and return only when ready, if he or she needs a break for personal reasons or is feeling uncomfortable. Instructors also provide resources for support at the beginning of each course and introducing themselves as SAPR VAs who are available at any time to provide confidential help and assistance, including to those victims who have filed Restricted Reports.

SAPR VAs are trained that it is important to prepare for the possibility of someone experiencing emotional distress as a result of SAPR training. As a result, they are provided with strategic solutions, including having another SAPR VA available and standing in the back of the training space so that, in the event of a person needing to leave the training, support and (if necessary) an offer of SAPR services can be provided immediately. If extra personnel are not available to help at the training, SAPR VAs are encouraged to pay close attention for anyone exiting the training and not returning. They can then follow up with support and offer SAPR services immediately after the brief.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR provided guidance to Commanders, upon request, regarding how to assist sexual assault victims asking for accommodations in completing mandatory SAPR training. The Marine Corps is incorporating this guidance into its SAPR Commandant's Combined Commandership Course in FY16.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.

Mechanisms to review and assess the SAPR program within Joint Environments are in development. Marine Corps efforts to synchronize SAPR Program with larger Joint Force include alignment of the Commandant's SAPR Campaign Plan with the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan, incorporation of all DOD Directives and Instructions into Marine Corps Orders and policy, and compliance with all Secretary of Defense (SecDef) memoranda.

The Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) SAPR Program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 161 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The Marine Corps Helpline is staffed on a rotating basis by the MARFORRES SARC, the four Major Subordinate Command (MSC) SARCs, and two

civilian SAPR VAs located at MARFORRES Headquarters in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. All Marine Corps Reserve Sites have at least one credentialed and appointed uniformed SAPR VA assigned to the site to respond in-person to victims of sexual violence as well as to provide required annual training. Many of the Reserve Sites have multiple credentialed uniformed SAPR VAs totaling more than 300 assigned throughout MARFORRES.

In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40-hour SAPR VA Training, MARFORRES SAPR VAs are instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES SAPR VAs are trained to seek services near and far with the support of their SARCs. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with written agreements. The sites have Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other SAPR military services and agreements with rape crisis centers in their localities that establish relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline, contacting their unit's SAPR VA directly, calling the DOD SAFE Helpline, or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local SAPR VA to provide immediate in-person response. SAPR VAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within two hours of notification.

Given the unique structure of MARFORRES, there are recurring challenges that impact the SAPR Program. The dispersed nature of the commands and their subordinate units demands flexibility to overcome obstacles to providing services. To ensure the SAPR VAs are prepared to provide services in the unique environment of MARFORRES, the initial SAPR VA training is provided quarterly for the new SAPR VAs at Headquarters in New Orleans. This involves funding, coordination, and preparation for the attendees' travel. The generally small staff at each MARFORRES site, often 20 or less, from which Commanders choose their SAPR VAs may create difficulty given the caliber of individual they are looking for while also avoiding conflicts of interest with multiple collateral duties. Although a reservist can be a SAPR VA, they are limited as they are only able to provide advocacy during times they are in a drilling status. The reserve SAPR VAs would also have to complete their 16 hours of yearly continuing education hours during their packed drill periods. The SARCs and Commanders have gone to great lengths to ensure that most, if not all, SAPR VAs are active duty in order to avoid any potential gap in coverage. MSC SARCs also remain available by telephone 24/7 and by traveling to locations throughout MARFORRES as needed, to both support the SAPR Programs and to provide individual victim support.

Regarding SAPR Training, SAPR VAs throughout the Marine Corps must provide specific training of varying lengths each fiscal year. MARFORRES SAPR VAs conduct this training for the Reserve Component during limited drill periods within an already full training schedule. In addition to being a requirement, the training ensures that the

reservists know how to access SAPR services if needed. The SAPR VAs throughout MARFORRES face time constraints due to their multiple collateral duties, such as the demands of funeral details that take them away from their sites and Toys 4 Tots. When the SAPR VAs need support, they may have to request assistance from their SARC who then must travel, or from another credentialed SAPR VA who may be hours away. The SAPR VAs may also have to drive significant distances to provide advocacy services for victims who do not live near their training facility, or travel to New Orleans for extended periods for cases that go to Court-Martial. The MSC SARCs work with each other, their Commanders, and the SAPR VAs to ensure all Marines and Sailors have access to SAPR services as needed, often developing arrangements with collocated MSCs or sister Services.

Specific to MARFORRES is the leadership structure. Commanders are primarily not located with their subordinate units and are reservists themselves. This often results in additional considerations when it comes to basic requirements such as signatures on documents, case reviews, victim contact, and program oversight. They must carve out time in their very limited schedules to remain engaged and fully aware of how their SAPR Program is functioning throughout their AOR, possibly across multiple time zones.

As the SMEs, each MARFORRES SARC travels throughout the country to complete required inspections and ensure the SAPR Programs within each command are fully functional. The time spent traveling to the sites takes each SARC out of the office for extended periods of time. However, it gives each SARC an opportunity to make a connection with leadership at the various sites that they may not have made otherwise and address any program issues that arise. SARCs remain accessible via their cell phones and computers while they are away, and they coordinate coverage with other MSC SARCs to ensure the Marines and Sailors always have timely access to SAPR services.

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

The Marine Corps expedited transfer policy was fully implemented in 2012 with the publication of MARADMIN 227/12 and a corresponding Letter of Instruction (LOI). To ensure that victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, all SARCs and SAPR VAs cover the option to file an expedited transfer as part of the DD Form 2910. In addition, Commanders must ensure that all victims who file an Unrestricted Report are informed about the expedited transfer option via the SAPR 8-Day Brief, which must be completed within eight calendar days of the report being filed.

The Marine Corps has been able to effectively implement the expedited transfer policy with no challenges. The majority of all expedited transfers are processed within 48

hours of HQMC SAPR's receipt of the request from the Commander. The Marine Corps is able to process expedited transfers so quickly because, per the LOI, victims asking for an expedited transfer provide us with their top three geographical location choices in the original request. Having three choices from the victim enables the Marine Corps to quickly find an available billet acceptable to that Marine. If none of the three choices are available, HQMC SAPR will then ask—via the victim's SARC—the victim to provide additional options or will discuss other options with the victim. Once an expedited transfer is processed, HQMC SAPR immediately sends an email to the Command SARC notifying them of the victim's new orders, which are effective immediately.

A total of 98 expedited transfers were requested and processed in FY15.

4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:

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

- The number requested: 26
- The number approved as the victim requested: 24
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 2 (victims did not request a review)
 - o One case was deemed not credible as victim declined to make a statement to Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS).
 - o One request was not approved due to circumstances surrounding this case. The Commander recommended that this Marine execute current Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) orders to II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). The PCA better ensures the safety of all parties involved.
- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 24
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested

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

- The number requested: 72
- The number approved as the victim requested: 70
- The number approved different than the victim requested: 0
- The number denied and a summary of why: 2

Note: 4 requests were initially disapproved. All 4 requested review by the O-6 level Commander. Two were subsequently approved. Two remained disapproved for the following reasons:

- o One case did not meet the elements of Article 120 of the UCMJ (sexual assault) per the NCIS investigation. The Commander did move the Marine to another unit aboard the installation to obtain medical care.
- o The Commander denied one request because the subject was no longer assigned to the command or to the base where the victim worked on a daily basis. The Commander ensured that measures were in place to protect the well-being of the victim and provide support if needed.

- The number moved within 30 days of approval: 70
- The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.

There were no victims in FY15 whose care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits or timely access to resources.

4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning SAPR personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the DoD Safe Helpline Responder database.

Unrestricted Reports made by prisoners in Marine Corps Military Confinement Facilities are handled in the same manner as the Unrestricted Reports of Marines who are not

incarcerated. Upon receiving notification of the Unrestricted Report, a SAPR VA will be dispatched to provide services that mirror other Unrestricted Reports. To meet specific Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards, the installation SAPR Program has assigned a civilian SAPR VA to provide additional support and coordinated with the Community Counseling Program (CCP) to provide counseling within the brig. The following challenges were reported regarding handling reports of a sexual assault in a Marine Corps Military Confinement Facility:

- Conflict of Interest. Assigning a brig staff member to handle prisoner reports on sexual assault can be perceived as biased. This is especially true if the staff member had any negative interactions with the prisoner.
- Limited Communications / Privacy. Prisoners may not open up to staff personnel because of their position within the brig, especially if that the staff member is in a position of authority over the prisoner. Prisoner restrictions (such as special quarters and loss of privileges status) can prohibit the SAPR VA from speaking to prisoners one-on-one. In addition, prisoners in segregation may only be able to speak through a feed tray opening with other prisoners and staff within earshot.
- PREA Training. All non-brig staff SAPR personnel must be compliant with all PREA Training. This includes a three hour online course and annual in-person classroom training.

In terms of implementing an anonymous reporting hotline, these additional challenges were reported:

- Telephone Restraints/Misconceptions. Prisoners can only use the phone during personal time (1500-2140). Some prisoners believe that their phone call is being recorded and they must have funds in their account to make the call; however, prisoners are told during the SAPR VA briefing that the phone call is NOT recorded and is FREE service to them.
- Inability to Accept Forwarded International Calls. Iwakuni was unable to receive forwarded international calls, including those from the DOD Safe Helpline. At the time of this report, the Iwakuni SAPR Office was working with the installation to resolve this issue.

4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to support Marines who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. Our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can access support immediately via 24/7 hotlines, compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services, and world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. Marines can report incidents

and access supportive services at any time, including years after an incident occurred. If a victim chooses to file an Unrestricted Report, care does not stop when a Commander disposes of the case. Our SARCs, SAPR VAs, medical professionals, and counselors will continue to support the victim as long as the victim desires services, even if the ensuing investigation determines there is insufficient evidence to proceed to trial, and even if a court-martial returns a not guilty verdict. The investigative and legal outcomes of a case in no way affect the duration or quality of care that the Marine Corps provides to victims of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continues to constantly evolve and improve our victim services, with the goal of delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. In FY15, the Marine Corps paved the way to implement the following initiatives in the near future, which will help us reach those objectives:

- Updated SAPR 8-Day Brief / SAIRO Report. This initiative, described in Section 4.1, will be available for fleet-wide use in FY16.
- SAPR Ambassador Program. As a function of the SAPR Program's oversight mission, HQMC SAPR is developing a new initiative called the SAPR Ambassador Program, which will provide engagement opportunities for Marines who are willing to share their experiences as victims of sexual assault and/or their experiences using SAPR resources. For example, these SAPR Ambassadors may participate in the DOD and Marine Corps Survivor Meetings held biannually each March and September and in educational training videos. They may also speak (individually or as panel members) with members of Congress, with Congressional staffers, and/or at SAPR conferences. These speaking opportunities enable those Marines who have personal experiences with the SAPR Program to provide direct feedback to HQMC SAPR, who can then assess the SAPR Program's impact on individuals and evaluate possibilities for program improvement. Additionally, the SAPR Ambassador Program provides a venue for victims to have a voice in the SAPR Program, share their stories, inspire others, restore personal power, and promote healing. The goal of the SAPR Ambassador Program is to help others understand the full dimension of sexual assault and also demonstrate that recovery is possible.
- Refinements to the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. In FY16, the Marine Corps will implement updated protocols to its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. A MARADMIN and Letter of Instruction will be released that provides further assurances that no call to the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines will go unanswered and that all callers receive the appropriate information and care. In addition, in FY16, the DOD Safe Helpline will be designated as the mandatory default backup for all Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines.
- Continued/Customized Outreach Efforts. In addition to tailored strategic level communications campaigns for specific demographics, like male Marines and

male victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps laid the groundwork in FY15 to enable SARC's to customize outreach efforts for their specific population of Marines. In August 2015, HQMC SAPR made available an online portal called the "HQMC SAPR Outreach Materials," a SharePoint site designed to help SARC's raise awareness about sexual assault and related issues that are relevant to their local installations and commands. In FY16, SARC's will be able to use these SAPR outreach materials in a variety of ways, as deemed appropriate by the SARC and Command, including in posters, flyers, briefings, and closed-circuit television loops. We will continue to populate this portal with updated materials in FY16 with the goal of increasing awareness about what sexual assault looks like in the Marine Corps and of publicizing local, Corps-wide, and DOD victim support services.

These future efforts are all designed to enhance and strengthen Marine Corps victim care capabilities: Our customized outreach efforts aim to address myths and misconceptions that may prevent Marines from reporting a sexual assault. Continued improvements to the Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines will target remaining technological and procedural challenges. For example, although the DOD Safe Helpline is a brick and mortar organization that uses landlines, installation 24/7 capabilities use cell phones that are subject to multiple technology failures. In addition, installation resources change duty and after duty phone numbers, office location and personnel without notifying SAPR. As challenges are identified, the Marine Corps SAPR Program remains dedicated to resolving and improving our victim support services.

5. LOE Assessment standardize, measure

5.1 meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every

To assess Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) progress and initiatives, the Marine Corps uses both internal and external surveys, focus groups, and other research across all aspects of our SAPR Program. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program. In addition, the Marine Corps employs information from surveys and reports to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps continued to advance its goal of providing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation:

- The Marine Corps led extensive efforts to improve the quality of data recorded in the Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSIID) for FY15 sexual assault reports, which are further detailed in Section 5.4.
- To thoroughly support the execution of the SAPR Program in the fleet, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR added an additional Compliance Specialist position, increasing our capability to provide thorough inspections and compliance checks. The HQMC SAPR Compliance Section aims to assess program strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Our Compliance Program Specialists and Inspectors are responsible for oversight and interpretation of Marine Corps SAPR policy, plans, and related procedures, as well as for serving as augment inspectors for the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) inspection program. Through our upstaffed Compliance Section, we ensure that all compliance issues and concerns within the SAPR Program are appropriately addressed and resolved, and we monitor and coordinate compliance activities, identifying potential areas of compliance vulnerability and risk. We develop and implement corrective action plans for resolution of problematic issues and provide general guidance on how to avoid or deal with similar situations in the future.
- Revisions incorporated into the SAPR 8-Day Brief to meet the requirements of the new Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report codified into law by the FY14 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) also provide further mechanisms for assessment and measurement of the SAPR Program. While the primary purpose of the new SAIRO Report, as detailed in Section 4.1, is to ensure timely and comprehensive victim care, a secondary benefit of the expanded form is increased data collection. The new form captures additional information about each Unrestricted Report that, when taken in aggregate, can

provide more details about the parameters surrounding sexual assault. Among the new data points collected are:

- Name of the unit that the victim and subject were assigned to when assaulted occurred.
 - Alcohol or drug use by victim or subject.
 - Additional safety measures taken by commands for victims forward deployed.
 - Incident location detail.
 - The date the Commander discussed retaliation with the victim.
 - Date command performed safety assessment to determine the necessity of assembling a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT).
 - Detailed information on expedited transfers.
- Because of our increased research capacities stemming from the restructure of our HQMC SAPR Office (see Section 1.15), HQMC SAPR was able to lay the groundwork in FY15 for strategic-level assessment of SAPR initiatives and incidents of sexual assault. For example, we initiated a study to examine when sexual assaults occur across the deployment cycle (see Section 5.5), and we took steps to map trends in sexual assault reporting levels and prevalence in correlation with SAPR programmatic initiatives (see Section 5.2).
 - We continued to support DOD-level surveys and assessment initiatives, such as the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), which will take a multi-year look (three to five years) at selected units aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune to identify and understand successful sexual assault intervention policies and installation and community risk factors. HQMC SAPR provided guidance to shape the project, keeping it consistent with best practices in research and ensuring that the project could be implemented in the Marine Corps.
 - HQMC SAPR continued to assess and monitor performance of SAPR Program victim care services, including conducting audits of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. We also supported the DOD Safe Helpline audits of its first responder database.

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

In FY15, the Marine Corps performed the following SAPR Program assessment and oversight activities:

- HQMC SAPR continued assisting the IGMC with inspections as part of its oversight activities. SAPR has been designated as a Core Functional Area by the IGMC, which means a Subject Matter Expert (SME) must be designated to

augment the IGMC for all inspections. The IGMC conducts an average of 25 inspections annually which translates to an average of one IGMC inspection per month. This means that SAPR SMEs devote an average of 44% of their time assessing program effectiveness utilizing the published Functional Area Checklist (FAC). The FAC is mapped to policy and provides a standard by which to measure the command on its program implementation. The inspector will grade the command utilizing the FAC, provide a holistic analysis of the command's overall implementation of its program, and engage in hands-on training and on-site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. The intent is to train, teach, find it, and fix it, ensuring that each command inspected benefited from the visit. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

Final reports are provided to IGMC and also maintained by Marine and Family Programs Division Internal Controls. The top two findings in FY15 (longitudinal study) are:

- No Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (24% of findings overall).
- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) appointment letters not signed by correctly and/or missing the mandated legal language.

In addition to hands-on training and collaboration during the inspection, IGMC Augment Inspectors leave notes on best practices and recommendations with the command point of contact to facilitate program improvement. For the way ahead, HQMC SAPR will provide additional guidance and training for the development of functional SOPs, emphasizing the requirement to adapt the template based on the command location and structure. HQMC SAPR will also be conducting a 360-degree review of the FAC, in concert with MF Internal Controls, to assess applicability of each inspectable item.

- HQMC SAPR audits Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines monthly to confirm that they are operating as intended and that they meet performance standards set by the Department of the Navy (DON). Section 4.1 details this effort in support of our victim services. These audits were conducted each month of FY15, with the following end result for FY15: 95% of calls were handled properly, while 5% of calls were not handled properly. These results meet and exceed the Department of Navy standards. Calls not returned within the required 15-minute timeframe accounted for the majority of the audit failures. In addition, HQMC SAPR performs a monthly audit of installation websites for SAPR-related Helpline and after-hour phone numbers; in FY15, the Marine Corps passed this audit with a 100% success rate.

- HQMC SAPR initiated research in FY15 to explore whether significant changes to the SAPR Program and policies correspond to trends in sexual assault incidents and reports. New initiatives, such as training roll outs and policy changes, have been plotted alongside sexual assault reports. Further analysis will occur in FY16.

5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.

The HQMC SAPR Research Section conducts brief literature reviews that evaluate civilian research evidence associated with sexual assault related topics, such as retaliation, offender characteristics, and reporting barriers for male victims. Such reviews support internal program development to ensure new and existing prevention and response efforts are based on the latest and most rigorous research evidence available.

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

The Marine Corps undertook extensive efforts to improve the quality of data recorded in DSAID for FY15 sexual assault reports:

- We provided data reconciliation products to all USMC SARCs on a periodic basis, with the goal of identifying data shortfalls in DSAID records.
- We built upon existing relationships with NCIS and HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD) to facilitate the exchange of required data for USMC records in DSAID.
- We utilized data reconciliation products developed by DOD SAPR Office to correct data shortfalls; these products allowed the exchange of information between DSAID and Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) databases, improving the accuracy of subject and incident data recorded in DSAID.
- We improved communications with our sister Service DSAID Program Managers for the sharing of victim information required by DSAID.
- We provided input in the development of and utilized a DOD SAPRO data quality control tool that drastically reduced the manhours required to prepare data reconciliation products for SARCs and facilitated identification of data shortfalls in DSAID.

Because of these actions, HQMC SAPR recorded the lowest DSAID data error rate amongst all the Services.

5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY15. Include documentation in the appendix.

- Deployment Cycle Research: HQMC SAPR received Institutional Review Board approval in FY15 for a Deployment Cycle Study. The intent is to examine when sexual assaults occur across the deployment cycle. The data collection effort relies on pre-existing data sources to include Total Force Data Warehouse (TFDW), DSAID, and Command Chronologies. During FY15, the research section began efforts to compile and organize the data from these entities. Researchers will conduct further data collection and data analysis during FY16.
- “Step-Up” Training Data Collection: Prior to the roll out of “Step Up” in July 2014, a voluntary pre-training survey was conducted in June 2014 to help establish baseline levels of SAPR Program knowledge and bystander intervention techniques among the training’s target demographic: junior enlisted Marines. In FY15, the post-training survey was administered to junior enlisted Marines from 4 August 2015 to 20 September 2015. Data analysis efforts are underway to assess the effectiveness of “Step Up” in terms of junior Marines’ knowledge of SAPR-related information and bystander intervention techniques.

5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) / Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) or restructuring of military table of organization.

At this time, the Marine Corps does not have any plans to establish a SARC MOS. Uniformed personnel who perform SARC responsibilities do so as a collateral duty assignment. Full-time SARC positions are filled by civilian personnel. The Marine Corps is open to future assessments of this course of action; however, due to downsizing as a result of budget cuts, there is no plan to implement at this time.

Commanders can always recognize the hard work of our uniformed collateral duty SARCs. When uniformed SARCs depart a unit, citations, letters of recommendation or appreciation, and additional information for performance evaluations are options available to Commanders.

5.7 Describe your plans for FY16 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).

In FY16 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue its compliance with all legislative and policy initiatives specified in the National Defense Authorization Acts, DOD Instructions and Directives, SecDef Memoranda, and the 2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Full DOD compliance with each of the tasks outlined in these and future guiding documents will help to establish standardized prevention capabilities, response systems, and assessment mechanisms across the Joint Force.

5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys, that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

Marine Corps initial training includes leadership interviews, which are more effective and provide better safeguards for a vulnerable population than an anonymous survey. The single-gender training model, commissioned officer oversight, and command focus are tools used to prevent episodes of sexual misconduct during initial training. Additionally, there are at least three other opportunities where probative questioning revolving around all types of abuse exists. This direct interaction by the appropriately trained staff provides a constant and current assessment of misconduct issues while reinforcing the importance the command places on the well-being and security of Marine recruits.

In addition, the Marine Corps leverages surveys conducted by DOD, such as the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, to understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in the Corps in general. The information in these surveys also applies to Marines in basic and career-specific military training.

5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-participating in the forum.

Training and Education Command (TECOM) G-3/5/7 is a Marine Corps stakeholder to Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Marine Corps recruit training is significantly dissimilar to the other services with respect to gender separation. Therefore, TECOM participates on a monitor basis for topics and concerns that may support improvement of USMC recruit training. In addition, we share Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) best practices that may contribute to improvement in the other Services' recruit basic training.

5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

Monthly Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Medical Examiner (SAMFE) drills are completed at each installation to assess competency and compliance. Results of the drills are forwarded to Regional Commanders and BUMED on a monthly basis.

At the end of FY2015, Navy Medicine providers now go through the SAMFE Training in place of the Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Training. This was a change from 14.5 hours to an 80 hour course, and now has required sustainment training to

maintain certification.

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

In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Compliance Section will be adding an additional Specialist to proactively sustain support for the external and independent IGMC inspection program and to ensure that a policy SME is available to support ongoing internal program objectives and day-to-day Compliance operational tempo. Compliance will also conduct a mandated review of the FAC to ensure it meets the intent of providing commands with basic guidelines necessary to perform day-to-day administration and operation. Once complete, the revised FAC will be incorporated into an "Augment Inspector Guide" to facilitate consistency and standardization for not just the IGMC Augment Inspectors, but also for field inspectors who support the Commanding General Inspection Program. Additional analysis will be conducted at the HQMC-level in coordination with Marine and Family Programs Internal Control to identify enterprise best practices or areas of concern that can then be acted upon appropriately. The goal is to maximize external and internal assessment and inspection procedures to effectively monitor program progress.

Also in FY16 and beyond, the HQMC SAPR Research Section will continue to examine the factors that may explain trends in sexual assaults, specifically exploring whether certain geographic locations, Military Occupational Specialties (MOS), or certain times of year put Marines at a greater risk for sexual assault. Future research and analysis may also explore the impact of sexual assault on readiness. For example, little is known about how sexual assault specifically leads to attrition. Research that examines the professional outcomes (including attrition) experienced by Marine sexual assault victims may facilitate more responsive and gender-specific SAPR services. Other future research avenues will enable increased capability to measure outcomes of programs and practices at HQMC SAPR. For instance, conducting a qualitative analysis of responses to social media posts might highlight effective messaging and outreach strategies. Strengthening pre- and post-training assessments might also help ensure programs, practices, and trainings effectively disseminate knowledge and skills.

HQMC SAPR will also continue to support the efforts of DOD SAPRO to gain a better understanding of effective SAPR strategies currently in place. In FY15, the DOD SAPR Office implemented the IPP, a multi-year project aimed to advance our knowledge and understanding of successful sexual assault intervention policies, as well as to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault. The results will also help develop actions leaders can take to mitigate sexual violence.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

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

In an effort to maintain transparency and widely disseminate sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents and Department of Defense (DOD) civilian personnel, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) has developed an internal communication strategy that includes SAPR fleet engagements, a monthly snapshot of SAPR status and reported incidents (the SAPR Monthly Snapshot), and a social media campaign. These communications encompass a range of topics designed to raise awareness of the issue of sexual assault, increase acknowledgement of the issue, and spur behavior change to combat this issue. Our messaging crosses all lines of effort: prevention, response/victim care, investigations, accountability, and assessment. These communications efforts were described in earlier portions of this report.

The Marine Corps also continues to disseminate sexual assault information via traditional communications channels as well. All official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) and printed SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline phone number as well as the DOD Safe Helpline number and logo. SAPR VAs are required to hang these posters around their Area of Responsibility (AOR), so that Marines know who to contact if they experience a sexual assault or need more information about sexual assault. Marine Corps commands and detachments located on a non-Marine Corps military installation display that sister Service's 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and the DOD Safe Helpline on the command/detachment website, posters, and any other appropriate printed material. In addition, the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and DOD Safe Helpline telephone numbers are clearly and prominently identified within three clicks of each Marine Corps and installation homepage.

To assist our Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) in creating customized communications campaigns that target specific issues relevant to their Marines, HQMC SAPR developed in FY15 a SharePoint site that houses ready-to-use, high resolution images and videos. More information about this resource was provided in Section 4.15. The materials are organized by key topic so that SARCs can quickly identify the products available about any given issue, including general awareness, bystander intervention, male victimization, supportive services, and retaliation. HQMC SAPR will continue to add to this repository as new materials are rolled out, with the goal of providing consistent, comprehensive messaging to the fleet.

On the local level, our SARCs have developed innovative approaches to disseminate sexual assault information to their Marines beyond policy requirements. From posters and flyers to social media communications, our SARCs always seek to reach Marines in new ways. For example, our SARCs request, display, and distribute the newest outreach materials from DOD Safe Helpline, to include posters, magnets, and coffee

sleeves. SARCs have created wallet-size cards to provide to Marines during check-in and during training. SAPR VAs are encouraged to prompt Marines in their SAPR Annual Trainings, providing ample time to do so, to add the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline number to their contacts on their cell phones, as well as to download the 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline App.

Strategic messaging is inclusive of all Marines, Sailors and DOD civilians assigned to support the Marine Corps. Family Readiness Officers (FROs), SARCs, and SAPR VAs collaborate to ensure the widest dissemination of information about issues facing our families. For example, many of our SARCs attend FRO meetings to provide information about SAPR resources, including reporting options and eligibility for dependents and DOD Safe Helpline marketing materials. In turn, FROs are able to pass this information to the spouses/dependents at meetings and in their outreach e-mails to their command's dependents. Many of our SARCs also conduct some or all of the following outreach activities, designed to reach Marines, dependents, and DOD civilians:

- Provide DOD dependents with information regarding a variety of resources during the check-in process up to and including District Spouse Orientation Courses (DSOCs).
- Develop SAPR resource lists to provide to families within units.
- Set up information booths during special events.
- Attend spouse meetings and answer questions about the SAPR Program.
- Hold a meet-and-greet event during check-in, "New Employee" briefs, and during unit training for DOD employees.
- Distribute giveaways such as pens, koozies, stress balls, and stress teal ribbons that feature the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline and/or other SAPR information.
- Promote the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline on a slide before every movie at the base movie theater.
- Show Public Service Announcements (PSAs) in the base movie theater.
- Advertise the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline in base's newspaper and on the base television monitors, radio stations, and marquees.
- Conduct SAPR presentations at local rape crisis centers.

6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) throughout the region have coordinated training for all examiners to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent.

To meet certification requirements, all examiners must maintain their certification past 02 December 2015. There are still a small number of SAFEs whose certification will expire by that date; these personnel will need to attend the 40-hour didactic and 40-hour clinical course for recertification.

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

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

- Expedited Transfers: The Marine Corps Expedited Transfer policy was fully implemented in FY12 with the publication of Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) 227/12 and a corresponding Letter of Instruction (LOI). Section 4.12 provides an assessment of the implementation of this policy. The Marine Corps continues to study updates to this policy as directed by the Secretary of Defense.
- Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report: Currently in the testing phase as of this writing, the Marine Corps SAIRO Report is expected to be rolled out to the fleet in early FY16. The SAIRO Report will be announced via MARADMIN and accompanied by an LOI. HQMC SAPR will provide a user's manual for SARCs and Commanders. The pending rewrite of MCO 1752.5B (SAPR Program) will also include the new guidelines for generating a SAIRO Report. Section 4.1 details the improvements the Marine Corps has incorporated into its victim care processes in relation to the SAIRO Report (updated SAPR 8-Day Brief).
- Safety Assessments: In FY15, the Marine Corps developed a Safety Screening Tool for SAPR VAs and SARCs to use to determine if victims are in high-risk situations. A corresponding MARADMIN and Memorandum for the Record (MFR), to be published in early FY16, mandates that the Safety Screening Tool be used during each meeting with a victim. Through safety planning, SARCs and SAPR VAs can help victims identify safety concerns and seek the appropriate resources. Safety planning will be done before the initial contact with the victim has ended and then reassessed throughout the process to ensure the victim's safety concerns are identified. Safety planning ensures the physical and emotional safety of the victim during the initial crisis period and throughout the recovery process. In addition to a worksheet guiding SAPR advocates through

the entire process, the Safety Screening Tool consists of three parts:

- *Safety Screening Tool* to assist the SAPR advocate in measuring the victim's safety and level of risk.
- *Safety Planning Worksheet* to be completed with the victim while developing the safety plan. This page will be provided to the victim at the end of the discussion.
- *Report Back to the SARC* once the Safety Screening Tool has been completed and the safety plan has been developed.

Development of a safety plan is a collaborative exercise involving the SAPR VA, the victim, and their Commander/supervisor (for Unrestricted Reports). When a victim is determined to be in a high-risk situation, the Case Management Group (CMG) Chair shall immediately stand up a High-Risk Response Team (HRRT).

- High-Risk Response Teams: The Marine Corps in FY15 developed an MFR updating its HRRT protocols. Published via a corresponding MARADMIN in early FY16, this MFR clarifies that the standup of an HRRT shall not automatically elevate the victim's force preservation level, that an HRRT will not replace the Force Preservation Council's role, and that at no time shall the sexual assault incident be discussed at the Council meeting. The following additional clarifications were also included in the MFR:
 - The HRRT shall be chaired by the victim's immediate Commander and, at a minimum, include the alleged offender's immediate Commander; the victim's SARC and SAPR VA; the responsible Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) representative, the judge advocate, and the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representative assigned to the case; the victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider; and the personnel who conducted the safety screening. HRRT members shall attend HRRT meetings and actively participate in them. This responsibility shall not be delegated.
 - The HRRT shall make its first report to the CMG chair and CMG co-chair within 24 hours of being activated.
 - The HRRT shall review the risk factors and take immediate action to mitigate risks.
 - A briefing schedule for the CMG chair and CMG co-chair shall be determined. Briefings shall occur at least once a week while the victim is in a high-risk status.

6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into

commander performance assessments.

Through engaged leadership, the Marine Corps continues to enhance our ability to stop sexual assault from occurring, provide world-class victim care and advocacy, create a positive command climate in which victims feel confident in reporting; and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

Because Commanding Officers are charged with setting and enforcing a command climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault and that upholds the spirit and intent of orders and regulations governing the conduct of our duties, the Marine Corps conducts two climate surveys for each Command, both of which are administered within 90 and 30 days, respectively, of a new Commander assuming command and at least yearly thereafter:

- The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012.
- The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Command Climate Survey was developed and implemented Corps-wide on 1 July 2013.

These surveys are designed to assess perceptions in critical areas, including SAPR. Results are reported to the next higher officer in the chain of command.

In addition, to help hold Commanders accountable for their SAPR responsibilities, the revised Performance Evaluation System (PES) Manual, which was approved 13 February 2015, now includes in the "Other Required Directed Comments" section a place to "Evaluate a Commander's ability to set a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault."

6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.

Each Marine's reporting senior officer completes a Fitness Report (FitRep) annually that evaluates the Marine's ability to carry out his or her mission, which, for officers, includes establishing and maintaining a command climate that is intolerant of misconduct (such as sexual harassment and hazing) and criminal behavior (such as sexual assault). The FitRep considers an officer's performance across a variety of parameters that contribute to command climate: mission accomplishment, individual character, leadership, and intellect. The Leadership Section in particular evaluates an officer's ability to set an example; communicate effectively; provide direction; and develop, lead, and ensure the well-being of subordinates. The FitRep also allows reporting seniors and reviewing officers to comment in free text areas regarding a subordinate's adherence to a culture non-permissive of misconduct.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

In Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), the Marine Corps took strides to develop a collaborative forum that promotes and applies sexual assault prevention methods to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. In February 2015, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR stood up a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC), which meets biannually to evaluate and guide the execution of the SAPR Program across the Corps. Composed of members who are uniquely qualified to provide feedback to HQMC SAPR from both tenant and Installation commands, the SAC has the following key objectives related to establishing a community of practice:

- Participate in a forum to facilitate a consistent approach to advocacy, training, policy, and quality assurance.
- Review policy and provide feedback from both tenant and Installation commands.
- Develop collaborative solutions and share best practices.
- Bring the resulting collaborative knowledge back to their Area of Responsibility (AOR) for dissemination and implementation.

The SAC includes the following SARC billets: Marine Corps Central Command (MARCENT), Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM), Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), Marine Forces South (MARFORSOUTH), and Training and Education Command (TECOM). In addition, meetings can include other SARCs whose participation is deemed necessary to address specific subject matters or who are familiar with a particular topic or unique AOR.

In FY15, HQMC SAPR also hosted monthly SAPR teleconferences with Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR), Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF), and Installation SARCs, with a goal of sharing best practices. Section 1.9 provides more information on these teleconferences.

HQMC SAPR also continued to maintain a SharePoint site that establishes a community of practice for SARCs, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Commanders Corps-wide. This online resource is a one-stop portal for all SAPR resources, including the following:

- Announcements. Any new information, changes, or requirements are posted in this section for ready access.
- SAPR MARADMINs. This section features all SAPR-related guidance issued in the form of an administrative message.
- Links. Easy access to relevant sites, including the DOD SAPRO Office and Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), is located in this section.
- SAPR Monthly Snapshots. A historical repository of all published snapshots is kept in this section.
- SARC Workspace. A central location for SARCs to find all policy, outreach materials, credentialing information, DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) guidelines, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meeting minutes, training tools, quality assurance documents, and more.
- Commanders Toolkit. This site includes nine tabs featuring a comprehensive suite of SAPR policy and training materials.
- SAPR VA Workspace. In addition to policy and training materials, SAPR VAs can find templates for their posters, credentialing information, and continuing education guidance and catalog on this site.
- SAPR Teleconference Workspace. This site is the repository for agendas and read-aheads for the monthly SAPR teleconferences.

In addition to these permanent forums, the Marine Corps continues to partner with its sister Services, external experts, federal partners, and other organizations regarding specific initiatives. These include several speakers who participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training event, held 18-20 August 2015. In addition to the external SMEs outlined in Section 1.3, the event included several military and Marine Corps SMEs who shared their perspectives to foster a collaborative community of practice, as well as best and promising practices related to SAPR:

- Major General Camille M. Nichols, Director, DOD SAPRO.
- Major General Burke Whitman, Director, Marine & Family Programs.
- Col Scott Jensen, Chief of Behavioral Programs, Marine & Family Programs.
- LTC Tawnya Evans, DOD SAPRO, who detailed changes to the DODI 6495.02.
- Command Team Panel, featuring Col Robin Gallant, Col Scott Campbell, LtCol William Pacatte, SgtMaj Gerald Saunders, SgtMaj Michael Mack, and SgtMaj

George Sanchez. This panel discussed the practical application and operational impacts of SAPR in the field.

- Darcy D. Hotchkiss, USMC Cyber Division, who summarized social media security efforts and approaches to combatting cyberbullying.
- Yonette Davison Wolfe and MGySgt Phillip Bush, HQMC Behavioral Health, who talked about suicide prevention practices as they relate to SAPR victim care initiatives.
- Dr. Paolo Tripodi from the Lejeune Leadership Institute helped deliver an interactive brief on Ethics.
- GySgt Benjamin Causey, Enlisted Professional Military Education (EPME), who provided promising strategies in working with resistant learners to effectively conduct SAPR training.

In FY15, the Marine Corps continued to host workshops and briefs to explore best and promising practices and lessons learned from external experts. On 28 April 2015, HQMC SAPR hosted a Symposium on Retaliation to ensure that initiatives supporting the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) directive to “improve organizational culture to address ... reporting-related retaliation” are informed by current research and incorporate best and promising practices. Presented by Dr. Patricia Harned, Chief Executive Officer of the Ethics Compliance Initiative, the two-hour brief addressed the different forms of retaliation, ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation, how to recognize signs of retaliation, and how social media is used as a tool to retaliate. Drawing on the Ethic Compliance Initiative’s 21-years of research, the brief also examined all facets of ethical behavior to understand why retaliation occurs. The symposium accomplished the following objectives:

- Outlined how to promote ethical decision-making.
- Described what an ethical decision and a healthy organization looks like.
- Identified what puts an organization at risk.
- Provided statistics on perceptions and observations of misconduct.
- Detailed what makes people more likely to report, characteristics of effective programs, how to monitor retaliation, and ways to prevent and mitigate retaliation.
- Emphasized how leadership defines culture and determines the effectiveness of ethics standards.

In addition to the HQMC SAPR Branch, those in attendance included HQMC Public

Affairs, HQMC Behavioral Health personnel, members of the Office of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), Department of the Navy (DON) SAPR Office, Commander Naval Installation Command SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.

The role of the Commander is central to sexual assault prevention. Commanders and leaders at all levels are charged with setting and enforcing a command climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault and that upholds the spirit and intent of orders and regulations governing the conduct of our duties. Without trust in the chain of command, victims will not be as willing to come forward to report. To that end, many—if not all—initiatives implemented in FY15 seek to promote positive command climates, as well as to underscore and facilitate leadership support for SAPR, including the following:

- Reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims. As defined by current Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) policy, ostracism is a form of retaliation defined as the exclusion from social acceptance, privilege, or friendship with intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice. SECNAV Instruction (SECNAVINST) 5370.7D prohibits all forms of retaliation. The Marine Corps in FY15 provided Commanders with awareness, training, and tools to both address and help prevent retaliation. The Monthly Snapshot pointed to policy, as well as painted a picture of perceptions of retaliation in the field via the results of two command climate surveys. Training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders ensures that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidents, including retaliation, and how to proactively address these and other destructive behaviors. In FY15, new Case Management Group (CMG) procedures were implemented to require Installation Commanders to assess and ensure that reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder are addressed. These initiatives and more are detailed in Section 1.6. In addition to these ongoing efforts, the pending rewrite of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B will direct that all Commanders and Commanding Generals establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide guidance regarding retaliation within their specific AOR.
- Increase reporting. Because sexual assault is an under-reported crime, the Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to increase reporting levels until they match the prevalence of the crime. Marine Corps leaders—both enlisted and officer—receive SAPR training that highlights findings from the Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys regarding the prevalence of sexual assault and that enumerates the number of reports filed each fiscal year. This comparison between estimated prevalence and reporting levels enables Commanders to

visualize the “reporting gap,” the number of sexual assaults that occurred but that are not reported. In addition, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot continues to update the chain of command on the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also details on a quarterly basis what Marines perceive as possible barriers to reporting. Commanders can utilize these data to tailor prevention efforts to target areas still needing improvement, with the goal of increasing the number of Marines who perceive zero barriers to reporting and thereby increasing reporting levels. To help leaders zero in on and improve command climate and SAPR issues specific to their units, HQMC SAPR began in FY15 enhancing its Commanders Toolkit to provide leaders at all levels with educational resources aimed at preventing sexual assault through engaged leadership and small group discussions. More information about this SAPR Leadership Toolkit is included in Section 1.6.

- Account for Victim Input. The Marine Corps believes that feedback from victims of sexual assault is vital to the development of effective SAPR policy and initiatives. As a result, HQMC SAPR took steps to institutionalize ways to obtain this input through Marine Corps Survivor Meetings, research efforts, and incorporation of results from external surveys and focus groups. These efforts are detailed in Section 4.8. In addition, the HQMC SAPR’s Ambassador Program will provide opportunities for Marines who are willing to share their experiences as victims of sexual assault and/or their experiences using SAPR resources. This future initiative is outlined in Section 4.15.

The Marine Corps also recognizes that Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) are ultimately the “center of gravity” to establish positive command climate that defines a victim’s experience of support. To that end, the Marine Corps is planning two SAPR NCO Summits for spring of 2016 that will focus on NCO leadership as it relates to SAPR. This event is detailed in Section 1.21.

**7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support:
advocacy program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your S program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.**

During its second year in existence, the Marine Corps Victims’ Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) grew and matured as an organization representing victims of sexual assault at all stages in the military justice process from the initial law enforcement interview through appellate litigation. The VLCO’s mission is to provide legal advice, legal counseling, and representation to victims of sexual assault and other eligible crimes while ensuring that victims’ rights are protected at all stages of the investigation and military justice process.

The VLCO was established during FY14 after the Secretary of Defense directed all of the Services to create a special victim counsel program to provide representation to

victims of sexual assault. Congress shortly thereafter created the statutory authority in 10 USC §1044e and §1565b. The Marine Corps established 10 offices around the world and designated 16 active duty judge advocates and one reserve judge advocate as Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC). During FY15, Commands on the east and west recognized the value in having VLC represent sexual assault victims and designated two more judge advocates as VLC, growing the organization to its current strength of 18 active duty judge advocates.

One of the most significant steps in the maturation of the VLCO during FY15 was in the training of the VLCO's enlisted Marine support personnel and the hiring of 10 civilian paralegals. In order to quickly stand-up the VLCO during FY14, local commands staffed the VLCO with Marine legal services specialists until civilian paralegals could be hired. During FY15, the VLCO went through the process of establishing 10 civilian GS-9 positions to be paralegal specialists at the 10 VLCO offices throughout the Marine Corps. The VLCO then established hiring panels for each position and selected 10 persons, many of whom have significant paralegal experience working with sexual assault victims. During the hiring process, the VLCO sent all of its Marine legal services specialists to the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) Certification Courses at the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General (JAG) Schools where they sat alongside and received the same training as SVCs and VLCs from all the Services. During FY16, the newly hired civilian paralegals will be sent to the same certification courses at the Army and Air Force JAG Schools in an effort to equip all VLCO personnel, both the counsel and paralegals, with the most current information and skills to effectively serve sexual assault victims.

The most significant area of outreach by the VLCO during FY15 was towards the military judiciary. The presentations by the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) of the VLCO provided an opportunity for the judiciary to reflect upon the rapid evolution of the VLC's role in the courtroom and in appellate litigation.

- Fulton Conference. During FY15, the OIC of the VLCO served on a panel with the program managers from other Services' SVC/VLC programs at the Fulton Conference, which included Appellate Military Judges from all the Services. The OIC also served on a similar panel at the symposium for appellate government counsel. At the Conference and the Symposium, the OIC engaged Appellate Judges and Appellate Counsel in a constructive discussion about the future possibilities for VLC to provide advice and counsel to victims asserting their rights during appellate litigation.
- Trial Judiciary Conference. The OIC also made a presentation with the Program Manager from the U.S. Navy VLC Program during the Navy and Marine Corps Military Judge's Conference. The OIC and the Navy Program manager gave the Military Judges an appreciation for how the VLC serve victims outside of the court room (e.g., law enforcement interviews, advocating to the command for expedited transfer requests, etc.). They also discussed the recently published Navy and Marine Corps Trial Judiciary Uniform Rules of Practice, which for the

first time recognized the role of VLC in Article 39(a) sessions of court (Rule 8.1), in making motions and receiving motions filed with the court (Rules 36.5, 10.2, 10.8, and 11.2) and in making objections (Rule 27.2).

Positive Trends

- Consistent Demand for Services. In its second year of operation, the VLCO provided services to 650 victims of crimes under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Of those victims, 388 (60%) were victims of sexual assault and 178 (27%) were victims of domestic violence. The remaining 87 (13%) were victims of various other crimes, such as assault or larceny among others. These numbers are consistent with FY14, when the VLC served almost the same number of sexual assault victims (391), which represented 57% of the crime victims serviced by the VLCO in FY14. This could indicate that more experienced VLC in a more mature practice have sharpened their focus on sexual assault victims while still managing to serve other crime victims.
- Positive Impact. The representation of sexual assault victims by VLC has had a significantly positive impact for the victims and their commands. The following anecdotes illustrate the impact:
 - Stopping Retaliation. A sexual assault victim moved to a new unit by virtue of an expedited transfer. Senior enlisted personnel from the old unit contacted the new unit and told them that the victim was a “problem Marine.” This resulted in the victim being told by her new Sergeant Major that she was starting out “on thin ice.” The victim told her VLC. The VLC contacted the Commander, who was initially hostile. The VLC responded by contacting the Staff Judge Advocate and the Commanding General over the Marine and the immediate Commander. The Commanding General and the Staff Judge Advocate communicated to the Marine’s immediate Commander that the unit was engaged in conduct that constituted unlawful retaliation. The immediate Commander understood and reversed the negative environment that the victim had been greeted with, which resulted in no more problems for the victim. Such a reversal would not have been possible without the ability of a VLC to advocate for a victim to Commanders. Many VLC have found that cases of retaliation can be reversed quickly by a VLC raising the problem to the attention of a Commander who has the authority to fix the situation.
 - Giving Victims a Voice. In two illustrative cases, VLC spoke up for victims to Commanders considering whether to go forward with a prosecution, and the Commanders decided to go forward with charges. In one case, a subordinate Commander was considering not going forward with a prosecution. When the victim heard this and expressed her discouragement to the VLC, the VLC sought redress with a three-star Commander via the Staff Judge Advocate. The three-star Commander was persuaded to exercise jurisdiction over the case and to go forward with charges. The victim was amazed that her voice had been heard and supported by so many others. In another case, a civilian

- jurisdiction declined to prosecute a case, so a VLC advocated to the victim's command that the offender be prosecuted in a court-martial. The Command charged the offender, who was convicted at a subsequent court-martial.
- Commander Appreciation. Most Commanders have expressed appreciation for the role that VLC play in advocating for sexual assault victims. One Commanding General in particular expressed appreciation to a VLC for taking care of victims in the Command.
 - Protecting Victim Privacy. In a case where the defense asked the Military Judge to produce a victim's mental health records, the VLC filed a motion under Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 513 in which the VLC asked the Military Judge to deny the request. The Military Judge denied the defense request to even hold an in-camera review. In another case, the defense made a motion that the Trial Counsel's direct examination of a witness had made past instances of the victim's sexual behavior admissible. The victim's VLC filed a response under MRE 412, arguing and prevailing upon the Military Judge to deny the defense motion. When the OIC of the VLCO spoke to the Navy-Marine Corps Trial Judiciary Conference, a Military Judge said that he finds VLC motions to be particularly effective because they often have greater expertise in the law regarding MREs 412 and 513 and the facts of their cases due to the focus of their practice.
 - Coordination with Civilian Jurisdictions. A Marine who was new to the Marine Corps came to a VLC to report a prior-to-service sexual assault. Because the offender was a civilian, the Marine Corps did not have jurisdiction; however, the VLC assisted the Marine by finding the appropriate civilian law enforcement agency to open the investigation. The young Marine was able to report the sexual assault.

Way Ahead

- First Marine VLC Manual. In Marine Corps Order P5800.16A, the Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGALADMIN Manual), the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) tasked the OIC of the VLCO with establishing SOPs for the delivery of victims' legal services throughout the Marine Corps. During FY15, the OIC of the VLCO drafted the first VLC Manual that is set to be published in FY16. The VLC Manual will establish uniform practices for the provision of services across the 10 VLC offices of the Marine Corps. This will ensure that victims from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, receive the same level of service. The Manual may also be shared with SARCs and SAPR VAs so that they may better understand VLC services when recommending that victims request a VLC to represent them.
- VLCO Inspections. In the LEGALADMIN Manual, the SJA to CMC tasked the OIC of the VLCO with conducting annual inspections of each VLC office. During

FY15, the OIC of the VLCO drafted the first set of inspection standards that will be published in FY16 for all offices to prepare for the first inspections, to occur that same fiscal year.

- Second Annual VLCO Symposium. In February 2016, the VLCO will host its Second Annual Symposium for all Marine VLCs and Paralegals. Designed to provide the next level of training and professional engagement after the initial certification courses, the VLC will hear speakers from the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) as well as experts in the fields of psychology and the neurobiology of crime and trauma victims. The VLC will also make presentations to each other on best practices from their respective regions and have a chance for professional engagement with their peers who are dispersed across the world.
- Appellate Advice and Counsel. The OIC of the VLCO is actively involved with the USMC Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) to facilitate a process for victims to receive advice and counsel during the appellate process when they are notified that cases in which they were involved are pending disposition or have been decided upon by an appellate court. Building more robust appellate processes is the next step in serving victims who may require advice years after their VLC has transferred to other positions in the Marine Corps.

7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

In FY15, the Marine Corps took steps to further advance a climate of dignity and respect and to prevent retaliation associated with reporting by augmenting all supervisory training to address their role in unit SAPR Programs. This includes training for all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. When completed, the curriculums will emphasize the importance of engaging with subordinates on preventing and responding to sexual assault, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and providing the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

- Virtual Immersive Training for Field Grade Officers and Staff NCOs (SNCOs): Funded primarily by the DON SAPR Office, HQMC SAPR will begin development in FY16 of a large-scale SAPR training product that focuses on Marine Corps Field Grade Officers and SNCOs. This annual training requirement will reinforce

their respective roles and responsibilities in preventing and responding to sexual assault, as defined in Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 6495.01, DOD Instruction (DODI) 6495.02, and Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B. This training will enhance the target audiences' knowledge and skills through an evidence-based approach that positively modifies behavior with respect to their roles and responsibilities in preventing and responding to sexual assault. The training will center on a virtual or gaming-based simulation, requiring participants to identify, prevent, intervene, and/or respond to sexual assault or related incidents or dilemmas. The participants will practice in the safety of a virtual environment to address real-life situations they may encounter in their roles as Field Grade Officers and SNCOs. The participants will learn the consequences of their decisions and actions in terms of how they could affect a victim, unit, and the Marine Corps. The following topical areas will be included in the training simulations:

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

Additionally, all other training requirements will be covered in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the DOD learning objectives and core competencies. Once completed, this training will be announced via MARADMIN and will be incorporated into policy as required.

- Training for Junior Supervisors: Currently, our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive annual training called “Take A Stand,” which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership. “Take A Stand” is currently being revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. This additional material includes an emphasis on first-line supervisor responsibilities and on identifying and addressing retaliation. Once completed, this training will be announced via MARADMIN.
- Training for DOD Civilians who Supervise Uniformed Personnel: The Marine Corps requires and provides civilian sexual assault training annually using a program titled “Sexual Assault Prevention: One Team, One Fight,” developed by the DON. This training has several tracks for specific audiences, one of which is for civilian employees who supervise Marines. This training was developed in

response to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) 2012 requirement to ensure that SAPR training be provided to members of the Armed Forces and DOD civilian employees. This training is approximately one hour in length and consists of a 30-minute video component and 30 minutes of guided group discussion targeted specifically to applicable audiences. The video includes documentary-style interviews with leaders and SMEs, as well as three dramatic (fictional) scenarios. The scenarios are short video vignettes that portray different sexual assaults and missed opportunities for bystander intervention specifically relevant to both military personnel and civilian employees. The training also covers the following information:

- Definition of sexual assault.
- Explanation that sexual assault is a criminal offense.
- Explanation of consent.
- Difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Reporting options for Service members and civilian employees, including advantages and limitations of each option.
- Resources for Service members and civilian employees.
- Prevention strategies, including bystander intervention.
- The impact of sexual assault on victims, commands, and mission accomplishment.

7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps continued in FY15 to enhance victim safety and recovery by developing new procedures for installation Commanders who serve as the SAPR Case Management Group (CMG) Chair. These procedures will require installation Commanders to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.

Per the SecDef Memorandum dated 3 December 2014, Marine Corps installation Commanders are required during each CMG meeting to assess all reports of retaliation against a victim, witness, or first responder in conjunction with a report of sexual assault. To formally meet this requirement, new CMG procedures were established and distributed to SARCs during SAPR Annual Training, held 18-20 August 2015:

- o In notifications of upcoming monthly CMG meetings (via email or other means), SARCs will remind Commanders that retaliation will be addressed for each case being heard.

- Widespread Dissemination: Because the Monthly Snapshot demonstrates SAPR status and progress and is distributed to the Marine Total Force, it was a logical medium in which to highlight the SAPR Progress Report. In the December 2014, January 2015, and February 2015 issues, HQMC SAPR published three special features that explained key findings of the POTUS Report, including metrics on reporting, prevalence, retaliation, investigations, and accountability. The December 2014 Snapshot also specified where the full report was located. A historical repository of these Monthly Snapshots is located on the SAPR SharePoint site for easy reference and access. HQMC SAPR also utilized the findings of the POTUS Report in social media postings that are published on official Marine Corps social media channels, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. For example, in February 2015, HQMC SAPR posted an infographic that, based on the findings released in the POTUS Report, enumerated the prevalence of sexual assault by gender, with the goal of raising awareness of male victimization and encouraging male victims of sexual assault to seek supportive services.
- Interactive Dissemination: The Monthly Snapshots are designed to encourage face-to-face engagements about the SAPR Program between Commanders, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and their Marines. The findings of the POTUS Report were also incorporated into trainings, which include leader-facilitated small group discussions that promote healthy conversations about sexual assault. In addition, the HQMC SAPR social media strategy includes an interactive engagement strategy, whereby we monitor posts for at least eight hours and respond to comments and questions in real-time.

7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation.

The results of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) underscored that more efforts and improvement are needed in specific areas. Prevalence remains high among female Marines compared to other Services; reporting is low among male Marines; perceived victim retaliation is a problem across the DOD; and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations appear to be more closely linked to sexual assault than highlighted in the past.

Several of these areas of concern—including retaliation, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and hazing—occur not in the context of one issue such as sexual assault but require a multidisciplinary approach. Addressing these issues requires a larger aperture than just one program. As a result, the Marine Corps worked in FY15 to cement and expand collaboration between key stakeholders to establish a comprehensive prevention and response approach, which was reflected in the following training curriculums:

- Sexual Harassment. Marine Corps SAPR training has always addressed sexual harassment peripherally (defining and distinguishing sexual harassment from sexual assault). In FY15, HQMC SAPR broadened the scope of this part of the training based on the results of the 2014 RMWS. In addition, the MEO Program expanded its training by overseeing sexual harassment prevention and response training. Training includes instruction in understanding accountability and responsibility, characteristics of and prevention of hostile work environments and quid pro quo harassment, reprisal prevention, and the relationship between leadership and a professional command climate. Additionally, the leaders are personally involved in the training and the instructors possess the skills and competencies necessary to deliver credible training.

To the extent practicable, sexual harassment education and prevention training has been incorporated into SAPR training delivered to the same audiences and in the same training venues (e.g., normal command training, unit status reports and safety briefings; professional military education; pre-command courses; and other training venues outlined in Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 1350.2, *Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program*).

Sexual harassment education and prevention is a high priority item for review in appropriate inspections of, and visits to, organizations by the inspectors general.

- Sexual Assault. The Marine Corps is committed to constantly improving the quality of its training efforts and continues to enhance and expand its SAPR training continuum. For example, HQMC SAPR has incorporated results of the 2014 RMWS into Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs) in development, including identified patterns of sexual assault for male victims.
- Reporting-Related Retaliation. Marine Corps prevention training regarding reporting-related retaliation is being incorporated along our SAPR training continuum and including teaching all Marines to recognize the signs of retaliation and how to appropriately respond. More details on retaliation initiatives are located in Section 1.6.
- Outreach Campaign. The HQMC SAPR Program has incorporated elements of MEO violations (such as hazing) and retaliation into our outreach and awareness campaign, which aims to bolster prevention efforts by providing reminders of what Marines learn in their annual training. Specific details regarding these communications efforts are found in Sections 1.6 and 4.9.

1. Analytic Discussion – Executive Summary

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data since FY14 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault complement your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY14 or FY15 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to prevent the crime of sexual assault (to decrease prevalence) while ensuring that every victim has ready access to supportive services (to increase reporting). Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) data indicate that we continue to progress toward these objectives. Although there was no prevalence survey conducted in FY15, the number of reports filed shows that the Marine Corps has sustained its substantial increase in reporting levels since FY12 (up 94%), when the CMC's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan was launched. An examination of the reports filed in FY15 reveals numerous indicators of progress. For example, 15.1% more victims filed Unrestricted Reports, which suggests that Marines are increasingly confident in our response system and therefore willing to come forward to report. Furthermore, while the overall number of reports held steady, the percentage of reports involving prior-to-service sexual assaults decreased 38.0%, which means that we captured more in-Service incidents in FY15; this development also suggests that Marines are more willing to report and have access to supportive services, including medical care, counseling, and expedited transfers. In addition, FY15 data show that 17% more victims filed reports within three days of the incident, facilitating more expedient access to services. A slight uptick in the number of males reporting in FY15 contributes to an overall increase of 382.9% since FY12, a positive trendline for a population that has historically been reluctant to report. In addition, from FY12 to FY15, the percentage of reported penetrating offenses has decreased (from 72% in FY12 to 60% in FY15), while the percentage of reported contact crimes has increased (from 20% in FY12 to 36% in FY15); this increase may signal that more Marines are not only becoming aware that this behavior is sexual assault but are also willing to report it.

The Marine Corps recognizes that more progress needs to be done. Our junior Marines (rank E1–E4, age 20–24) continue to be our highest at-risk demographic. Alcohol played a role in nearly half of all reported sexual assaults. The percentage of victims declining to participate in the military justice system increased to 19% in FY15. In addition, while the number of male victims coming forward to report has increased, there is still a wide gap between the number of estimated male victims and the number

who report. The Marine Corps understands that there is still much work to accomplish and remains committed to our battle against sexual assault.

BACKGROUND: DSAID

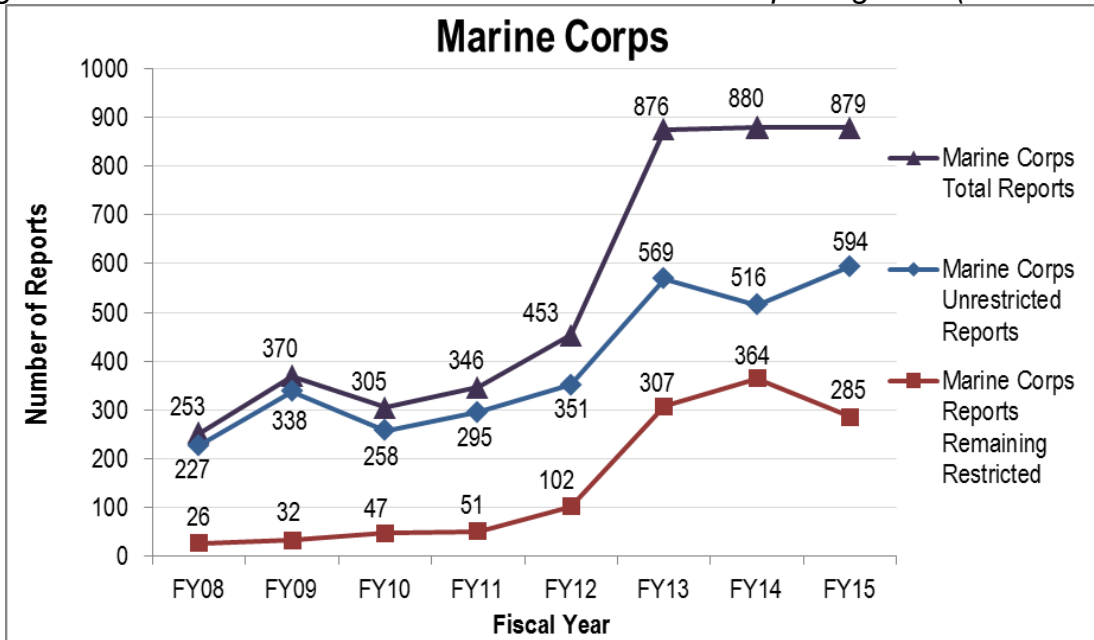
In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2009, section 593, the Department of Defense (DoD) was tasked to develop a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. As a result, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) was created for Service-wide implementation.

To produce relevant reports, DSAID relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR, HQMC Judge Advocate Division, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the proper interface between DSAID and NCIS' Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center. As the source for victim, subject, incident, and legal disposition information for sexual assaults in the Marine Corps in FY15, DSAID was used to calculate the information reported herein.

NOTABLE CHANGES/TRENDS IN DATA

- **Reports of Sexual Assault: FY08-FY15:** Figure 1 shows the number of victims in reports in the Marine Corps from FY08 to FY15. The Marine Corps has sustained a 94.0% increase in reports from FY12. This suggests that victims of sexual assault are more aware of what constitutes sexual assault and are more confident in the SAPR program, resulting in increased reporting trends. This considerable increase coincides with the execution of the Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan which was launched in FY12, which oversaw the implementation of large-scale prevention and training programs.

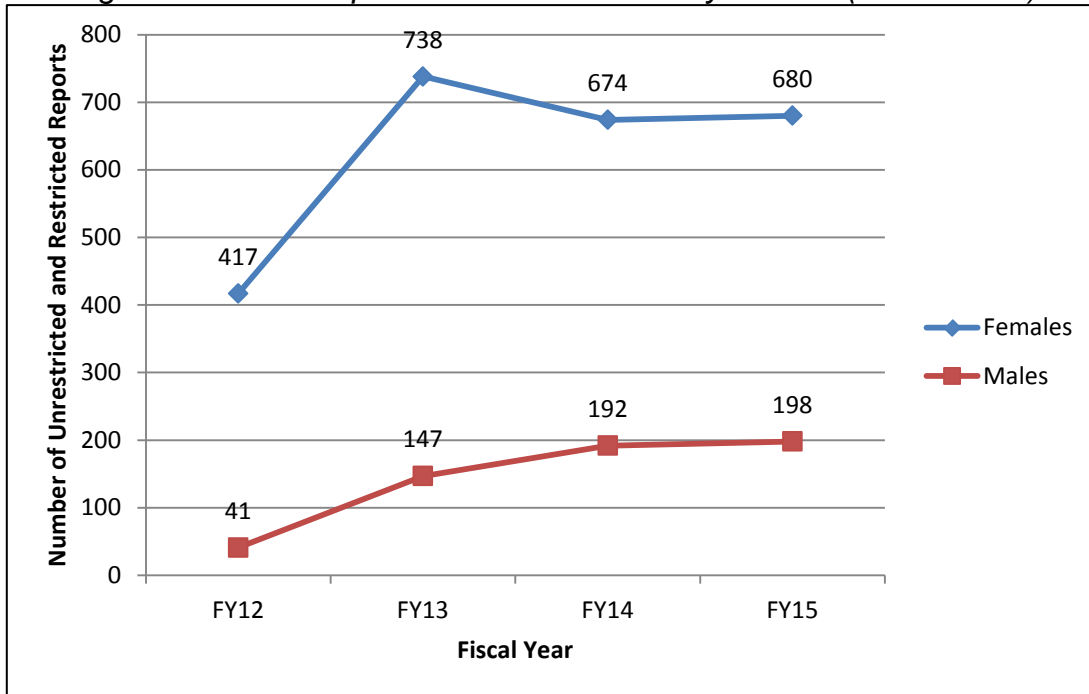
Figure 1: Number of USMC Sexual Assault Victims in Reporting Data (FY08–FY15)



- **Type of Reports:** There were 879 reports of sexual assault in FY15, which consist of 594 (67.6%) Unrestricted Reports (up 15.1% from 516 in FY14) and 285 (32.4%) Restricted Reports (down 21.7% from 364 in FY14). An increase in Unrestricted Reports may suggest that Marines believe their command is supportive of victims of sexual assault and are increasingly confident in the response system. See Figure 1 for additional reporting data from FY08–FY15.
- **Latency of Reports:** In FY15, 31.3% (275) of reports were made within three days of the incident (up 17% from 235 in FY14). This places the military and civilian justice systems in a better position to hold offenders appropriately accountable with the help of timely investigations. These data also indicate that victims are receiving services more quickly than ever before.
- **Prior-to-Service Reporting:** The Marine Corps encourages all victims of sexual assault to file reports, regardless of when the incident occurred. Reports involving sexual assaults that occurred before the victim joined the Marine Corps are called “prior-to-service reports.” There were 168 prior-to-service reports in FY15 (down 38.0% from 271 in FY14). The fact that the total number of reports in FY15 remained steady from FY14 indicates that a larger portion of reports received in FY15 were for in-Service incidents.
- **In-Service Reporting:** Reports involving sexual assaults that occurred after the victim joined the Marine Corps are called “in-Service reports.” In-Service reports increased to 592 in FY15 (up 17.6% from 503 in FY14). Increasing in-Service reports may indicate that we are making positive progress towards decreasing the “reporting gap” (the number of current-year sexual assaults occurring but not reported). This assumes that the trend toward lower prevalence of sexual assaults reported in FY14 holds steady; prevalence data are not available for FY15.
- **Demographics:** Overall, the demographics of victims and alleged offenders remained relatively consistent from FY14 to FY15. Figure 2 shows that of the 879 victims who filed either an Unrestricted or a Restricted Report of sexual assault in FY15, 77.4% (680) were female (compared to 77.6% in FY14), 22.5% (198) were male (compared to 22.1% in FY14), and one victim’s gender was not known (two in FY14). For victim type, 86.6% (760) were Service Members (compared to 88.1% [763] in FY14) and 13.4% (118) were Non-Service Members (down 14.6% from 103 in FY14). Female Marines between the ages of 20 and 24 and between the ranks of E1 and E4 continue to be the highest at-risk demographic, comprising the majority of victims in both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. As in FY14, FY15 reports involving Service member on Service member incidents comprised almost half of all Unrestricted Reports.
- **Reports Involving Male Victims:** A slight uptick from FY14 in the number of male victims filing both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports contributed to a 382.9% increase from FY12 overall (see Figure 2). Male victims are less likely

to file reports than female victims and only 22.5% of all reports in FY15 were filed by male victims (compared to 21.8% in FY14). The number of male victims filing Restricted Reports for in-service incidents rose by 30%, however. For this highly underreported population, any increase in reporting is positive.

Figure 2: USMC Reports of Sexual Assault by Gender (FY12–FY15)



- **Alcohol:** Alcohol continued to be a factor in sexual assault incidents in FY15. For the 879 reports of sexual assault, 48.7% (428) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both (up 10.0% from 389 in FY14). Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports, 52.2% (310) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both (down 14.0% from 272 in FY14).

REPORTING DATA AND SURVEYS

Both external and internal command climate surveys showed that Marines overall continued in FY15 to have a positive perception of leadership support for the SAPR program, which coincides with the increase in Unrestricted Reports from FY14. For example, 84.5% of Marines surveyed in the FY15 Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Command Climate Survey indicated that their unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault. In the same survey, 87.6% of Marines felt that leaders in their unit have made it clear that sexual assault is unacceptable, criminal behavior. FY15 Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) data showed that the number of Marines perceiving NO barriers to reporting increased to 42% for male Marines (up from 39% in FY14) and 24% for female Marines (up from 22% in FY14).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE DATA

The Marine Corps remains committed to developing programs and procedures that sustain our positive reporting progress. We analyze the information from prevalence

surveys, DSAID, and command climate surveys to determine which populations of Marines are experiencing sexual assault, which of these populations are less likely to report, and the reasons why these Marines may decide not to report (i.e., barriers to reporting). We then aim to dismantle these barriers through training and policy, as well as by arming leaders at all levels with the tools to establish climates that support reporting. For example, two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits scheduled for Spring 2016 will focus on addressing barriers to reporting—including retaliation, myths, and collateral misconduct—and engaging our first-line supervisors as critical partners in combatting these barriers within their specific micro-climates.

The Marine Corps is the youngest and most junior of all the Services, which are among the populations at highest risk for sexual assault (ages 20–24, rank E1–E4). Our SAPR prevention programs reflect our unique demographics. The Marine Corps SAPR training continuum ensures that training grows along with our Marines, from the time they step on the legendary yellow footprints to the later stages of their careers, and provides each rank with the customized education and tools needed to prevent and respond to sexual assault. We continue to expand our curriculum; for example, state-of-the-art “virtual immersion” training, which is currently in development, will provide first-line supervisors with opportunities to practice SAPR response and prevention strategies in a safe setting.

Because about half of all sexual assaults reported in the Marine Corps involve alcohol, we continue to build awareness of the correlation between alcohol misuse and sexual assault through enhanced training and collaboration with our Substance Abuse Program (SAP) partner. Our communications strategy incorporates public service announcements to demonstrate the increased risk of sexual assault associated with alcohol use. The FY16 NCO SAPR summits will also address alcohol misuse and its correlation with potential incidents of sexual assault.

Furthermore, we continue to target reporting and response protocols for specific demographics, and we are seeing signs of progress. For example, overall male reporting increased from FY12 to FY15, and more male victims received SAPR services in FY15 than in any other previously reported fiscal year. In addition to an outreach campaign aimed at male Marines, we are developing training tools that address male sexual assault, with the goals of decreasing the stigma surrounding male victimization and increasing the number of male victims who report. The Marine Corps has also initiated a research project that explores the reporting experiences specific to male Marine victims. Additional details regarding these initiatives can be found in the Programmatic Narrative.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**

- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an unrestricted report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

In FY15, the Marine Corps reported 594 victims in Unrestricted Reports (up 15.1% from 516 in FY14). These 594 FY15 reports include 10 Restricted Reports filed in previous fiscal years but converted to Unrestricted in FY15. The following analyses include demographic data and incident details for these 594 Unrestricted Reports.

Type of Offenses

Types of offenses investigated in Unrestricted Reports are discussed in section 2.3.

Victim Gender

In Unrestricted Reports, 77.8% (462) of victims were female (up 24.5% from 371 in FY14) and 22.2% (132) were male (consistent with 131 in FY14). Table 1 provides additional gender statistics for FY12–FY15. From FY12, the number of male victims has increased by 247.4%, while the number of female victims has increased by 47.6%. More males received SAPR services in FY15 than in any other previously reported fiscal year.

Table 1: Victim Gender in Unrestricted Reports (FY12–FY15)

Victim Gender	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Female	313	458	371	462
Male	38	111	131	132
Unknown	0	0	2	0

Victim Age

In FY15, 81.1% (482) of victims filing an Unrestricted Report were aged 24 and under (up 29.9% from 371 in FY14). Victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 73.1% (434) of all Unrestricted Reports (up 23.6% from 351 in FY14).

Victim Type

Of the 594 victims filing Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 80.8% (480) were Service Members and 19.2% (114) were Non-Service Members (compared to 80.6% and 19% in FY14, respectively). Of the Service Member victims, 72.7% (349) were female (up 26.4% from 276 in FY14) and 27.3% (131) were male (an increase of one report from FY14). Non-Service Member victims were almost exclusively female (only one was male). Female active-duty Service Members represented 56.7% (337) of all Unrestricted Reports and continue to be the largest population of reported victims (up 25% from 269 in FY14).

Service Member Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status

Of the 480 Service Member victims in FY15, 77.9% (374) were aged 18–24 (up 22.2% from 306 in FY14) and 90.8% (436) in the pay grades of E1–E4 (up 22.8% from 355 in FY14). Consistent with FY14, the most common pay grade for both males and females was E3. Similarly to FY14, 96.7% (464) of Service Member victims were active duty, and 3.3% (16) were reserve component.

Victim-Subject Categorization

DSAID categorizes the subject/victim classification in four ways: Service Member on Service Member; Service Member on Non-Service Member; Non-Service Member on Service Member; and Unidentified on Service Member. A victim is counted as a Service Member if two criteria are met in DSAID: a) the Victim Type is “Military” and b) a valid duty status (e.g., active duty or reserve) is indicated. A victim or subject entry that is missing one of these criteria is categorized as a Non-Service Member. Of the 594 total FY15 Unrestricted Reports, victim-subject data were categorized as follows:

- 50.1% (298) Service Member on Service Member (47% in FY14).
- 19.2% (114) Service Member on Non-Service Member (19% in FY14).
- 4.7% (28) Non-Service Member on Service Member (6.9% in FY14).
- 14.3% (85) Unidentified on Service Member (16.3% in FY14).
- 9.9% (59) could not be categorized by DSAID (relevant data not available [10.7% in FY14]).

Of the 59 Unrestricted Reports with missing subject types, 93.2% (55) either did not have a subject named in an investigation or were not investigated—and therefore have no subject data. Reasons a report was not investigated included the incident occurring prior-to-service, the offender not being subject to the UCMJ, or the victim declining to make a statement to investigators.

Of the 298 FY15 Unrestricted Reports of Service Member on Service Member incidents, 73.5% (219) involved a male offender and female victim (up 50.0% from 146 in FY14). In FY15, male-on-male incidents constituted 18.5% (55) of Service Member on Service Member cases (down 20.3% from 69 in FY14). The remaining reports were split among various categories such as female-on-male, female-on-female, etc.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process: Metric #8

The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process increased to 19% (69) in FY15 (up from 9% [35] in FY14) of completed investigations against subjects that could be considered for possible action by commanders. The percentage of victims declining to participate in the military justice process has ranged from 22% in FY12 to 9% in FY14. The Marine Corps has established a structure that comprehensively and sensitively supports victims and helps them understand the military justice process. Our Victims’ Legal Counsel Organization (VLC) provides dedicated legal advice to victims of sexual assault and represents their interest throughout this process. Ultimately, however, it is the victim’s choice whether or not to participate in the military justice system.

Combat Areas of Interest (CAIs)

The Marine Corps captured four Unrestricted Reports in the defined CAIs in FY15 (consistent with four in FY14). All victims were Service Members; three were female. The ages of the victims were 20, 21, 26, and 34; one Marine held a rank of E3, two were an E5; and one was an O4. In one FY15 case, the subject was unknown and the adjudications are pending in the other three reports.

Military Protective Orders (MPOs)

An MPO can be issued by the Commander through DD Form 2873, which orders two or more persons to discontinue any future contact or communication in person, via technology, or through a third party until a specified date. MPOs are most useful in situations in which the named parties are in close proximity, such as when stationed on the same installation or housed in the same dwelling, and in situations where interaction may disrupt good order and discipline. For FY15, Commanders issued 168 MPOs at the request of the victim or on behalf of the victim's protection (up 25.4% from 134 in FY14). Only one report of an MPO violation by the subject was recorded in FY15.

Expedited Transfers

In FY15, DSAID recorded 98 expedited transfer requests (up 81.5% from 54 in FY14). Of the 98 requests in FY15, 26.5% (26) were for a unit/duty transfer or Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA); 73.5% (72) were for an installation transfer or Permanent Change of Station (PCS). Four requests were denied. The reasons for these denials are as follows (further details can be found in Sections 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 of the USMC Programmatic Narrative):

- One victim declined to make a statement to NCIS.
- One victim was issued a PCA in lieu of the requested PCS.
- One report did not meet the elements of Article 120 of the UCMJ, sexual assault.
- One subject was no longer assigned to the command or base where the victim worked.

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetrating to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Demographic Trends for Subjects

Data analyzed in this section were compiled from the 510 investigations completed in FY15, as recorded in DSAID (compared to 522 in FY14). These investigations may

have been opened in current or prior FYs. Of these 510 investigations, 90.6% (462) involved one victim and one subject, 5.3% (27) involved one subject and more than one victim, 3.7% (19) involved one victim and more than one subject, and two involved more than one victim and more than one subject.

Because some investigations involved more than one subject, there were a total of 547 subjects for the 510 investigations completed in FY15 (down 2.8% from 563 subjects in FY14). Of the 547 subjects, 79.5% (435) were male (down 7.2% from 469 in FY14); 2.0% (11) were female (compared to 12 in FY14), and 13.9% (76) were unknown (up 31% from 58 in FY14). Gender data was not classified in DSAID for 4.6% (25) of subjects (consistent with 24 in FY14).

For subject age, 41.5% (227) were between the ages of 20 and 24 (compared to 223 in FY14), which represented the largest age group, while 21.9% (120) of subjects were aged 25–34 (down 10.4% from 134 in FY14). For the 406 military subjects, 91.9% (373) were Marines (compared to 375 in FY14). For subject rank, 65.8% (267) were in the ranks of E1–E4, with 31.8% (129) in the ranks of E5–E9 (compared to 271 and 132 in FY14, respectively).

Disposition Trends, Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1) and Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY15, there were 466 investigations with subject disposition information (up 2.4% from 455 in FY14), which may have been initiated in FY15 or in a previous fiscal year. Of those 466 cases, Commanders had the ability to take military justice action in 77.9% (363) of cases (down 5.0% from 382 in FY14). Commanders did not have the ability to take military justice action in the remaining 22.1% (103). In 71.8% (74) of cases in which Commanders could not take action the offender was unknown; the subject was a civilian or foreign national for 19.4% (20); the subject died or deserted in 3.9% (4); or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction in 4.9% (5).

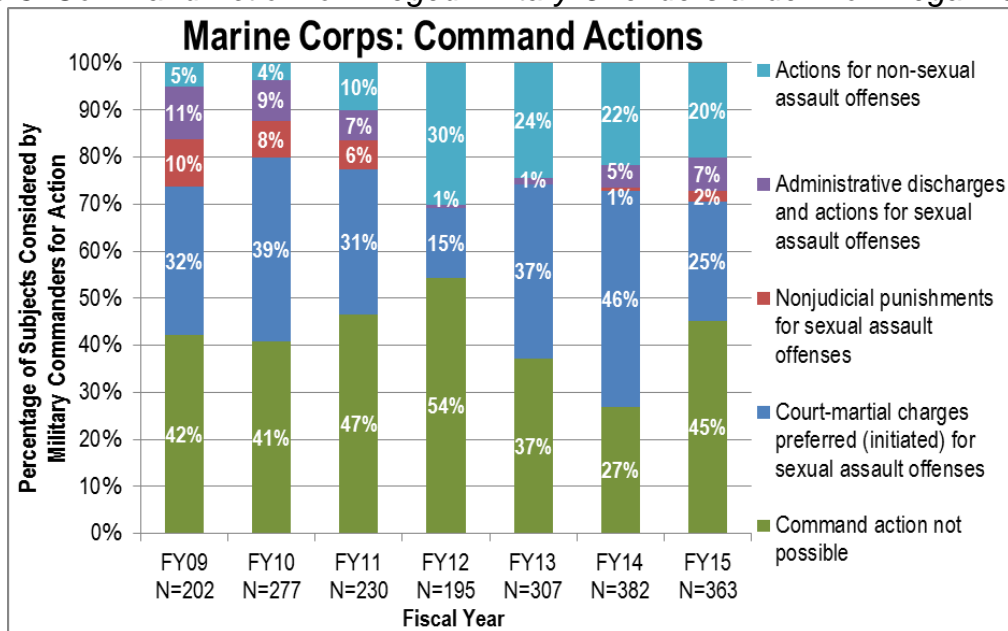
Of the 363 cases presented to Commanders for disposition, sufficient evidence supported Commander action against 55% (199) of the subjects (down 28.7% from 279 in FY14). For the remaining 45% (164) of these cases, action was not possible in 42.1% (69) because of victim declination; insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute 32.3% (53); the statute of limitations expired in 2.4% (4); or the allegation was deemed unfounded by command and legal review in 23.2% (38).

Commanders took action in 42.7% (199) of the 466 cases. Of those cases, evidence supported sexual assault adjudication in 63% (126) and adjudication for non-sexual assault charges in the remaining 37% (73). In the 73 cases substantiated by Commanders in which the evidence did not support sexual assault adjudication, the investigation identified other misconduct that was detrimental to good order and discipline. Of these 73 cases, court-martial charges were preferred against 27.4% (20) of subjects, while 52% (38) received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP), 4.1% (3) received administrative separations, and 16.4% (12) received other adverse administrative action.

Of the 126 cases in which command action supported adjudication for a sexual assault offense, the Marine Corps preferred sexual assault charges against 73.0% (92) of subjects. Of those cases, 66% (61) proceeded to trial. Of those 61 cases, 82.0% (50) were convicted of at least one charge.

Looking specifically at penetrating crimes and excluding contact offenses, in FY15, 70% (37) of penetrating cases proceeded to court-martial and 81% (30) of those resulted in convictions. For non-penetrating crimes, 65% (24) of cases proceeded to trial and 83% (20) of those resulted in convictions. Figure 3 shows command action for alleged military offenders under DoD legal authority from FY09 to FY15.

Figure 3: Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders under DoD Legal Authority



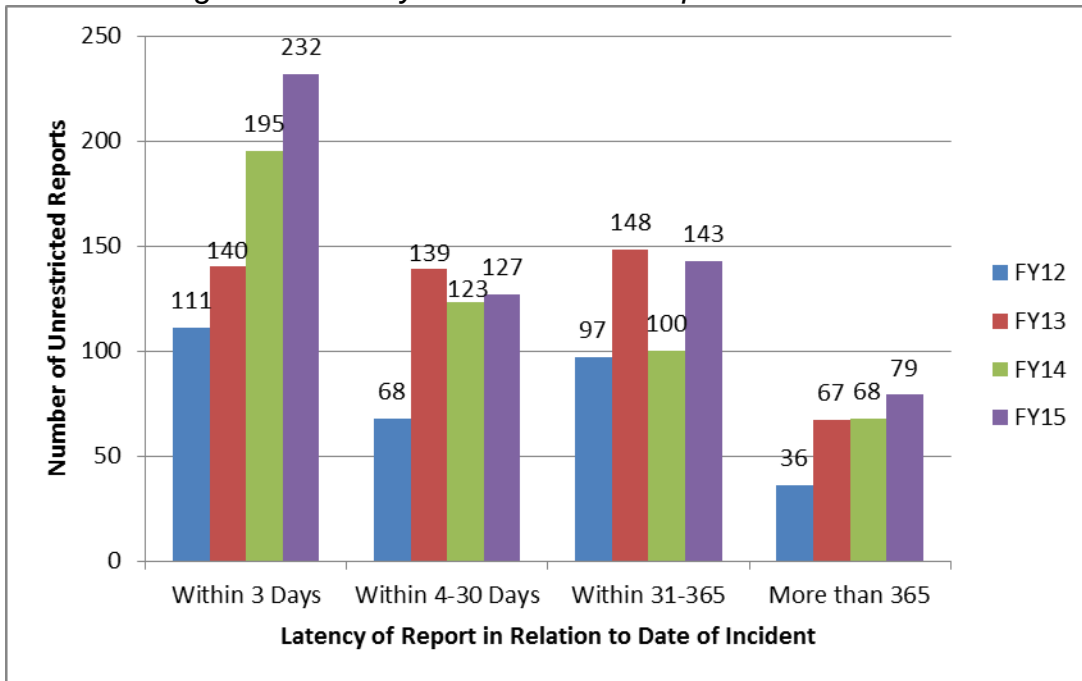
2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:

- Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)
- Investigations
- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

Victim Reporting Latency

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. Figure 4 shows FY15 with the highest number of reports recorded within three days of the incident. Of the 79 FY15 reports made more than 365 days after the incident, 46.8% (37) were Prior-to-Service reports.

Figure 4: Latency of Unrestricted Reports FY12–FY15



Incident Location

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 56.7% (337) of incidents occurred on-installation (compared to 56.2% in FY14), 36.7% (218) occurred off-installation (compared to 36.7% in FY14), and 5.4% (32) of victims did not report a location (down 11.1% from 36 in FY14). Only 1.2% (7) of reports were missing incident location data in DSAID.

Location Type

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, the top three location types recorded in DSAID are listed below.

- 58.9% (350) in residence or home, to include apartment, condominium, nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ), and Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) (up 23.2% from 284 in FY14).
- 8.1% (48) in government or public building (up 41.2% from 34 in FY14).
- 7.2% (43) in hotel or motel, to include other temporary military lodging (up 13.2% from 38 in FY14).

Day and Time of Assault

For the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, incidents occurred each day of the week; however, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays were the most commonly reported days, accounting for 55.1% (327) of reports (up 33.5% from 245 in FY14). For FY13 and FY12, 51.5% of incidents and 44.1% of incidents occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, respectively. For time of day, most incidents reported in FY15 occurred between 1800 and 0600: 29.8% (177) occurred between 1800 and 2400 (down 12.7% from 157 in FY14), while 32.8% (195) occurred between 2400 and 0600 (down 13.4%

from 172 in FY14).

Alcohol and Drug Use

In regards to alcohol use for all Unrestricted Reports filed in FY15, 52.2% (310) involved use by the victim, subject, or both (up 14.0% from 272 in FY14). These numbers represent an increase from FY13 and FY12 (48% and 46%, respectively). For illicit or prescription drug use in FY15, 3.4% (20) involved use by the victim, subject, or both (down 13.0% from 23 in FY14). In FY13, illicit or prescription drug use was reported as a possible contributing factor for only two Unrestricted Reports.

Investigations

As recorded in DSAID for FY15, 507 investigations were initiated by an MCIO or civilian or foreign law enforcement agency based on the Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the victim case associated with the investigation and subject (up 18.7% from 428 initiated in FY14). The majority of these were investigated by NCIS; however, a small number were investigated by another MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency. Of these 507 investigations, 63.5% (322) were also completed in FY15, with 36.5% (185) still pending at the end of the year. In addition to the 322 investigations initiated and completed in FY15, 188 investigations from previous years were completed, for a total of 510 investigations completed in FY15.

Types of Offenses

A penetrating crime is defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) as rape, aggravated sexual assault (pre-June 2012 UCMJ wording), sexual assault (post-June 2012 UCMJ wording), forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses. A non-penetrating crime as defined by the UCMJ is abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these offenses.

Of the 594 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, 51.8% (308) were classified as penetrating offenses (down 13.2% from 272 in FY14); 30.8% (183) as contact (or non-penetrating) offenses (down 14.4% from 160 in FY14); 3.7% (22) attempts to commit offenses (compared to 21 in FY14); and 13.6% (81) could not yet be categorized by DSAID (up 58.8% from 51 in FY14). Sexual assault was the most common penetrating offense, followed closely by rape. Together these two crimes constituted 95.5% (294) of penetrating offenses (up 13.1% from 260 in FY14). The predominant contact offense by far was abusive sexual contact, representing 86.3% (158) of contact offenses (up 18.8% from 133 in FY14).

In FY13, 61.7% (358) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 37.6% (218) as contact offenses, and 0.7% (4) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by rape. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

In FY12, 71.7% (251) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 27.4% (96) as contact offenses, and 0.9% (3) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by

rape. For contact offenses, wrongful sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

From FY12 to FY15, the percentage of penetrating offenses has decreased from 71.7% in FY12 to 51.8% in FY15. In parallel with this decrease in reported penetrating crimes is a slight increase in percentage of contact crimes (27.4% in FY12 to 30.8% in FY15) which may signal that more Marines are not only becoming aware that this behavior is sexual assault but are also willing to report it.

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement or to a Service member's chain of command. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports, as they are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the SARC's focus is on supportive services (e.g., crisis intervention; referrals to advocacy, medical, counseling services; etc.) and case management.

In FY15, 285 victims filed Restricted Reports to the Marine Corps, (down 21.7% from 364 in FY14). In FY15, 39.6% (113) were prior-to-service Restricted Reports (down 50.2% from 224 in FY14 and 28.5% from 158 in FY13).

Victim Gender

In FY15, the 285 victims were categorized as follows:

- 76.5% (218) female (down 28.1% from 303 in FY14).
- 23.2% (66) male (up 8.2% from 61 in FY14).
- One victim was not categorized in DSAID.

Victim Age

Of the 285 victims in FY15 Restricted Reports, 88.8% (253) were under the age of 25 (consistent with 89.8% [327] in FY14). Comparisons to FY13 cannot be made due to the large percentage of victims reporting unknown for their age at the time of the incident. In FY12, 78.0% (85) of the victims were under 25.

Victim Type

Of the 285 victims in Restricted Reports, 98.2% (280) were Service Members, 1.4% (4) were Non-Service members, and data were not available for one victim. These data are consistent with that from FY12–FY14. Of the 280 Service Member victims, 76.4% (214) were female (down 27.7% from 296 in FY14) and 23.6% (66) were male (up 8.2% from 61 in FY14).

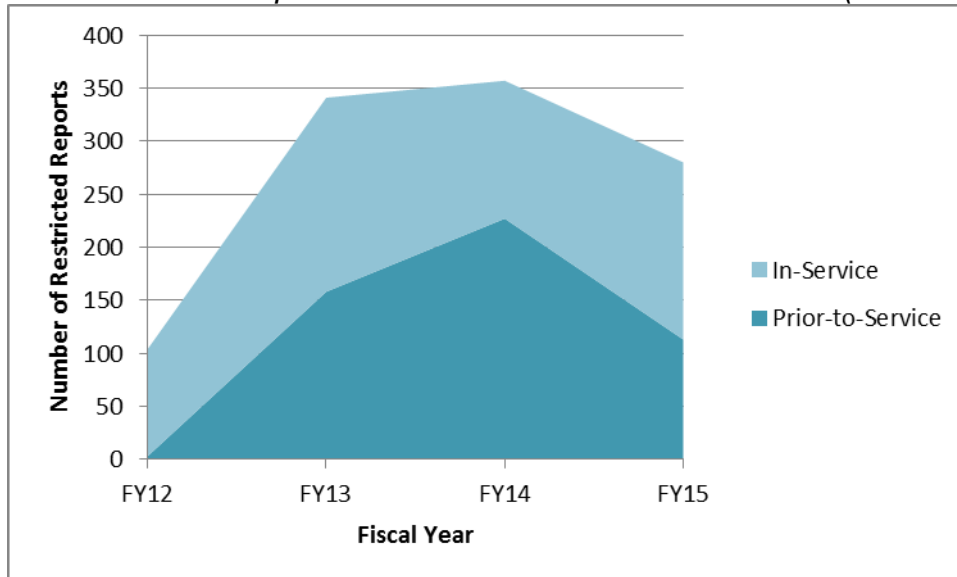
Service Member Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status

Of the 280 Service Member victims, 56.8% (159) were between the ages of 18 and 24 (compared to 154 in FY14). Of the 214 female Service Members, 34.1% (73) were an E3 (up 37.7% from 53 in FY14) and 33.6% (72) were an E1 (down 59.6% from 178 in FY14). For the 66 male Service Member victims, 40.9% (27) were an E1 (compared to 25 in FY14) and 19.7% (13) were an E3 (compared to 15 in FY14). Of the 280 Service Member victims, 98.9% (277) were active duty (consistent with 99% in FY14). These data are in line with that from previous fiscal years.

Prior-to-Service Incidents

Of the 285 Restricted Reports, 30.2% (86) reports were made by female Marines for prior-to-service incidents (down 55.4% from 193 in FY14), and 9.5% (27) were made by male Marines for prior-to-service incidents (down 12.9% from 31 in FY14). Refer to Figure 5 for additional details of prior-to-service Restricted Reporting trends for FY12–FY15.

Figure 5: Restricted Reports of Prior-to-Service Sexual Assault (FY12–FY15)



Subject-Victim Categorization

For the 285 total victims in Restricted Reports, DSAID breaks down the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service Member on Service Member; Service Member on Non-Service Member; Non-Service Member on Service Member; and Unidentified Subject on Service Member. Of the 285 total FY15 Restricted Reports, victim-subject data were categorized as follows:

- 39.3% (112) Service Member on Service Member (up 27.3% from 88 in FY14).
- 37.2% (106) Non-Service Member on Service Member (down 45.4% from 194 in FY14).
- 1.4% (4) Service Member on Non-Service Member (down 42.9% from 7 in FY14).
- 21.8% (62) Unidentified on Service Member (up 8.8% from 57 in FY14).

- 0.4% (1) did not have relevant data available [down 94.4% from 18 in FY14)].

Restricted Reports in both FY13 and FY14 involved more Non-Service Member on Service Member incidents than in FY15. This is attributed to the larger percentage of prior-to-service incidents reported in FY13 and FY14, which would be more likely to involve Non-Service Member offenders.

Combat Areas of Interest

DSAID captured seven Restricted Reports in the defined CAIs in FY15 (up 85.7% from one in FY14). All seven of these FY15 reports remained Restricted. In FY15, five victims were female and two were male. All victims were Marines; three were 20–24 years old, and four were 25–34. The victims were similarly split in rank from E1–E4 (3) and E5–E9 (4). Four incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one each in Djibouti, Iraq, and Oman. Five subjects were Service Members, one was a Non-Service Member, and one was unidentified by the victim.

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in restricted reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Victim Reporting Latency

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. The latency of FY15 Restricted Reports are as follows:

- 15.1% (43) reported within three days of the incident (up 7.5% from 40 in FY14).
- 15.1% (43) reported 4–30 days after the incident (up 53.4 % from 20 in FY14).
- 13.3% (38) reported 31–365 days after the incident (down 15.6% from 45 in FY14).
- 16.5% (47) reported more than a year after the incident (down 26.6% from 64 in FY14).

Incident Location

Of the 285 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, approximately 49.1% (140) of the incidents occurred off-installation (down 36.7% from 221 in FY14), 29.1% (83) occurred on-installation (up 53.7% from 54 in FY14), 21.4% (61) of the victims did not identify the incident location (down 23.8% from 80 in FY14), and one could not be classified in DSAID (compared to nine in FY14). In FY13, approximately 46.2% of incidents occurred off-installation, 15.7% on-installation, and 38.1% in an unidentified location. In FY12, 41.3% of incidents occurred off-installation, 55.0% on-installation, and 3.7% in an unidentified location.

Location Type

Of the 285 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY15, the top three location types

recorded in DSAID were as follows:

- 59.6% (170) in residence or home, to include apartment, condominium, and nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, BOQ, and BEQ (down 31.7% from 249 in FY14).
- 18.2% (52) recorded as unknown (up 6.1% from 49 in FY14).
- 4.2% (12) in government or public building (down 14.3% from 14 in FY14).

Day and Time of Assault

For the 285 Restricted Reports, incidents were recorded each day of the week; however, 36.1% (103) of the victims could not or did not provide a day the incident occurred. Additionally, 32.3% (92) of the victims could not or did not provide a time of incident. Due to the large percentage of unknown days of week and times of day, a comparison is not feasible with past fiscal years.

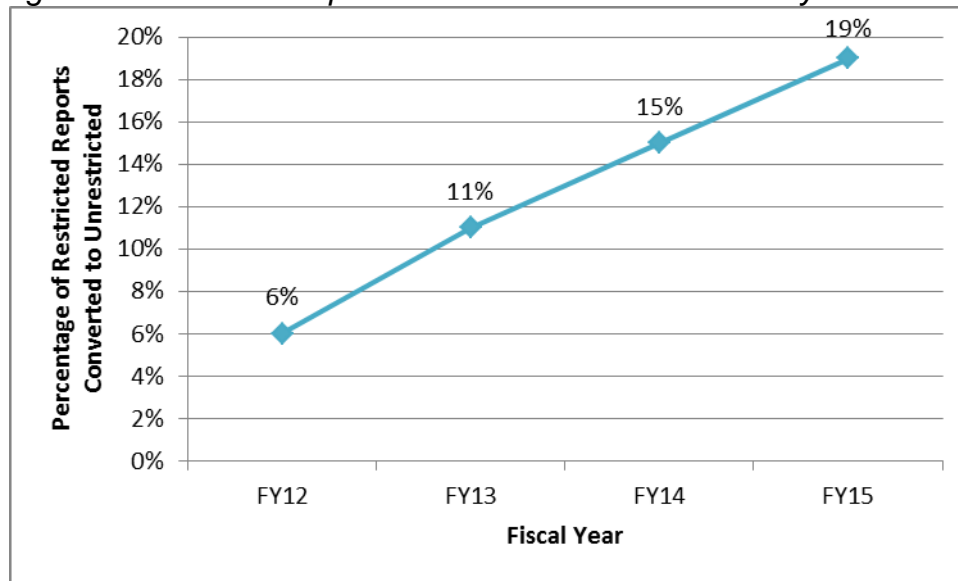
Alcohol and Drug Use

Of the 285 Restricted Reports filed in FY15, 41.4% (118) involved the use of alcohol by the victim, subject, or both (compared to 117 in FY14). For illicit or prescription drug use, 6.7% (19) of reported incidents involved use by the victim, subject, or both (compared to 21 in FY14).

Trends in Restricted Reporting Conversions

In FY15, 351 victims initially filed a Restricted Report of sexual assault, and 18.8% (66) of these victims chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report. This is a 6.5% increase from FY14 (62) and a 78.4% increase from FY13 (37). Figure 6 demonstrates conversion trends in Restricted Reports for FY12–FY15.

Figure 6: Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted by Fiscal Year



Combat Areas of Interest

Of the seven Restricted Reports captured in CAIs for FY15, six were for incidents that

occurred more than a year prior to reporting; only one was made within 30 days of the incident. Six incidents occurred on-installation, and one occurred off-installation. Three occurred on a weekend (Friday, Saturday, or Sunday). Four victims did not or could not provide an estimated time of incident.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

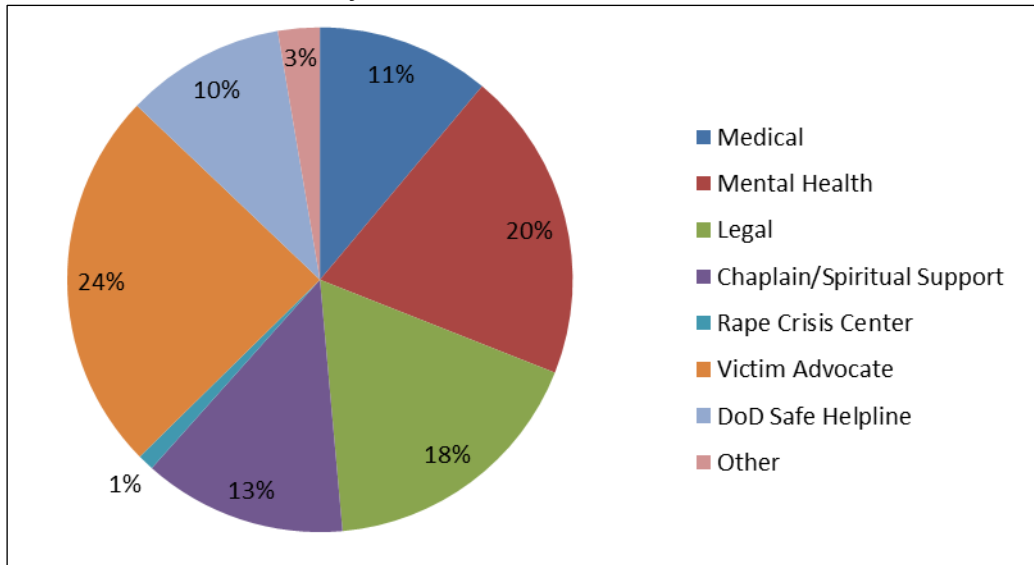
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

For the 480 Service Members who filed an Unrestricted Report in FY15, a total of 2,390 support service referrals were made, a ratio of approximately five referrals for each military victim (up 47.1% from 3.4 referrals per victim in FY14).

Referrals were provided by SARCs or SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) when the victim requested or conveyed a need for service, including military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Of the total 2,390 support service referrals in FY15, 94.9% (2,268) were made to military support services, with 5.1% (122) made to civilian resources. Figure 7 delineates the types of military and civilian referrals provided by the SARCs and SAPR VAs to military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in FY15.

Figure 7: Referrals Received by Service Member Victims in FY15 Unrestricted Reports



Summary of Referral Data for Civilian Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

Of the 114 civilian victims (Non-Service Members) who filed an Unrestricted Report in FY15, a total of 108 referrals were made, less than one referral per victim. It is not unexpected to find a large portion of Non-Service Member victims who did not receive

referrals for services. Our SAPR VAs assist all victims affected by this crime, regardless of affiliation. Accordingly, the USMC SAPR Program provides comprehensive support services to military spouses, DOD dependents, and DOD contractors and civilian employees outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Civilians with no direct ties to the military and who seek support after a sexual assault will receive immediate crisis support from a SAPR VA to ensure victim safety and care. SAPR VAs will liaison support and referrals to local civilian resources for subsequent services.

Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports

There were 13 referrals made collectively to the four CAI victims in Unrestricted Reports in FY15, 12 of which were for military services, for an average of about three referrals per victim.

Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) Kits in Unrestricted Reports

In FY15, there were 64 Service Members making Unrestricted Reports where a SAFE kit was administered (compared to 66 in FY14, 46 in FY13, and 84 in FY12). For civilian victims in FY15, six SAFE kits were conducted. In all four fiscal years, no SAFE was denied due to the unavailability of supplies or personnel.

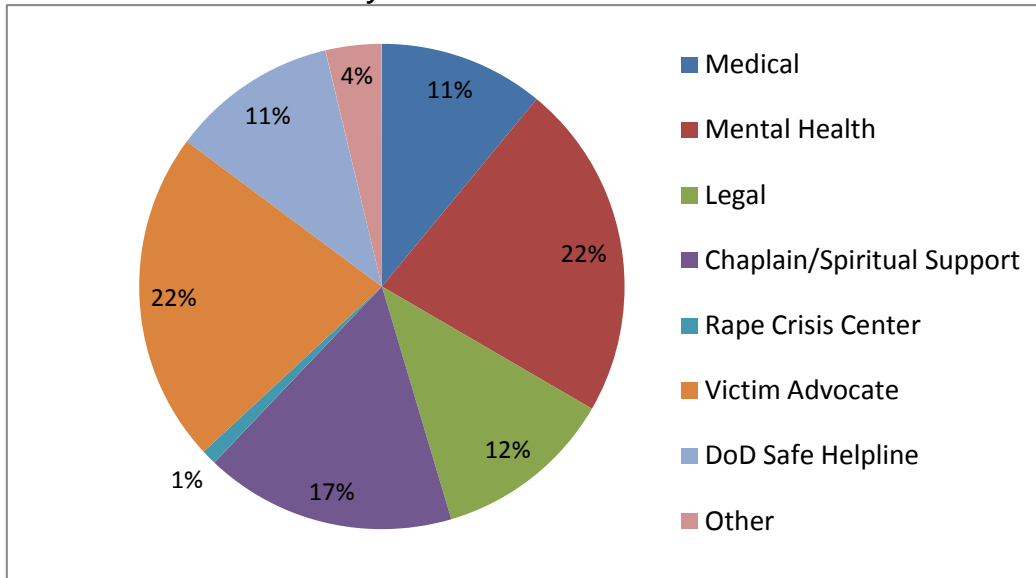
4.2. Restricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

For the 280 Service Members who filed a Restricted Report in FY15, a total of 1,309 resource referrals were made, for a ratio of approximately 4.7 referrals for each victim (up 95.8% from 2.4 in FY14). Of these 1,309 referrals made in FY15, 96.1% (1258) were for military resources and 3.9% (51) were for civilian resources. Figure 8 below delineates the type of military and civilian referrals given by the SARCs and SAPR VAs to military victims who made a Restricted Report in FY15.

Figure 8: Referrals Received by Service Member Victims in FY15 Restricted Reports



Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

A total of 25 referrals were given to the seven victims in CAIs with Restricted Reports, roughly 3.5 referrals per victim. These referrals were evenly split between mental health services, victim advocacy, and the DOD Safe Helpline.

SAFE Kits for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports

In FY15, medical personnel administered 14 SAFE kits for military victims filing a Restricted Report (compared to 16 in FY14, 22 in FY13, and 11 in FY12). In all four fiscal years, no SAFE was denied due to the unavailability of supplies or personnel.

5. Additional Items

5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)
- Length of time from the date victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric 4)

Non-Metric #3: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted

For the Marine Corps, the time interval from report to court outcome averaged 293 days (15.3% faster than the 346 days in FY14) with a median of 284 days (down 12.1% from 323 in FY14)

Several processes occur between the time a victim signs a DD 2910 and the date a sentence is imposed:

- o NCIS is notified of the victim’s report.
- o Victim is notified of his/her right to consult with a Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) before being interviewed/questioned.

- The report is investigated by NCIS in consultation with trial counsel.
- The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority evaluates the investigation and, in consultation with an SJA, decides whether to request legal services for a court-martial or other disposition.
- If legal services are requested, a defense and trial counsel are formally detailed to the case.
- Charges are preferred.
- An Article 32 preliminary hearing is held.
- The Article 32 preliminary hearing officer provides a recommendation.
- The Commander and SJA review the report to decide whether to refer charges.
- If charges are referred, an arraignment is held, motions hearings and discovery are conducted, and the case proceeds to a court-martial.

Various factors may lengthen an investigation or military justice actions, such as the number of witnesses, the location of witnesses (one base or multiple locations around the world), forensic analysis of the evidence, the need for expert assistance, defense continuance requests, the need for subpoenas or judicial orders to obtain evidence, the number and type of motions litigated, and the availability of the witnesses. A well-executed investigation could take weeks or, in most cases, months to develop. While the UCMJ and Rule for Court-Martial 707 impose limits on the days until a case must proceed to trial, the numerous factors discussed above differ greatly among cases.

Non-Metric #4: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered)

The time interval from report to NJP outcome in the Marine Corps in FY15 was on average 142 days (10.1% faster than the 158 days in FY14) with a median of 144 days.

The process for offering, accepting, and imposing NJP is faster than the court-martial process due to the numerous procedural safeguards and due process rights provided to an accused at a court-martial, as described in Non-Metric #3. While a court-martial is a slower process, Commanders generally refer allegations of sexual assault to court-martial because of the serious nature of the allegations. When the evidence does not support referral of the sexual assault allegations to court-martial, Commanders often address collateral misconduct and lesser offenses uncovered during the investigation at NJP when appropriate.

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	584	
# Service Member Victims	470	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	114	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	584	
# Service Member on Service Member	298	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	114	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	28	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	85	
# Relevant Data Not Available	59	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	584	
# On military installation	335	
# Off military installation	211	
# Unidentified location	38	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	584	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	537	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	134	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	403	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	1	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	46	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	7	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	20	
# Victims - Other	19	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	351	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	66	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	285	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	584	470
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	232	181
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	69	51
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	58	47
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	143	116
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	79	72
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
Time of sexual assault	584	470
# Midnight to 6 am	193	152
# 6 am to 6 pm	134	116
# 6 pm to midnight	174	130
# Unknown	78	68
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	4
Day of sexual assault	584	470
# Sunday	82	65
# Monday	67	58
# Tuesday	62	46
# Wednesday	70	59
# Thursday	56	48
# Friday	98	79
# Saturday	145	112
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	348	72	6	5	29	56	0	68	584		
# Service Member on Service Member	219	55	6	5	0	10	0	3	298		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	111	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	114		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	8	0	0	0	3	0	5	28		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	8	0	0	29	41	0	1	85		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	59		
FY15 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 FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (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	FY15 Totals
D1.	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Service Member on Service Member	61	0	97	2	15	107	0	0	11	5	298
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	0	21	0	7	37	0	0	5	9	114
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	28
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	22	1	33	0	1	11	0	0	6	11	85
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	45	59
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	99	2	139	4	17	121	1	0	17	70	470
# Service Member Victims: Female	82	1	105	0	14	88	1	0	11	39	341
# Service Member Victims: Male	17	1	34	4	3	33	0	0	6	31	129
# 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 FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Midnight to 6 am	51	0	53	0	6	56	1	0	7	19	193
# 6 am to 6 pm	21	2	49	1	2	43	0	0	7	9	134
# 6 pm to midnight	41	0	40	2	13	48	0	0	7	23	174
# Unknown	21	0	17	1	3	11	0	0	1	24	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
D4. Day of sexual assault	134	2	160	4	24	158	1	0	22	79	584
# Sunday	18	0	28	0	3	14	0	0	5	14	82
# Monday	16	0	19	0	3	21	0	0	2	6	67
# Tuesday	12	0	17	2	1	16	0	0	5	9	62
# Wednesday	11	1	13	2	1	29	1	0	1	11	70
# Thursday	15	0	16	0	4	9	0	0	3	9	56
# Friday	18	0	32	0	5	27	0	0	3	13	98
# Saturday	44	1	35	0	6	42	0	0	3	14	145
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 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 FY15	507
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	322
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	185
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	551
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	380
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	348
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	32
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	13
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	105
# 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.	11
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	9
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	21
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	487
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	26
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	522
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	394
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	364
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	30
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	16
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	87
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	20
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	531
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	395
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	361
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	34
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	123
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	9

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 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 FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	22
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	24
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	24
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	19
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	18
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	5
# 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 FY15 (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 FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	1
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# Male	13	0	32	3	5	42	1	0	9	9	114
# Female	139	3	124	1	18	115	1	1	17	14	433
# Unknown	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
F2. Age of Victims	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# 0-15	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	12
# 16-19	49	2	50	0	10	40	0	0	7	4	162
# 20-24	70	1	78	3	9	78	0	0	11	5	255
# 25-34	16	0	15	0	1	28	2	0	8	4	74
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# 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	15	0	16	0	3	7	0	0	0	4	45
F3. Victim Type	155	3	162	4	23	157	2	1	26	23	556
# Service Member	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# DoD Civilian	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	41	1	27	1	6	29	0	0	6	6	117
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# E1-E4	90	2	114	2	17	113	0	1	19	13	371
# E5-E9	11	0	10	1	0	12	2	0	1	3	40
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	9	0	5	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	28
# Marines	95	2	121	3	16	107	2	1	20	17	384
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	105	2	127	3	17	125	2	1	20	17	419
# Active Duty	104	2	123	2	17	120	2	1	19	17	407
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15											FY15 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		
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY15 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)												
G1. Gender of Subjects	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# Male	140	4	115	3	24	119	1	1	18	10	435	
# Female	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	11	
# Unknown	18	0	28	1	2	12	0	0	8	7	76	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	25	
G2. Age of Subjects	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# 0-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# 16-19	18	0	12	0	1	12	0	0	1	1	45	
# 20-24	75	1	55	1	18	65	0	0	9	3	227	
# 25-34	29	2	39	1	5	35	1	0	6	2	120	
# 35-49	7	1	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	25	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	
# 65 and older	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
# Relevant Data Not Available	33	0	36	0	2	17	1	0	11	14	114	
G3. Subject Type	168	5	151	4	26	140	2	1	27	23	547	
# Service Member	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# 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	1	1	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	11	2	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	25	
# 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	26	0	34	2	2	13	0	0	10	8	95	
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	4	4	21	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# E1-E4	87	1	68	1	17	78	0	0	10	5	267	
# E5-E9	35	2	36	0	6	42	1	0	5	2	129	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# Army	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Navy	4	0	8	0	1	11	0	0	2	1	27	
# Marines	118	2	97	1	22	111	1	0	14	7	373	
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	123	3	106	1	23	124	1	0	17	8	406	
# Active Duty	121	3	105	0	23	120	1	0	16	7	396	
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	9	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 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 FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# 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	2		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	548	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	557
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	247	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	280
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	77		
# Unknown Offenders	61	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	43
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	16
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	10	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	130		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	58	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	33
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	41	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	28
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	3	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	28	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	33
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	227	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	312
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	110		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	110	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	75
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	41	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	27
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	5
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	23	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	16
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	6
* 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 FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	92
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15	90
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	25
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	10
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	61
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	11
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	50
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	49
# Subjects receiving confinement	37
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	43
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	29
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	26
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	10
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	23
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15	8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15	6
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	6
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	6
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	5
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	2
# 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	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# 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.	FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	11
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	10

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15		20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		8
# 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		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial 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		12
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		2
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		10
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		9
# Subjects receiving confinement		7
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		9
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		6
# 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 processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY15 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15		38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15		37
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		37
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		2
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		35
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		29
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		20
# Subjects receiving extra duty		17
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		6
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
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.		FY15 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		11

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	351
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	342
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	66
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	62
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	285
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	280
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	285
# Service Member on Service Member	112
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	106
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	62
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	285
# On military installation	83
# Off military installation	140
# Unidentified location	61
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	285
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	43
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	23
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	38
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	47
# Relevant Data Not Available	114
Time of sexual assault incident	285
# Midnight to 6 am	54
# 6 am to 6 pm	29
# 6 pm to midnight	109
# Unknown	92
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	285
# Sunday	25
# Monday	11
# Tuesday	22
# Wednesday	13
# Thursday	20
# Friday	35
# Saturday	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	103
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	280
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	274
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

MARINE CORPS FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	285
# Male	66
# Female	218
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	285
# 0-15	60
# 16-19	78
# 20-24	104
# 25-34	29
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
Grade of Service Member Victims	280
# E1-E4	251
# E5-E9	23
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	4
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	280
# Active Duty	277
# Reserve (Activated)	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	285
# Service Member	280
# DeD-Civilian	0
# DeD-Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	113
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	76
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	31
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	32.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	38.64
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	10
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	10
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY15 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		2268	
# Medical		252	
# Mental Health		435	
# Legal		411	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		305	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		561	
# DoD Safe Helpline		244	
# Other		60	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		122	
# Medical		13	
# Mental Health		41	
# Legal		9	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		6	
# Rape Crisis Center		25	
# Victim Advocate		24	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		4	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		64	
# 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		55	
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY15 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15		168	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15		1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	26	Total Number Denied	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	4
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	72	Moved Alleged Offender Instead	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS			
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		FY15 TOTALS	
		Victim declined to make a statement to NCIS	1
		A Permanent Change of Assignment was issued instead	1
		Did not meet the threshold of an MPIO investigation	1
		Subject no longer assigned to the command or base where the victim worked	1
# Medical	139		
# Mental Health	276		
# Legal	154		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	216		
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	282		
# DoD Safe Helpline	145		
# Other	46		
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)			
# Medical	5		
# Mental Health	17		
# Legal	3		
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3		
# Rape Crisis Center	13		
# Victim Advocate	7		
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other	3		
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			14
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			0

MARINE CORPS FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	41
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	41
# Male	1
# Female	37
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	41
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	10
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	19
D4. Non-Service Member Type	41
# DoD Civilian	7
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	28
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	79
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	79
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	15
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	12
# DoD Safe Helpline	12
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	29
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	10
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	8
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	7
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	7
# Male	0
# Female	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	7
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	18
# MILITARY Resources	18
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY15 Totals	
# FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	4	
# Service Member Victims	4	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	4	
# Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	4	
# On military installation	2	
# Off military installation	2	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	4	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY15	3	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	0	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	3	
# 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 in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)	7	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	0	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15	7	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	4	4
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	4	4
# Midnight to 6 am	2	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	1	1
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	4	4
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	2	2
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
FY15 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 FY15	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
D1.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY15											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Monday	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY15	3
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	3
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	0
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15	3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	2
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	4
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Service Member	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Active Duty	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 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	
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
G3. Subject Type	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 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 FY15, 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 FY15 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	4	# Victims in investigations completed in FY15	4
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15	3
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
<i># Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action</i>	0	<i># Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action</i>	0
<i># Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute</i>	0	<i># Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute</i>	0
<i># Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations</i>	0	<i># Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations</i>	0
<i># Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command</i>	0	<i># Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command</i>	0
<i># Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action</i>	0	<i># Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action</i>	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	3	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	3
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015	0		
# FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	7
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	7
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	7
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	7
# On military installation	6
# Off military installation	1
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	7
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	7
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	7
# Sunday	1
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims	7
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	7
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Gender of Victims	7
# Male	2
# Female	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	4
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	7
# E1-E4	3
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	7
# Active Duty	7
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	7
# Service Member	7
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY15 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	7
Afghanistan	4
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	1
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY15 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape-Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY15	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	24
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape-Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY15 TOTALS
Total Number Denied	0
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0

MARINE CORPS CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

No.	Most Serious Sexual Offense Investigated	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Offense?	Subject: Moral Hierarchy Abuse?	Subject Referral Type	PUSA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: MARINE CORPS		Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Stopped or Hearing of Offense?	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis
												Quarter Offense Completed	Case Disposition							
1	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reasons prior to Courts Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None		None	<p>Offense of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Free: No; Restrictions: No; Bar: No; Duty Station: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject talked to other persons in the victim's flight and reportedly asked them areas around the victim and asked to have sex while at the Subject's residence. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation, charges were preferred. An Art. 15 was held. The Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (violation of general regulation), Art. 120 (sexual assault contact), and Art. 120 (sexual harassment) for referral to GCM. The Subject was acquitted of the Art. 120 and Art. 120 charges. Based on the court martial findings, a only conviction was established for violation of Art. 120 (sexual harassment) at the Subject's home, the Convening Authority granted a non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.</p>
2	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reasons prior to Courts Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None		None	<p>Offense of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Free: No; Restrictions: No; Bar: No; Duty Station: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually harassed and molested her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120. After charges were referred to GCM, the Subject submitted to an Art. 15 hearing. The Art. 15 hearing found that the Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the alleged conduct, and that the Subject was not responsible for his or her actions. The Convening Authority approved the PTA and the Subject pleaded guilty for violation of Article 120 (NCP).</p>
3a	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Female			Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense				General			None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and other members of the unit based in a sexual manner. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative discharge.</p>
3b	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male			Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	Convicted		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)		None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and other members of the unit based in a sexual manner. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges to GCM for violation of Art. 10 and Art. 134. The Subject was found guilty of both charges.</p>
3c	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and other members of the unit based in a sexual manner. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued an administrative discharge for rape preventing the hearing.</p>
3d	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and other members of the unit based in a sexual manner. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued an administrative discharge for rape preventing the hearing.</p>
3e	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject and other members of the unit based in a sexual manner. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued an administrative discharge for rape preventing the hearing.</p>
4	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spiritual Support	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		None	<p>Offense of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Free: No; Restrictions: No; Bar: No; Duty Station: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually harassed and molested her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120. After charges were referred to GCM, the Subject submitted to an Art. 15 hearing. The Art. 15 hearing found that the Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the alleged conduct, and that the Subject was not responsible for his or her actions. The Convening Authority approved the PTA and the Subject pleaded guilty for violation of Article 120 (NCP).</p>
5	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reasons prior to Courts Martial					None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually harassed and molested her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120. After charges were referred to GCM, the Subject submitted to an Art. 15 hearing. The Art. 15 hearing found that the Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the alleged conduct, and that the Subject was not responsible for his or her actions. The Convening Authority approved the PTA and the Subject pleaded guilty for violation of Article 120 (NCP).</p>
6	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	Multiple Victims Female	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped and sexually harassed her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120. After charges were referred to GCM, the Subject submitted to an Art. 15 hearing. The Art. 15 hearing found that the Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the alleged conduct, and that the Subject was not responsible for his or her actions. The Convening Authority approved the PTA and the Subject pleaded guilty for violation of Article 120 (NCP).</p>
7	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Abuse/Disciplinary Counseling	Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Article 15 (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)		Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually harassed and molested her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred. An Art. 15 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault contact), Art. 120 (sexual harassment), and Art. 120 (sexual harassment) for referral to GCM. The Subject was acquitted of the Art. 120 and Art. 120 charges. Based on the court martial findings, a only conviction was established for violation of Art. 120 (sexual harassment) at the Subject's home, the Convening Authority granted a non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.</p>
8	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on an off base. The victim was hospitalized due to injuries. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued an administrative discharge for rape preventing the hearing.</p>
9	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her on base barracks. NCS conducted an investigation and based on the results and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject due to Victim's involvement in the military justice process.</p>
10	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed and kissed her without consent. NCS conducted an investigation, and based on the results and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued Subject an informal counseling letter.</p>
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-7	Male			Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	None		Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that, after a night of drinking approximately 2 months before the date of report, he returned to his barracks room to see a light on. Subject walked into the victim's room and sexually harassed her. Victim reported that Subject sexually harassed and molested her in the victim's flight and reportedly asked her areas around the victim's body in their shared barracks room. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120. After charges were referred to GCM, the Subject submitted to an Art. 15 hearing. The Art. 15 hearing found that the Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the alleged conduct, and that the Subject was not responsible for his or her actions. The Convening Authority approved the PTA and the Subject pleaded guilty for violation of Article 120 (NCP).</p>
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	Acquitted				None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject pressed his genital area against her while she was working out in a gym. The victim was hospitalized due to injuries. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued an administrative discharge for rape preventing the hearing.</p>
13	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in vaginal sexual intercourse with her without consent. Victim reported that Subject had a severe mental disease or defect at the time of the incident. Victim reported two months after the incident during a court investigation of information. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued Subject an informal counseling letter.</p>
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks at the Subject's residence. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued Subject an informal counseling letter.</p>
15	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	Charges dismissed for any other reasons prior to Courts Martial				Subject (single subject)	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject pulled Victim close to him and called her against his consent prior to the incident. Victim was hospitalized due to injuries. NCS conducted an investigation. The investigation found that the incident did not meet the elements of sexual assault under Art. 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued Subject an informal counseling letter.</p>

F115 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report-MARINE CORPS																						
No.	Host Serious Sexual Offense Allegation Subject to Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Offense?	Subject Moral Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Host Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Host Serious Offense Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charge Returned at 60-22 Hearing, if applicable	Host Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Host Reported as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
16	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Conspiracy (Art. 8)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction Length: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Sick Pay: Yes; Duty Duty (DDA): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (CCP): 0 (0); No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her while she and her brother were in the company room. NCD conducted an investigation. The convening authority directed an Art. 15. The victim refused to participate in the case. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority agreed a SGM convening authority to take administrative action. The Subject was charged with conspiracy under Art. 8.</p>
17	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male				Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None				<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject forced her and put his hand on her waist and breast. She contacted her commander who was absent at ship. NCD conducted an investigation. Art. 15 hearing was held. The Convening Authority referred charges to a SGM. Prior to accepting a pretrial agreement, the victim consulted the views of the victim, and consulted with the SIA. Pursuant to the pretrial agreement, the Convening Authority dismissed the sexual assault charges involving the victim and imposed NJP on the Subject for non-sexual assault offenses involving two other individuals. An administrative separation board subsequently reviewed the Subject after finding that the basis for separation was not met.</p>
18	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject approached her from behind and touched her waist, chest, and neck. She heard her share during a duty formation in the barracks parking lot. Alcohol was not a factor. NCD conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority determined the case to be handled as lacking the requisite specific intent for a sexual assault offense. However, the Convening Authority issued Subject a formal written counseling for violation of Art. 120 (assault characterized by a SGM).</p>
19	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Unfavorable Conditions (UDOTC)				<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at an off-base residence while she was in civilian. NCD conducted an investigation by both parties. Local law enforcement and NCD interviewed the victim and the Subject. The victim refused to charge the Subject. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and recommended administrative discharge. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative discharge from non-related offense. Subject was separated under Other Than Unfavorable Conditions for Commanders (OTUC).</p>
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized				<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually touched her back with his exposed penis. NCD conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and consulted the views of the victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative discharge. The Subject was separated with an uncharacterized characterization of service.</p>
21	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Attempt to Commit Crime (Art. 80)			Under Other than Unfavorable Conditions (UDOTC)				<p>Courts Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Confinement Length: 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was in the barracks. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 80 (attempt to commit a crime). The victim refused to participate in a pre-trial agreement. Through her VEC, the victim indicated that she agreed with the pre-trial agreement. Subject was found guilty of a SGM for violation of Art. 80 (attempt to commit a crime) and Art. 120 (sexual assault).</p>
22	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted								<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her and performed oral sex on her without her consent. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for non-related offenses Art. 12 hearing was held. The Art. 12 Officer recommended charge forward with the non-related offenses. After consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 (rape) and Art. 10 (failure to obey an order) to a SGM. The Subject was acquitted.</p>
23	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by compelling her to give Subject oral sex and then inserting his penis into victim's area against her will. Subject had sexual intercourse with her by using a female condom on an internet dating site. Once victim was in the house, Subject treated her the civilian and military police to report the victim. She was on the house's base sexual harassment with a complaint filed at a crime. After discussion with the victim, victim reported that she refused to participate in the case. Civilian authorities investigated because Subject is a civilian. Subject pleaded guilty to one specification of Rape (Art. 120) and one specification of Other Aggravated Offense. Subject was sentenced to an administrative separation of 16-20 months of confinement.</p>
24	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted								<p>Courts Martial discharge: 60D - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Fine: No; Confinement Length: 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject inserted his penis into her mouth and touched her breast. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for Art. 120 (abusive sexual contact). Art. 12 hearing was held. After reviewing the results of the investigation, the Investigating Officer report, and consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority entered into a pre-trial agreement with the Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault) at SGM.</p>
24	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Yes		<p>Courts Martial discharge: 60D - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Fine: No; Confinement Length: 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was in the barracks. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 12 hearing was held. The Art. 12 Officer recommended charge forward with the non-related offenses. After consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SGM. The Subject was found guilty of Art. 120 (sexual assault).</p>
25	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted						Yes		<p>Courts Martial discharge: 60D - Unfavorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Life; Fine: No; Confinement Length: 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed sexual intercourse with her against her will. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 12 hearing was held and the victim and SIA consulted. The Convening Authority referred Art. 120 to a SGM. The Subject was found guilty of Art. 120 (sexual assault).</p>
26	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None				<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction Length: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Sick Pay: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (CCP): 0 (0); No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her while she was in the barracks. NCD conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for Art. 120 (abusive sexual contact). Art. 12 hearing was held. The Art. 12 Officer recommended charge forward with the non-related offenses. After consulting with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SGM. The Subject was found guilty of Art. 120 (sexual assault).</p>
27	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally and sexually abused her in Subject's residence. After victim went there to report a female he had met online. Subject threatened to report to police that victim had broken into the residence if he did not perform sexual acts with her. Alcohol was not involved in the incident. Local law enforcement investigated. The action was provided because Subject is a civilian. Civilian authorities prosecuted Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to both to one count of Rape (Art. 120) and one count of Sexual Offense involving the victim.</p>
28	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (April-June)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted								<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in vaginal sexual intercourse with her without her consent and against her will. NCD conducted an investigation. The charges were preferred for Art. 120. An Article 15 investigation was conducted. The Art. 12 Officer recommended referral to a SGM. The Convening Authority referred the case to a SGM, at which the Subject was fully acquitted.</p>
29	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Insultory (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None				<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Fine: No; Restrictions: No; Restriction Length: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Sick Pay: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (CCP): 0 (0); No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in his off-base residence. NCD conducted an investigation. The victim reported a Victim Preference Statement. The victim was not able to participate in the military justice process. After consultation with the SIA and considering the views of the victim, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 134 (Insultory).</p>
30	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Courts Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation to Art. 12 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual activity with her while she was too intoxicated to consent while at a support treatment facility. Victim was under the influence of multiple prescription medications at the time of the reported offense. NCD conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority recommended administrative discharge. The victim refused to participate in the case. Art. 12 hearing was held. The Art. 12 Officer recommended administrative discharge. The Subject was acquitted.</p>
31	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by compelling her to give Subject oral sex. Subject forced victim into his house by using a female condom on an internet dating site. Once victim was in the house, Subject treated her the civilian and military police to report the victim. She was on the house's base sexual harassment with a complaint filed at a crime. After discussion with the victim, victim reported that she refused to participate in the case. Civilian authorities investigated because Subject is a civilian. Subject pleaded guilty to one specification of Rape (Art. 120) and one specification of Other Aggravated Offense. Subject was sentenced to an administrative separation of 16-20 months of confinement.</p>

