



## Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON


MAR 20 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

In response to your 29 September 2016 data call, I am forwarding the Air Force input to the *Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.

Sexual assault reporting is unchanged from recent years, telling us we have more work to do to increase the percentage of sexual assaults that victims report to the Air Force. In fiscal year 2016, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) requested and received approval for select full-time Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VAs) to further assist their Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). In addition, we renewed efforts toward a multi-pronged strategy to address prevention. Employing evidence-based approaches to prevention strengthens our focus in the ongoing battle against sexual assault, and we will continue to search for a path that leads us to zero.



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Attached:

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Air Force

## FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Air Force

### Executive Summary

Sexual violence can and has negatively affected our Airmen, families, units and communities, and ultimately our mission. The human and economic costs of this scourge are often veiled, not fully understood, and have lifelong impacts for individuals, while also impacting unit cohesion. The Air Force is unwavering in our commitment to eradicating the occurrence of sexual assault with a focused strategy, evidence-based approaches to development, and investment in proven expertise at all levels. While we are pursuing a more effective strategy to eliminate sexual assault, we will continue to respond immediately and with the most effective resources to support any Airman who has been assaulted, and we know we have more work to do with regards to response and increasing reporting as well as addressing retaliation against sexual assault survivors.

In focusing on prevention we seek a future state where the cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are so pervasive in our environment that sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored anywhere. In this regard, we are using a multi-pronged strategy to address prevention. The strategy includes universal as well as targeted initiatives. As an example, in 2016 the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) operationalized the first phase of the 2015 SAPR Strategy by implementing the evidence-based Green Dot prevention training approach. Since the start of training, thousands of surveys and myriad individuals have reported an increase in preventive actions and / or a broader understanding of violence prevention skills. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has proven effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time. Our strategy also relies on investing in prevention expertise at all levels. In order to ensure the success and momentum of this and future prevention efforts, the Secretary of the Air Force authorized the hiring of 92 installation level Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPV's), with Headquarters Air Force and Major Command oversight. These SPPV's are the office of primary responsibility for developing and ensuring the execution of a comprehensive local primary prevention strategy. They will also facilitate future prevention trainings and initiatives while collaborating with other installation stakeholders. Other prevention efforts include the adaptation of healthy life and relationship skills training in partnership with the US Air Force Academy (with the potential to employ this training across all officer accession sources), illustrating the Air Force's increased emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention. At Basic Military Training, AF SAPRO is adapting, for our new enlisted accessions, a set of interventions aimed at preventing the victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration of sexual crimes. Additional efforts to prevent sexual assault include our initiative to increase Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, given the association between alcohol and sexual assault; and we also established a Survivor Panel, which brought together survivors of sexual assault to better inform Air Force policies, planning, programming, and assessments. The survivor panel interacted with the Senior Air Force leadership and is a valuable resource for ongoing leadership engagements at other key levels like the Wing Commander orientation courses.

Improving SAPR policies and programs is important to ensure we provide the best support to Airmen. In line with this philosophy, in 2016, AF SAPRO asked for a continuation to the exception to policy to allow AF Civilians the ability to make restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault worldwide, and to receive SAPR services. AF SAPRO will continue to request this exception from DoD each year until such time as it can be made permanent. DoD civilians became eligible for Special Victims' Counsel in 2016, which may have led to an increase in reporting by DoD civilians. AF SAPRO took strides to improve male victimization reporting by creating small group training on the topic, as well as increasing collaboration with experts from across the country in this area of study. This multi-faceted approach to improving male victim response led to AF SAPRO adding a new block of instruction to its training course for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), which addresses myths surrounding male sexual assault.

We still have more work to do to increase the percentage of sexual assaults that victims report to the Air Force, as the annual trend for reporting is flat. The Air Force received 1,355 sexual assault reports in FY16, compared to 1,312 in FY15 and 1,350 in FY14. Expressed as percentages of the total Air Force population (including active duty, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard and appropriated fund civilian employees) 0.21% of Airmen reported a sexual assault in FY16, compared to 0.20% in FY15 and 0.21% in FY14. Similarly, 30.6% of the FY16 reports remained restricted at the end of FY16, compared to 29.0% in FY15 and 30.1% in FY14.

The Air Force has dedicated talented professionals who care for victims of sexual assault. Air Force SARCs exist at the base and major command levels and are the focal point for victim care, case management, and program oversight. Our SARCs must obtain Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program accreditation, as well as attend initial and reoccurring training. SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) and Volunteer VAs at the base level must also obtain accreditation and complete the appropriate training. This year, AF SAPRO requested and received approval for select full-time SAPR VAs to further assist their SARC by entering data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Allowing SAPR VAs to take on a portion of the DSAID workload led to a 23% decrease in data entry errors (including blank data fields) over a six month period. Additionally, Air Force Instruction 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program* was updated effective 18 March 2016 to reflect current requirements, ensuring the Air Force remains in compliance with DoD regulations. The Air Force remains committed to eliminating sexual assault and this is reflected in the myriad initiatives, trainings, and process improvements surrounding prevention and reporting.

**1. LOE 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 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 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment**

**are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)**

In 2015, Air Force senior leaders signed a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategy. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) then operationalized the Strategy in a three-phase prevention plan (Phase 1: Addressing attitudes, norms, and environmental factors; Phase 2: Addressing individual-level risk factors; Phase 3: Addressing relationship-level risk factors) that outlined a systematic and comprehensive approach to prevention that combined evidence-based interventions, with prevention policy and cultural norms change. These elements address each level of the social ecology outlined by the DoD Strategy.

The cornerstone of the first phase of the three-phase plan involved implementation of an evidence-based bystander intervention approach, Green Dot. Green Dot is a three pronged community mobilization approach that was adapted for use in the Air Force and has separate modules for leaders, peer influencers, and the general Air Force population. In addition, a version of Green Dot was adapted for and utilized by AF Guard and Reserve Airmen to address their unique requirements and time limitations. As a departure from past prevention efforts and to stimulate a grassroots approach to prevention, 2500 Airmen—not Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, or commanders—were trained to implement Green Dot in over 25 regional trainings hosted by installations across the world. Green Dot will be implemented from 2016-2018 (foundational content in 2016, content extensions and boosters in 2017-2018) because in the randomized controlled trial of the intervention, the greatest reductions in sexual violence perpetration and victimization were realized after three years of implementation.

Green Dot, and the other elements of the AF SAPR Strategy, are being monitored and evaluated, as outlined in section 1.12. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has been effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time.

Because the AF SAPR Strategy emphasizes doing what works, while Green Dot is implemented, several prevention interventions and policies are being developed/adapted and evaluated for effectiveness within the Air Force. The policies and interventions that have demonstrated effectiveness will be implemented in subsequent phases of the prevention plan. These efforts are detailed throughout LOE 1 of this report. Interventions that are being evaluated include an adaptation of a healthy life and relationship skills training at the US Air Force Academy and the development of interventions to prevent first time victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration to be evaluated at Basic Military Training. Policy-level interventions include the implementation of a screening measure to prevent individuals at extremely high risk for sexual assault perpetration from accessing into the Air Force and formative research to examine the potential feasibility of alcohol policies to decrease consumption and subsequent problem behaviors.

**1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy emphasizes doing what works and several prevention interventions and policies are being developed/adapted and evaluated for effectiveness within the Air Force. The policies and interventions that have demonstrated effectiveness will be implemented in subsequent phases of the prevention plan. Interventions that are being evaluated include an adaptation of a healthy life and relationship skills training at the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) and the development of targeted interventions to prevent first time victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration to be evaluated at Basic Military Training. The targeted interventions focus on increasing awareness of risky situations, teaching problem solving and protective behaviors for managing risky situations, and dispelling rape myths. Policy-level interventions include the implementation of a screening measure to prevent individuals at extraordinarily high risk for sexual assault perpetration from accessing into the Air Force and formative research to examine the potential feasibility of alcohol policies to decrease consumption and subsequent problem behaviors.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is working closely with research staff at USAFA to adapt a healthy life and relationship skills training for sexual assault prevention. The adapted curriculum focuses on the following areas: self-management skills (e.g., decision making, emotion regulation), social skills (e.g., assertiveness), alcohol and drug prevention (e.g., skills to resist peer pressure), and healthy relationship skills. Emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention suggests specific prevention approaches may be most useful with a young Airman audience. In addition, AF SAPRO is working closely with USAFA SAPR and Community Support staff to ensure Green Dot is a fit for the unique environment.

The AF SAPR Strategy and three-phase plan as well as the implementation specifics and rationale for Green Dot were communicated to leaders and the field in regular updates, such as during the SAPR pre-command briefing to new wing and group commanders, to senior leader conferences hosted by Major Commands, at senior enlisted leader conferences, and through communications from senior leaders (email or at the Community Action Information Board) to subordinate commanders. In addition, specific Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) guidance was distributed to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate community to ensure that their SAAPM prevention activities complemented Green Dot messaging and goals.

SARCs continued to submit quarterly training reports during fiscal year 2016. The reports highlight training and briefings to special populations such as leadership, first term airmen, pre-deployment personnel, first responders, medical personnel, volunteer victim advocates, etc. SAPR personnel also facilitate training and briefings in collaboration with

other on base and community agencies, including equal opportunity, security forces, family advocacy, and rape crisis centers.

**1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)**

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy reflects a holistic approach to prevention, such that the common underlying risk and protective factors for sexual assault and other forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence are considered together rather than in a siloed approach. Examples of this holistic approach include implementation of Green Dot, which has evidence of effectiveness preventing multiple forms of interpersonal violence and sexual harassment, and the adaptation and evaluation of a healthy life and relationship skills training that is based on the best-available research.

To concretize the goal of addressing multiple forms of violence through a comprehensive Strategy, a cross-functional working group developed an approach focused on shared risk and protective factors, in order to simultaneously address multiple problem behaviors rather than preventing each form of violence in a silo. A key aspect of a holistic approach is using the AF community mobilization infrastructure (known and the Community Action Information Board (CAIB) and Integrated Delivery System (IDS)) as the primary forum through which the various helping agencies and prevention stakeholders will plan and oversee execution of integrated prevention at the Installation, Major Command, and Headquarters levels.

As an example of the first glimpse of a more integrated approach to prevention, through Summer 2016, the AF worked with five installations to adapt and pilot a version of Green Dot that addressed interpersonal as well as self-directed violence. The goal was to target multiple forms of personal violence (i.e., sexual assault, suicide, domestic abuse) with one training. This integrated training will serve as the Total Force annual SAPR and suicide prevention training in 2017 and will significantly reduce Airman's time in training. Although the Green Dot bystander intervention training does not address alcohol reduction specifically, it does provide scenarios in which trainees understand how alcohol consumption can increase risk for all forms of personal violence.

As described elsewhere in LOE 1 of this report, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) ongoing research (evaluations of life and relationship skills training and alcohol policies) are expected to have benefits for sexual assault prevention in addition to other problem behaviors. Additionally, prevention of first time victimization and re-victimization via the studies ongoing at Basic Military Training are expected to have multiple downstream benefits given the diverse negative physical, social and psychological outcomes associated with victimization.





prevention and response efforts.

Other communication efforts include, AF SAPRO:

- hosted Green Dot training for Air Force senior leaders (Secretary of the Air Force, Chief and Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force)
- hosted Green Dot webinars with SPPVs and Community Support Coordinators (CSC) to foster cross-functional communication and collaboration
- hosted training webinars with the Division of Violence Prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for SPPVs, CSCs, and MAJCOM SARCs
- communicated to all levels of SAPR the AF Green Dot Progress Report which provided feedback from training, testimonials, and how the Air Force was embracing Green Dot
- solicited feedback from Airmen pertaining to Green Dot training via the Air Force Portal (Share Your Story)

Finally, in order to support the expansion of prevention activities, AF SAPRO created a Prevention Branch to focus on SPPV professional development and execution of the 2015 SAPR Strategy including Green Dot.

**1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)**

The cornerstone and a critical core component of the Green Dot approach is identification, recruitment and training of peer influencers in a (4 hour) bystander workshop. The workshop equips and empowers socially influential Airmen with tools to identify and intervene in situations that pose a high risk for sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking and tools to proactively prevent these situations from arising in the first place. Across active duty installations, 10-15% of the base population are trained in these workshops. Social diffusion of innovation theory suggests that after these workshops, Airmen will serve as change agents in their peer group and sphere of influence to set norms that do not tolerate interpersonal violence. This is a robust, evidence-based approach to changing norms and cultures.

The metrics for Green Dot and the overall Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy are described in detail in section 1.12.

**1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault**

**Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)**

Results from recent Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Surveys (DEOCS) indicate that most Airmen (93%) believe, to a great or moderate extent, that their chain of command encourages bystanders to intervene in situations where a person is at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behavior. Based in part on these DEOCS results, and feedback from the Survivor Panel, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office geared its FY16 annual SAPR training to emphasize unit commander-delivered messages. We believe messages directly from commanders are an important factor in inspiring positive morale and behaviors.

**1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (e.g., Crime Reduction Program, Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)**

Green Dot as a bystander intervention approach has as one of its outcomes, deterring possible crime. The accession standard mentioned above (Section 1.2) would decrease the probability that individuals at extraordinarily high risk for perpetrating sexual assault would be accessioned into the Air Force. The AF is adapting an evidence-based male-focused perpetration prevention approach that focuses on consent and healthy sexuality that would deter potential perpetrators. The AF continues to publicize courts-martial and article 15 outcomes on an AF website and in base newspapers to make individuals aware of potential consequences for sexual assault and other crimes. Area Defense Counsel also provide summaries of common punishments for crimes to new airmen in First Term Airman Center, for example, in an effort to deter criminal and other negative behaviors. The deterrence approaches summarized above (i.e. publicizing courts-martial and briefings about common punishments) are known to have a correlative relationship to reduced instances of crime, but the Air Force does not have a tool to directly measure the effectiveness of deterrence.

**1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)**

The primary mechanism at all levels for cross-functional involvement and community mobilization is the Integrated Delivery System (IDS), which brings all prevention stakeholders and helping agencies together monthly to focus on planning, execution, and monitoring of community-based prevention initiatives. In April 2016 the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force hosted an AF Community Action Information Board (CAIB) that primarily focused on the implementation of Green Dot—in order to communicate senior leader support and problem solve potential issues in execution.

In addition, starting in April 2016, Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs) started to be onboarded at 92 active duty and reserve installations across the Air Force. The SPPVs' role involves collaborating with stakeholders and across agencies to develop a community wide, data-driven Prevention Strategy that operationalizes the AF Strategy.

The Air Force Medical Service has taken an active role to engage in response with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) during FY16. SARCs and SAPR VAs continue to receive live, in-person training from a certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner – Adult/Adolescent (SANE-A) which allows for fluid communication related to the medical response for sexual assault patients.

The Air Force Family Advocacy Program (FAP) continued to build on existing relationships with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) during FY16 by supporting the SARC Course. Information presented during this training focuses on identifying risk factors for increasing violence that exists in unmarried/spouse relationships and the management of these cases to ensure optimal safety of sexual abuse victims. The training also speaks to the role of the Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate and the increased response efforts these contract positions bring to FAP.

Additionally, the Air Force FAP and AF SAPRO collaborated on similar language for Air Force Instruction 40-301, *Family Advocacy Program*, and Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, that would increase the safety of domestic abuse sexual assault victims and enable eligible domestic abuse sexual assault victims to access the expedited transfer option. This revised guidance also outlines a plan for these programs to consult one another when there appears to be a current or former relationship between offender and victim or stalking behaviors.

AF SAPRO also collaborated with the AF Surgeon General and the AF Personnel Directorate to hold a 2 week working group that focused on optimizing interpersonal and self-directed violence prevention and response. The General Officer led cross-functional working group, which had approximately 50 members, made recommendations related to structural changes that would facilitate better prevention integration and better victim-care.

Cross-Service collaborations are also fostered via the quarterly OSD SAPRO hosted roundtable as well as the monthly cross-Service research collaboration meeting that fosters communication, information sharing, and research collaboration among the Services.

**1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)**

Community engagement and engagement with other federal agencies significantly

increased in 2016. A group of 5 external prevention advisors who represent prevention research and practitioner perspectives continue to consult with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) to ensure that the Air Force's efforts are in line with current prevention research and practice. In addition, AF SAPRO continued an Interagency Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Division of Violence Prevention within the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control) both to share time of the AF SAPRO Senior Advisor for Prevention as well as to collaborate in the training of Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs). The research projects described in LOE 1 that involve evaluating interventions and policies that have potential utility for sexual assault prevention represent an additional avenue of collaboration and community involvement, such that they ensure the Air Force is utilizing the best available scientific and experiential prevention evidence.

Conference and meeting attendance represents an additional method of building collaborative relationships outside of the Air Force. Below is a summary of these different activities in 2016:

AF SAPRO participated in a meeting of subject matter experts (made up of community stakeholders) from across the nation at the Battered Women's Justice Project Visioning meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The purpose of this endeavor was to nurture an ongoing non-Department of Defense (DoD) civilian collaborative relationship and become further informed of promising practices, as well as federally funded technical assistance, within both the civilian and military criminal justice systems. The Battered Women's Justice Project has served as the Office on Violence Against Women's lead technical assistance provider for civilian as well as military community stakeholders since 1993 and continues to be a nationally recognized leader. The Battered Women's Justice Project has a history of working collaboratively with the military and continues to be a willing partner in the military's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and intimate partner violence. At this meeting three main areas were highlighted by the Visioning group as integral to enhancing preventive efforts:

- Workplace Violence Training in which safety is viewed as a responsibility of everyone in the workplace. Training on this issue enhances awareness such that potential incidents can be prevented before having the opportunity to manifest. Through this type of effort, everyone in the workplace is trained on what their part is in maintaining a safe workplace.
- Maintaining an effective Coordinated Community Response which entails using response lessons learned to inform prevention.
- Engaging Boys and Men to become a positive part of the solution to ending all types of violence through prevention programs mirroring those championed by groups like Men Can Stop Rape and Coaching Boys Into Men.

Ongoing efforts to improve collaboration and coordination with our non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations include working with the National Organization for

Victims Assistance (NOVA). In 2016 AF SAPRO collaborated with NOVA by providing webinars for Trauma Survivors and Law Enforcement: Unintended Consequences and Righting the Ship. NOVA received such a positive response from these briefings that they requested AF SAPRO provide the same briefing at the NOVA 42nd Annual Conference in Atlanta, GA in August 2016.

Ongoing efforts to improve collaboration and coordination with our non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations include working with the Maryland Victims Assistance Academy, a state run organization housed out of the University of Baltimore. This non-DoD civilian organization is the longest running State Victim Assistance Academy in the country providing training and technical assistance to community stakeholders throughout the Washington/Maryland/Virginia region. AF SAPRO assisted in planning and facilitating the Maryland Victim Assistance Academy May 2016 1st Annual Trauma Summit. This event targeted civilian and military community stakeholders with the goal of enhancing their respective community efforts to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence through a coordinated trauma informed response. Further, in June 2014, May 2015, and June 2016 AF SAPRO assisted the Maryland Victims Assistance Academy in their week-long annual academy. The Maryland Victims Assistance Academy continues to be a willing partner in the Air Force's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and intimate partner violence. Two areas in particular being targeted by the Academy include:

- Sponsoring a Trauma Summit that focuses on what a trauma informed response by community stakeholders would look like in military environments.
- Having more participation by AF Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and SPPVs in future Annual Maryland Victims Assistance Academy sessions.

Other prevention and response oriented community involvement activities include:

- Collaboration with the Commander Homeland Security Division, Prince George's County Police Department, Prince Georges County, Maryland to set up a joint briefing, The Neurobiology of Trauma; Trauma Informed Investigations for United States Air Force law enforcement personnel and Prince Georges County Maryland Police detectives. The event was hosted by the Prince Georges County Police Department on 20 January 2016 at which there were about 75 law enforcement personnel in attendance.
- Participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Leadership Forum on Violence Against Women 24-25 February 2016.
- Collaboration with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (April 2016) to develop a technical assistance to plan and film a training video on the law enforcement response to intimate partner violence.

- Facilitated a Criminal Justice Panel at the 13th Annual Maryland Victims Assistance Academy in June 2016.
- Provided an all-day briefing in June 2016 for a multi-disciplinary group including Security Forces, Office of Special Investigations, SARC's, SAPR VAs, and civilian law enforcement. The Neurobiology of Trauma was covered in the morning session and Lethality Assessment was covered in the afternoon session. These voluntary attendance trainings had good turnout from which we received positive feedback as well as a desire for more intimate partner violence focused trainings.

**1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)**

In addition to the Department of Defense Exceptional Sexual Assault Coordinator and Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Awards the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program also offers the following three Air Force awards: Air Force Exceptional Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate Award, Air Force Exceptional Volunteer Victim Advocate Award and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Team Award. The purpose of these awards is to recognize individuals or teams who are outstanding in the area of victim advocacy, support/service and community collaboration, which exceed what is one's routine job responsibilities. Each Major Command is encouraged to submit active duty, civilian, National Guard Bureau or Reserves personnel for consideration, based upon specific criteria and eligibility requirements. Furthermore, these additional awards offer leadership opportunities to recognize the contributions made by both formal and informal efforts that promote awareness, prevention and response to sexual assault. These awards provide extra incentive to all community members to use their talents and skills for the benefit of others. Finally, the awards serve as a powerful tool to bring focus to an ever evolving climate and culture of dignity and respect while celebrating the achievement of those who demonstrate commitment to the prevention of sexual assault.

**1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)**

The Air Force Integrated Delivery System (AF IDS) oversees and provides guidance to the Installation IDS with oversight from the Air Force Community Action Information Board (AF CAIB). The Installation IDS, which is the working arm of the Installation CAIB, provides various metrics to installation leadership to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. The metrics include: alcohol related incidents (driving under the influence), domestic maltreatment (neglect, physical, emotional, sexual abuses), child maltreatment (neglect, physical, emotional, sexual abuses) and suicides. Currently, these data (metrics) are presented as trending lines with action plans (or follow-up to previously discussed action plans) to prevent or reduce base-level incidents of personal violence. Future directions for the prevention of personal violence will include taking the current

metrics and identifying specific risk factors (individual meta-data) that is then presented to the Installation CAIB. These risk data will be presented along with specified protective factor data. This approach allows installation subject matter experts along with installation leadership to continually utilize the metrics available to them in an effort to prevent personal violence.

**1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member's career. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)**

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy reflects a developmentally appropriate approach to prevention, such that the knowledge and skills addressed in prevention efforts reflect what each Airmen needs and is delivered when they need it. Given the limited number of evidence-based prevention approaches for sexual assault that are currently available, the Air Force is in the midst of adapting and evaluating six interventions and one policy approach for prevention. As a foundation for this work, beginning in 2015 the Total Force received an evidence-based bystander intervention approach training (Green Dot) which is ongoing and is discussed further in sections 1.1 and 1.14 of this report. Future primary prevention efforts will build off of the Green dot foundation and its bystander-intervention impact.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office updated and edited the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Course briefing *The Realities of Sexual Assault and Offender Dynamics* to what is now two briefings, *History and Culture of Sexual Assault* and *Male Victimization* provided to all SARCs, Alternate SARCs, and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates. *History and Culture of Sexual Assault* illustrates the patriarchal nature of sexual violence in our society along with its historical roots which provide the solidly structured circumstances and challenges faced in the social order today. It explores hyper-masculinity, the impact of drugs/alcohol, and offender types. The second briefing, *Male Victimization*, serves to increase awareness of sexual violence as it relates to male victims. Attendees learn how males have been negatively impacted by patriarchy; the toxic effect of sexually violent subcultures; and the influence of hostile, as well as hyper, masculinity in relation to male victimization. Students engage in facilitated discussion on myths, invisibility, and marginalization, as they relate to male victimization in order that male victimization can be brought into context and further understood. In addition, a three part prevention block was added to the SARC Course and includes a primer on a public health approach to sexual assault prevention, the AF SAPR Strategy, and Green Dot.

**1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) developed a logic model that outlined specific activities, outputs, short, intermediate, and long term outcomes associated with the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy. Existing metrics that could be used to assess short, intermediate, and long-term outcomes in the model were identified. For outcomes without an existing metric, AF SAPRO developed a survey that will be administered to track change over time.

For Green Dot specifically, AF SAPRO developed a multi-pronged monitoring plan. The plan assumes that before effectiveness can occur, Airmen must be exposed to the intervention material as it was intended. Therefore, the plan assesses implementer fidelity, customer satisfaction, commander satisfaction, as well as short, intermediate, and long term outcomes assessed through existing surveys, focus groups, and new longitudinal surveys at selected installations that assess change over time in short and intermediate behaviors such as knowledge and attitude change and increases in bystander behaviors. For example, in terms of customer satisfaction after every Green Dot session participants have the opportunity to complete a short survey. AF SAPRO summarizes results monthly and provides summary reports to the major commands and installations to assist the implementation teams in troubleshooting issues with implementation. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has been effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time.

**1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)**

Shortly after senior leaders signed the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy, it became clear that a dedicated prevention resource was needed to holistically address multiple forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence. To address this need, the Secretary of the Air Force authorized the hiring of Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs) for 92 active duty and reserve installations. Hiring for these civilian positions initiated in April 2016 and the kickoff training was held in July 2016 in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Green Dot. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) continue to provide exceptional victim response and care; the addition of the SPPVs provides them additional time that would have traditionally been spent on annual training, as SPPVs and Green Dot implementers will be implementing Green Dot 2016-2018.

In addition to hiring SPPVs, the revised AF SARC course includes several training sessions on a public health approach to violence prevention, the AF SAPR Strategy, and Green Dot to ensure SARCs are equipped to communicate and collaborate with SPPVs and other prevention subject matter experts within the Integrated Delivery System.

Finally, the 2016 Green Dot training is supplemented by squadron commanders' talking points for use during regular monthly Commanders' (CC) Calls. Each unit commander spends time at each monthly CC Call addressing a talking point or two. The purpose is to



create an on-going dialogue between commanders and their Airmen, to embed the topic into every command climate, and to help every commander keep this on their Airmen's list of "things that are important to my commander."

**1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.**

Future prevention efforts involve completing the evaluations of prevention interventions and policies described in LOE 1 and then implementing effective interventions with the appropriate samples of Airmen. In 2017, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) will continue to move towards integrated interpersonal and self-directed violence prevention, specifically the 2017 version of Green Dot will reinforce the bystander tools for sexual assault, stalking, and dating/domestic violence and extend these tools to apply to self-directed violence prevention (suicide prevention). This strategic combination of annual training not only boosts the visibility and utility of the Green Dot skills but also significantly reduces Airman's time in training.

Close strategic, operational, and tactical collaboration between the Air Force Surgeon General's office and AF SAPRO will continue in 2017; the two offices will take further steps to eliminate existing seams in prevention and advocacy for sexual assault victims with an intimate and non-intimate partner perpetrator. For example, in 2016 multiple Air Force communities were included in the training for the Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence to enhance collaboration and communication at every level. Collaboration of this kind and beyond will continue to mature in 2017.

In addition, AF SAPRO will continue hiring SPPVs for installations (92 total), advocate for additional manpower resources at the major command level, and will continue partnering with the CDC to deliver training to SPPVs which ultimately enhances the Air Force's violence prevention efforts.

In 2018, AF SAPRO will plan for sustainability of Green Dot and planning for subsequent phases of the AF Prevention Plan.

**2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

**2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) made significant improvements in investigation timeliness in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. The median time to run and publish reports of investigation in over 850 adult victim sexual assault cases was 75 days; the average was 106 days. This is an improvement over FY15 timeliness which was a median of 76 days and an average of 126 days. AFOSI is confident the FY16 timeliness improvements will continue into FY17 as investigation timeliness is a mission metric monitored on a monthly basis by AFOSI's senior leaders.

While timeliness of investigations is important, so too is the quality of the investigations AFOSI produces for commanders. AFOSI's robust case quality review process continued to work well in fiscal year 2016. Headquarters AFOSI case quality reviewers maintained a random case review level of over 30 percent in FY16; almost one in every three investigations closed in AFOSI received a Headquarters AFOSI quality review. Issues with investigation sufficiency were identified in five percent of cases. Most sufficiency issues identified by reviewers were either minor investigative or administrative deficiencies that did not impact the outcome of the investigation.

AFOSI's investigations are also periodically reviewed by the Department of Defense Inspector's General (DoD IG). DoD IG evaluated 159 of AFOSI adult sexual assault investigations opened on or after January 1, 2013, and completed on or before December 31, 2015, to determine whether they were in compliance with all relevant DoD, Military Service, and Military Criminal Investigation Organization guidance. DoD IG revealed this case review disclosed zero investigations with significant deficiencies expected to negatively impact the investigation. AFOSI continues to achieve timely and accurate results as this is the second consecutive DoD IG evaluation with no significant deficiencies.

**2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)**

The Air Force has established a world-wide special victim investigation and prosecution capability. Since 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) assigned a senior agent as the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant to oversee the delivery of special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities to adult victim sexual assault cases worked throughout AFOSI. In addition, AFOSI has requested an additional investigations and operations consultant to assist and expand capabilities. AFOSI sexual assault investigations and operations consultant serves as the command's point of contact to the Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA) for all operational matters pertaining to the special victim investigation and prosecution capability as well as the Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program. At the installation level, AFOSI agents and base legal personnel coordinate closely on each investigation. AFOSI agents refer unique or complex issues that may affect the investigative or judicial process to the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant, who works closely with AFLOA to develop a solution. The resulting recommendation then flows back to the AFOSI unit through the investigations and operations consultant and to the base legal office through AFLOA.

Each year the legal community holds its Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course for the USAF Judge Advocates, Area Defense Counsels, and SVC Program. For the past three years, AFOSI supported this course by presenting cognitive interviewing techniques and procedures and demonstrating a cognitive interview observed by Special Victims' Counsel, Area Defense Counsels, and Special Trial Counsels. The course also has incorporated a court room direct and cross examination testimony portion for agents,

which is very valuable for courtroom preparation.

**2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)**

In 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) created the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program (SCITP) which provides advance training to sexual assault investigators and many Air Force judge advocates in the use of the cognitive interview technique for interviewing victims of sexual assault. Starting in Fiscal Year 2015, after receiving Department of Defense Inspector General approval to allow Security Forces members to be detailed to AFOSI to assist with sexual assault cases, detailed Security Forces members also began attending SCITP. Since 2012, 336 agents, 98 lawyers and 57 Security Forces investigators have attended the 18 iterations of SCITP. This program later received accreditation by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. In 2016, SCITP expanded investigation capability by incorporating a Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Examiner (SAFME) and nursing practitioner consultant to teach information related to medical evidence in sexual assault investigations. Moreover, the SAFME provided insight on merge points between the agents' mission in sexual assault investigations, the medical collection of evidence and care of victims.

AFOSI's decision in 2012 to adopt cognitive interviewing as the primary interview technique for victims of violence has proven to be the right way forward. Consistent with its commitment to using evidence-based methods, AFOSI partnered with the Research Division of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group. While this research is still ongoing, preliminary results have already shown statistically-significant results that reinforce expanded use of the technique throughout AFOSI.

Since 2012, AFOSI, through both training and guidance, has emphasized the need for investigators to look into the behavioral histories of those accused of committing sexual assaults. In 2016, Headquarters AFOSI analysts noted an increase in the identification of offenders who have allegedly sexually assaulted multiple acquaintances. We believe this increase in the identification of alleged serial offenders is a direct result of the Command's emphasis on investigating accused's histories.

**2.4 Provide an update on your participation in 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 benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is a member of the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group (DEWG) which meets every other month to address issues that pertain to all member agencies. In March 2015, the

DEWG formed a panel chartered to provide a structured integrated process to assess, on a recurring basis, opportunities for mission efficiencies and cost savings derived from multi-agency requirement generation processes and centralized procurement vehicles. This panel is chaired by an AFOSI agent and known as the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel. One successful project that reached full operational capability in Fiscal Year 2016 is the Crime Scene Investigations Training Program; a seven-week advanced forensic class that prepares agents from AFOSI, Army Criminal Investigation Command, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service to investigate violent crime scenes at a level of proficiency that meets national best practices. To date, 19 AFOSI agents have been trained through this program; 60 agents across the DoD. Two joint projects have now reached initial operational capability. First, the development of a crime scene application that standardized crime scene reports across the DoD and raised the level of documentation to the national standards is in limited use within AFOSI, Army Criminal Investigation Command, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service; full implementation will occur over the next year. Second, the criminal history biometric inquiries and reporting through the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Next Generation Identification has been identified for consolidation across the DoD law enforcement agencies. The capability has passed a proof of concept demonstration and full integration of all service law enforcement biometrics is being developed.

In 2013, the Department of Justice established the National Commission on Forensic Science in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to improve on the reliability of forensic science. The National Commission on Forensic Science is co-chaired by the Deputy Attorney General and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Director. On 30 April 2015, the National Commission on Forensic Science adopted the recommendation that all forensic service providers become accredited. In the past, accreditation has been voluntary in most jurisdictions. Several states have passed legislation mandating accreditation and other forms of oversight of forensic service providers, but the legislation and oversight varies greatly from state to state. The goal of universal accreditation is to improve forensic service provider's compliance with industry best practices, promote standardization, and improve the quality of forensic service provider's services across the country. The National Commission on Forensic Science has proposed the Attorney General direct all currently-accredited Department of Justice forensic service providers maintain their accreditation, and those who are not currently accredited apply for accreditation within 5 years. The Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations have not yet sought accreditation for their forensic service providers. These forensic service providers conduct analysis on evidence associated with all types of criminal investigations, including sex crimes investigations.

**2.5 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 Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)**

The United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory's (USACIL) median average turn-around time for processing Air Force sexual assault cases was 103 days for the second quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 and 95 days for the third quarter of FY16. This

represents a significant increase over the historic processing times for Air Forces cases, and the laboratory expects to get well by the end of FY17. Air Force sexual assault case processing times for the previous two quarters were 50 days for the first quarter of FY16 and 43 days for the fourth quarter of FY15.

During the first and second quarters of FY16, USACIL's Laboratory DNA branch experienced internal audits, the implementation of a new management system, and increased court-related travel. These combined factors drove an increase in the average turn-around times. The laboratory expects to divert personnel from other areas of the lab to significantly reduce the backlog by the end of FY17.

Testing all Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits collected as part of a criminal investigation into a sexual assault is a national best practice (National Sexual Assault Policy Symposium, Sep 2016). In line with current known best practices, effective 1 January 2016, USACIL eliminated the consent case policy and worked with the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) to eliminate similar language from CID Regulation 195-1. An All CID notification was issued advising that all SAFE kits and other associated evidence should be submitted in all cases, regardless of consent issues. Currently, USACIL is processing all SAFE kits submitted from ongoing investigations effective day one forward as of the policy change. Resourcing is an on-going issue which does impact processing times; it not whether or not evidence will be tested, but rather "how quickly" USACIL can complete the testing on current cases. Resourcing is an on-going issue which does impact processing times; ie not whether or not evidence will be tested, but rather "how quickly" USACIL can complete the testing on current cases. Timeliness will also likely be effected when un-submitted SAFE kits from previously closed cases are added to the "current" case work load.

**2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) has offices at 260 locations worldwide. Agents continually nurture local working relationships with over 1,500 law enforcement agencies through aggressive locally-administered liaison programs to ensure worldwide mission effectiveness. In addition to our 1,900 full-time active duty and civilian special agent work force, the majority of AFOSI's 346 reserve agents are also full-time employees of local, state and federal law enforcement organizations. AFOSI leverages its reserve agents to strengthen interagency relationships worldwide. AFOSI continues to stress the important of leveraging its liaison and reserve agent programs as a way to enhance our ability to refer cases to the appropriate investigative jurisdictions.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 1567a, Title 10, United States Code, if a Military Protective Order is issued against a member of the armed forces and any individual involved in the order does not reside on a military installation at any time during the duration of the Military Protective Order, the commander of the military installation shall notify the appropriate civilian authorities of: the issuance of a protective order; and the

individuals involved in the order.

**2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)**

Air Force guidance related to a sexual assault incident can be found in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 71-101V1 which states in para 2.19 that In Accordance With (IAW) Department of Defense Instruction 5505.18, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) will initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware, that occur within their jurisdiction, regardless of the severity of the offense. Security Forces (SF) notifies AFOSI when unrestricted reports are received. AFOSI safeguards Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits as evidence for restricted reports IAW AFI 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*. As outlined in Attachment 2 Table A2.1 Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Security Forces Investigative Matrix, Rule 29 directs SF to notify AFOSI if the alleged matter involves as listed below:

- Rape, Sexual Assault, Aggravated Sexual Contact, and Abusive Sexual Contact, in violation of Article 120
- Forcible Sodomy (oral or anal sex), in violation of Article 125
- Attempts to commit any of the above offenses, in violation of Article 80
- Forcible Pandering, Major Indecent Viewing (e.g., AD Airmen watching a dependent minor undress) and Major Indecent Exposure (e.g., AD Airmen exposing his penis to a dependent minor), in violation of Article 120
- An unprofessional relationship involving an authority figure (see Note 2) and either vaginal intercourse, oral or anal sodomy, digital penetration of the vagina or anus, or the fondling of the genitalia or female breasts, in violation of Article 92

When SF encounter a situation involving a possible sexual assault, the appropriate notifications must be made to AFOSI. SF members will not interview or attempt to investigate sexual assault incidents but should attempt to record anything deemed relevant and of value. Additionally, SF will secure the scene to preserve evidence for AFOSI collection.

SF incident response training outlined in CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN, SECURITY FORCES SPECIALTY, MILITARY WORKING DOG HANDLER SPECIALTY, COMBAT ARMS SPECIALTY AFSCs 3P0X1/A/B dated 20 March 2015, provides instruction to first responders on conducting preliminary investigations of incidents or complaints, securing crime and major accident, disaster and incident scenes and sexual assault/rape. Additionally, SF members receive a one hour block of instruction titled Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program-Law Enforcement annually. The objective of the course is to identify basic facts and general principals about crisis intervention for a sexual assault case IAW DoD and USAF instructions and the US Manual for Courts-Martial.

**2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) achieved high competence in the investigation of sexual assault by sustaining the progress previously achieved in investigation quality and timeliness, leveraging research-based interviewing techniques, and ensuring AFOSI contributes to a robust special victim investigation and prosecution capability within the Air Force. In September 2014, the Joint Sex Assault Team (JSAT) concept was adopted between AFOSI and United States Air Force Security Forces (SF). Since the JSAT program's inception, 57 SF members have been trained through the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program (SCITP) and assigned as JSAT members at 26 main operating bases throughout the Air Force. These JSAT members are assigned to AFOSI units and serve as a force multiplier at locations with above average sexual assault case loads. AFOSI will continue to conduct five SCITP course iterations each year for the foreseeable future, annually training 150 agents, lawyers and SF investigators. In addition to formal training, members from the Headquarters AFOSI Violent Crimes Branch and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant will continue to conduct training at many of our region operational leadership meetings in order to ensure our unit leadership teams receive up-to-date information on sexual assault investigative sufficiency and timeliness and to ensure they have a thorough understanding of new and emerging polices, techniques and procedures.

Since 2012, Headquarters AFOSI staff along with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response agents, Command Psychologists, and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant have attended the Crimes Against Women Conference. This conference provides an opportunity to expand knowledge, capabilities, and learn the latest techniques and procedures. Additionally, personnel are exposed to the latest case law and policy as it pertains to sexual assault behavior, violence, investigation and prosecution; which is constantly changing at the national level.

**3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

The Air Force provides a fair and equitable system of accountability. The system ensures legal fairness, maintains good order and discipline, and promotes efficiency and

effectiveness. Key components of the Air Force's system are the commander and leadership driven programs that address survivor support as well as alleged offenders' appropriate accountability and support. The Air Force's efforts include:

- Prompt and compulsory referral of sexual assault allegations to Air Force Office of Special Investigations.
- Prompt investigation of reported sexual assault complaint/report.
- Immediate reporting of sexual assault/misconduct, harassment, retaliation, and inappropriate relationship allegations to senior leadership.
- Notification of installation Staff Judge Advocate and legal office within 24 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Prompt and timely meetings between investigating agents and the judge advocate, the first being within 48 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Thorough review of completed investigations by a Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander. The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander, who is advised by a Staff Judge Advocate, will consider evidence and victim input to make fully informed and sound disposition decisions. The initial disposition decision is reviewed by at least one commander.
- Training of Wing, Vice Wing, and Group Commanders in the Senior Officer Legal Orientation course (SOLO).

Senior Trial Counsel (STCs) are the Air Force's most experienced prosecutors. STCs prosecute the most complex cases Air Force-wide while mentoring and training base trial counsel. STCs provided approximately 2100 man hours of training in calendar year 2015. Experienced STCs work closely with base legal offices, Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Special Victims Counsel (SVCs), from the earliest stages of the investigative process through court-martial and post-trial processing to ensure that all efforts are taken to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable under the law. The ability to partner very experienced STCs with local counsel and military investigators ensures that the government is well represented through all stages of the process and maximizes the chances of conviction of alleged offenders when warranted by the evidence.

In accordance with Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Military Justice Administration*, Section 13R, paragraph 13.39, the Chief, Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division (AFLOA/JAJG) identifies experienced STCs who have demonstrated proficiency in providing the highest quality of legal representation for the government in cases involving special victims. Identified counsel are designated as members of the Special Victims Unit (SVU-STC). SVU-STCs are experienced prosecutors with specialized training and experience in prosecuting sexual assault crimes involving both children and adults; based



on the complexity of any given case, the Chief, Senior Trial Counsel will detail an SVU-STC to any Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution case that arises in the Air Force. STCs and SVU-STCs participate in approximately 90% of sexual assault trials Air Force-wide.

**3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)**

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training is provided to those affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability in a plethora of ways. First, annual training for all judge advocates, paralegals, Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel and legal assistance attorneys is accomplished via First Responder training. The Air Force's SVIP capability is comprised of judge advocates and paralegals who have taken the First Responder training course. The web-based learning course covered numerous topics including but not limited to reporting options; the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, trial counsel, paralegals, and VWAP liaison; case typologies such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault; rules of evidence and evolving case law; victim privacy matters; and working with Special Victims' Counsel (SVC). The First Responder training is mandatory for all Active Duty and Reserve judge advocates who provide military justice advice, legal assistance, or who serve as trial counsel; Active Duty and Reserve paralegals that provide legal assistance support or directly contribute to a VWAP; and civilian employees who work in military justice, legal assistance, or contribute to a VWAP.

SAPR training is also provided to SVIP affiliated personnel via distance education. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, Air Force Judge Advocate General's School (AFJAGS) offered a five-week VWAP distance education course. SAPR topics covered included: discussing the military justice process with victims; the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behaviors; understanding the various individual roles of those within the special victim capability; Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The VWAP distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve integral components of the AF's SVIP capability.

SAPR training is also delivered to the AFJAGS through various specific brick-and-mortar courses sponsored by the AFJAGS, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and civilian non-DoD organizations such as the National District Attorney's Association and Aequitas. A sexual assault scenario is usually used as the factual framework for most courses held by the AFJAGS. SAPR topics are weaved into the curriculum and discussions in an organic way while reinforcing the important principles embodied by the SAPR program. Some of the courses offered at AFJAGS are:

- Trial and Defense Advocacy Course: This is a two-week course that allows judge advocates to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and mock court exercises. Experts from both within and outside the Department of

Defense teach students how to overcome the challenges of litigating sexual assault cases to include addressing a case with an intoxicated victim, working with expert witnesses, and cross-examining an accused. In FY16, 67 judge advocates attended this training.

- Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills: AFJAGS also provides continuing litigation training through its Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) course, which visits multiple Air Force legal offices each year providing on-site advocacy training. In FY16, training was held at 7 bases world-wide, honing the skills of 94 judge advocates. The TRIALS team is comprised of experienced Reserve judge advocates, The AFJAGS faculty members, and a sitting military judge. The team offers a two and one half-day intensive advocacy training program using a fact pattern involving a sexual assault case.
- Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This course is always paired with the TRIALS course and was taught four times in FY16 at the AFJAGS and at other base locations throughout the world. In FY16, 154 judge advocates attended this training. This course provides trial and defense counsel and SVC updates on: evolving aspects of military trial practice; practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts; litigating Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 412 “rape shield” provisions and exceptions, MRE 513 psychotherapist-patient privilege, and MRE 514 victim advocate-victim privilege; and instruction on litigating sexual assault cases. Pairing this course with the TRIALS course enables immediate application of this classroom instruction with courtroom skills practice. A forensic psychologist teaches a block of instruction to prosecutors and defense counsel. Students hear from senior leaders, receive instruction from experienced litigators, and network with other counsel.
- Advanced Trial Advocacy Course: This course provides education in advanced trial techniques to experienced trial and defense counsel to prepare them to try major, complex courts-martial, including sexual assault trials. 20 attorneys received this advanced litigation training in FY16.
- Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This one-week course is offered to Special Victims’ Unit Senior Trial Counsel (SVU-STC), Special Victims’ Counsel, and Senior Defense Counsel and includes AFOSI agents who have been designated to investigate sexual assault cases. This course fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions with its joint approach to training. Training focuses on use of expert witnesses at trial, the victim interview process and victim testimony at trial, and overarching concepts related to sexual assault investigations. The AFJAGS brings in two forensic psychologists for this course and a full day of instruction is dedicated to this topic with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. Similarly, one day of instruction is dedicated to sexual assault nurse examiners, and two forensic sexual assault nurse examiners provide instruction, with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. In FY16, six defense counsel, six SVC, six STC, and six AFOSI agents

completed this training.

- Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program: Another course that fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions is the eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program (SCITP) that judge advocates attend with AFOSI agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia. This course was originally developed by the AFOSI for agents in FY2012, and has evolved to include both AFOSI agents and judge advocates. Among the faculty for this course are the SVU-STC Chief of Policy and Coordination and the AFJAGC's subject matter expert (SME) in the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. The SVU-STC Chief of Policy and Coordination is one of Air Force's most experienced prosecutors. The AFJAGS SME is a former civilian prosecutor with over 20 years of experience dealing with special victims and special victim crimes. SCITP is offered five times a year and contains military justice and policy updates, SAPR policy updates, training on cognitive biases in sexual assault cases, the psychology of victims and offenders, advanced victim and suspect interviewing techniques, advanced crime scene processing, information related to drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults and working with sexual assault nurse examiners, sexual assault response coordinators, and working with SVC. In FY16, 25 JAGs and 118 AFOSI agents completed SCITP.
- Military Justice Administration Course: This one-week course provides training in the management of base legal offices' military justice sections to judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be the Chief of Military Justice (attorney) or the Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Military Justice (paralegal). In FY16, 116 students learned to manage a base level military justice section, including how to process a case from initial stages of investigation through post-trial. Since at least 2010, the course has covered sexual assault prosecution, including understanding the role of SAPR, SVC roles, Article 120 updates and other changes to laws and regulations.
- Gateway (Judge Advocate Advanced Law & Leadership Course): Gateway is a two-week course designed to prepare new field grade judge advocates for the leadership and challenges that they face at every level. Students will receive advanced instruction on substantive, front-burner legal issues while participating in realistic exercises to hone leadership, management, and communications skills. Military Justice-related topics address processing complex cases, to include sexual assault cases. The course will challenge the students' ability to master the facts, law, and skills associated with practical applications. Students will develop creative and effective courses of action, briefings, and written products within peer-led flights. In FY16, 57 judge advocates attended the course.
- Staff Judge Advocate Course: This two-week course provides a refresher in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates who are assigned to staff judge advocate positions. This course is designed to facilitate the transition of judge advocates to the position of staff judge advocate, the senior legal

advisor to Air Force commanders, including those who serve as special and general court-martial convening authorities. Some topics consist of processing a sexual assault case from beginning to end, cardinal principles of military justice (environment, moving cases, visibility, fairness), mentoring trial counsel, retaliation, and victim support from the legal office. In FY16, 65 judge advocates attended the course.

Finally, an important component of how the Air Force delivers SAPR training to SVIP personnel is through the direct training efforts of SVC. SVCs frequently and effectively interact with the key members of the SVIP capability, ensuring victims' interests are represented throughout the military justice process. SVCs and Special Victims' Paralegals receive Annual SAPR training and additional subject matter training at the Special Victims' Counsel Course (SVCC). The SAPR-specific block of instruction at the SVCC is provided by the Air Staff Counsel to the Air Force SAPR Office. The training provides a more in-depth review of SAPR policies and a discussion of best practices when working with SARCs and VAs. SVCs also conduct specialized training with trial counsel at the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course and the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course (ASALC). SVCs and trial counsel hold joint training sessions to discuss litigation issues specific to sexual assault cases and sexual assault response. ASALC is a comprehensive training targeted at enhancing the integration of Office of Special investigation agents in the military justice process while sharpening the sexual assault-specific litigation skills of the trial participants.

**3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))**

The Air Force is 100% compliant with all statutory and regulatory guidance pertaining to the documentation of sex-related offenses and mandatory initiation of discharge proceedings for sexual assault. A copy of all records of court-martial conviction and non-judicial punishment action for any offense is kept in a member's master personnel file at the Air Force Personnel Center. With regard to the initiation of discharge processing, the Air Force requires the initiation of separation action when a commander has information indicating that an airman has committed a covered sexual assault offense (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, or attempt to commit the same). This mandatory discharge processing is required in all sex assault cases in which a commander has credible information indicating that an airman committed a covered offense, not only cases that result in court-martial conviction.

**3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)**

The Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO) course provides legal instruction to new Wing, Vice and Group Commanders. The course provides attendees with dedicated legal training to prepare commanders to exercise the authorities assigned to them under the

Uniform Code of Military Justice. SOLO is taught in conjunction with the Air Force Wing and Group Commander's Course and covers military justice, ethics, victim rights, First Amendment issues, common installation legal matters, restriction and reprisal and operations law. In Fiscal year 2016, SOLO was offered six times for 409 commanders.

The Senior Enlisted Legal Orientation orients sitting and newly assigned Air Force Command Chief Master Sergeants to legal issues they and their commanders are likely to encounter, and lay the foundation for a productive relationship between the Command Chief Master Sergeant and the legal office by providing focused, small group instruction (including one-on-one when needed), covering legal issues pertinent to all senior Air Force leaders plus legal issues of special interest to Command Chief Master Sergeants. Victim Rights are specifically covered in this course. The course was offered four times in FY 2016 and 86 CCMs attended the course.

The General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) Training Module is a resource created by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and distributed to GCMCAs via their servicing legal offices. The training consists of 21 slides and a written guide aimed to orient and assist GCMCAs in understanding and executing their military justice duties and related disciplinary and investigatory responsibilities. With regard specifically to victim rights and military justice updates, the training includes sections on Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight Reports, GCMCA Review and Command Action in Sexual Assault Cases, Transactional/Testimonial Immunity for Sexual Assault Victims, Reprisal and Restriction Allegations, Sexual Harassment Allegations, and Understanding Command Influence.

Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) leadership provides regular training on the SVC Program and victims' rights at Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) courses led by the USAF Personnel Professional Development School. Additionally, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps (AFJAGC) sexual assault/DV/child abuse Subject Matter Expert (SME) also provides training regarding privileges and confidentiality at the annual SARC and VA Refresher courses.

SVC leadership, the Special Victims' Unit Senior Trial Counsel Chief of Policy and Coordination, and the AFJAGC's sexual assault SME (see question 3.2) also provide training at the Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Crimes Investigation Training Program. SVCs and SARCs also regularly provide joint specialized training to local SARCs, Family Advocacy Program personnel, Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates, SAPR VAs, paralegals and victim-witness assistance personnel to ensure all receive updates about victims' rights.

**3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the NGB Office of Complex Administrative Investigation. (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)**

Please see the National Guard Bureau enclosure for a response to this Inquiry.

**3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)**

On 26 July 2016, The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force (TJAG) issued policy guidance for all JAG Corps military justice practitioners regarding criminal discovery obligations. This guidance was issued as part of a broader training initiative on discovery with the goal of satisfying the due process rights of suspected offenders, preventing surprise at trial for any party to a court-martial, and preventing delays. The policy guidance serves to clarify existing discovery obligations through reference to governing rules and case law with an emphasis on liberal discovery balanced against recognition of privileges. Senior Trial Counsels (STCs) are currently conducting training on this policy in conjunction with temporary duties taken for courts-martial and associated hearings.

At the core of the Air Force's efforts to ensure that the due process rights of every accused are preserved is the Air Force Trial Defense Division (AJJD). Since its creation in 1974, AJJD has been focused solely on providing Air Force members worldwide with independent criminal defense representation in a zealous, ethical, and professional manner. To ensure full freedom to accomplish its mission, the men and women of AJJD operate independently of installation leadership and alleged offender's chain of command. Military defense counsel are dedicated to providing the best possible outcome for the individual Airman in each and every criminal or adverse administrative proceeding. Currently, AJJD is composed of 70 Defense Paralegals, 85 Area Defense Counsel, 19 Senior Defense Counsel, 3 Chief Senior Defense Counsel, as well as the Division Chief and the Deputy Chief for policy and training.

In addition to ensuring that all Airmen accused of a crime have zealous advocacy in the form of a defense counsel; the military justice process includes a full spectrum of rights and due process protections that apply to an accused as a matter of law or Air Force policy. After an investigation of allegations of wrongdoing, a commander may dispose of allegations against a member by several means, including no action, administrative action, non-judicial punishment or trial by court-martial. Each commander exercises his or her own best judgment, after reviewing all relevant facts and considering victim input and legal advice, in determining how to appropriately handle a case. When interviewed for an investigation, Airmen are informed of their rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and have the right to remain silent and consult with counsel. This protection against self-incrimination is broader than those protections against self-incrimination afforded by Miranda.

If a member's commander decides to take administrative action such as a letter of reprimand, the member is given three duty days to speak with a Military Defense Counsel (MDC) before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. Once a commander makes a decision, the member is notified of the decision. The member will then be notified if the commander intends to place the action into an Unfavorable Information File

or place the member on a Control Roster, which could have adverse effects on their ability to go on temporary duties or make a permanent change of station (See Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2907).

If a member's commander decides to offer non-judicial punishment, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. JAJD provides military defense representation for all nonjudicial punishment proceedings regardless of rank of the command offering the nonjudicial punishment or the accused. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. The member is also entitled to speak in person with his or her commander. If the commander finds that the member did commit one or more of the offense and imposes punishment, the member has the right to appeal that decision. The member has five calendar days to submit matters on appeal and is again provided the assistance of MDC. The member's commander will then consider the matter and decide if he or she is going to grant the appeal. If they deny the appeal in full or in part it must go to the next higher commander for final decision. Once a final decision is made, the member is notified and must acknowledge the decision by signing the nonjudicial punishment form. (See AFI 51-202).

If a commander decides to prefer charges, there are additional due process considerations. Before charges may be referred to trial by general court-martial, a preliminary hearing must be conducted into the subject matter of the charged offenses in accordance with Article 32, UCMJ. After the Article 32 preliminary hearing has been completed, the convening authority must find that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense triable by a court-martial has been committed, that the accused committed it, and that the specification alleges an offense. (See AFI 51-201).

Any service member charged with an offense under the UCMJ is entitled to a presumption of innocence until proven guilty in court by legal and competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. MDC is provided free of charge. A service member also has the right to be represented by a military counsel of his own selection, provided the counsel selected is reasonably available. In addition to his MDC, the service member has the right to be represented by a civilian counsel at no expense to the government.

If the member's case goes to trial, he is represented by his MDC and/or civilian defense counsel. After a trial is completed, if the service member is convicted, the court-martial convening authority is required to consider the results of trial, the recommendation of the staff judge advocate, and any matters submitted by the service member before taking action on the case. The convening authority's action may not change a finding of not guilty or increase any sentence adjudged by the court-martial.

After the convening authority's action, if the sentence includes a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge or confinement for one year, the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals automatically reviews the case for error. In these cases, an appellate MDC is appointed to represent the member at no expense to the member. Depending on what happens at the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals, the member may appeal to the Court of Appeal

for the Armed Forces and potentially to the United States Supreme Court.

**3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for DoD civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and junior Service members of the availability of Special Victims' Counsels (SVCs)/Victims' Legal Counsels (VLCs). Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)**

In 2016, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program grew to 45 SVCs and 26 Special Victims' Paralegals (SVPs) at 42 locations worldwide. Five Senior SVCs (SSVCs), located in each judicial circuit (Eastern, Central, Western, European and Pacific), supervise, train and mentor SVCs and SVPs within their area of responsibility and interface with intermediate levels of leadership at Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and legal offices. A sixth SSVC spearheads the SVC Program's appellate practice and outreach efforts.

As of 31 August 2016, SVCs have represented 2,399 victims, including 73 children, over the life of the program. Currently there are 1,068 active clients, of which 51 are children. With the addition of 21 newly assigned SVCs in the summer of 2016, the average SVC caseload is currently 23 clients per attorney. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, SVCs appeared in 112 courts-martial and 82 preliminary hearings. They also filed and argued 68 motions on behalf of their clients and represented clients in 294 interviews with investigators, defense counsel and trial counsel.

Pursuant to the FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), victims were authorized to seek enforcement of their rights in the Service Courts of Criminal Appeals (CCAs). The SVC Program filed 17 briefs on behalf of their clients at the CCAs as well as the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (CAAF), either as a Real Party in Interest or as an *amicus curiae*. In a case of first impression, an AF SVC filed an extraordinary writ following an adverse ruling by the military judge with respect to client mental health records. The writ was denied by the Navy-Marine Court of Criminal Appeals (NMCCA). The SVC appealed their decision to CAAF, which examined whether it had the authority to review the ruling by the NMCCA. CAAF found that it lacked jurisdiction to do so pursuant to Article 6b, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

During FY16, Congressional plus-up funding was used for travel, training and establishment of facilities and equipment for new and existing SVC offices. SVC travel included initial client consultation, preliminary hearings, courts-martial, and discharge boards and totaled over \$821,000. As part of the robust continuing education and training



of SVCs, \$321,000 was spent for travel and fees for SVCs to attend both military- and civilian-hosted training. Additionally, \$850,000 was expended to purchase equipment, furniture, and renovations of new and existing offices. Finally, Congressional plus-up money has funded a new case management/data system development. This tailored data retention and case management tool will permit SVCs to document their client interactions and services rendered, while allowing Program leadership to assess metrics and respond to frequent data calls.

In FY16, SVC representation expanded to Department of the Air Force civilians. SVC leadership continues to work with JAG Corps Labor Law Subject Matter Experts (SME) to develop appropriate policy and training for this complex representation. In order to enhance SVC leadership understanding of the issues, the Associate Chief and a SSVC attended the Federal Employment Labor Law Course in October 2015 and the Associate Chief attended the Advanced Labor Law Course in April 2016. SVCs were then provided an overview of federal employment law issues in November 2015. At the May 2016 SVC course a detailed overview of federal employment law and scenario-based discussions were added to the curriculum. These courses were taught by a labor law SME with previous SVC experience. Finally, guidance regarding Department of the Air Force civilian representation is included in the SVC chapter of Air Force Instruction 51-504, *Legal Assistance and Special Victims' Counsel Programs* (currently in staffing for publication). Examples of SVC representation of Department of the Air Force civilians include: representing a client in a Merit Systems Protection Board hearing, resolving client issues prior to an Equal Opportunity informal mediation hearing, and advocating before a General Court-Martial Convening Authority to impose non-judicial punishment on an O-6 offender and obtain a Permanent Change of Station for the client.

The SVC program undertakes several initiatives to promote SVC services and availability. Briefings are provided at several formal training courses conducted at Maxwell AFB including Commissioned Officers Training, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, the Senior Enlisted Legal Orientation Course, the Senior Officer Legal Orientation Course and a myriad of courses internal to the AF Judge Advocate General's School.

Locally, SVCs and SVPs brief at the First Term Airman's Center, Commander's Calls and Newcomers briefings held at installations within their area of responsibility. SVCs and SVPs conduct outreach to senior enlisted members at Wing Staff meetings, First Sergeants Symposia, First Sergeant Breakfasts, and Top 3 meetings. SVCs also post flyers that include a brief description of SVC services and contact information throughout their bases of responsibility and are regularly included as a resource on a Wing's webpage. An AF SVC also participated in a DOD-created public service announcement regarding SVC services which is available DOD-wide on the Armed Forces Network.

The Air Force SVC Program led the Service program managers' coordination for the Department of Defense implementation requirement to establish program guiding principles and standardization of training and performance measures pursuant to the FY16 NDAA Section 535. This effort was implemented on 2 Sep 2016 when the Deputy

Secretary of Defense signed the directive into effect. While not required by the Department of Defense, the Air Force SVC Program internally implemented additional performance assessment measures to include bi-annual self-inspection checklists and comprehensive trip books, enabling The Judge Advocate General to more effectively execute his Article 6 responsibility when visiting installations.

Currently, SVC Program data is collected and maintained in SharePoint. This will be replaced by a SVC-specific case management program currently in development, note above. Metrics tracked include: 1) total number of clients; 2) number of child clients; 3) number of DoD civilian clients; 4) interviews attended (including investigative and pre-trial interviews); 5) Article 32, UCMJ, preliminary hearings attended; 6) courts-martial attended; 7) motions filed and argued; 8) correspondence on behalf of clients; 9) calls or meetings with clients; 10) legal assistance issues addressed; 11) documents drafted; 12) victim satisfaction with SVC representation; 13) advanced training attended by SVCs and SVPs; 14) SVC feedback on courses trained, 15) extraordinary circumstances requests; 16) extraordinary writs filed; and, 17) post-trial appellate briefs filed.

The Program Chief receives bi-weekly reports from each SSSVC detailing the case status and legal assistance highlights on active cases. These reports allow the SSSVCs and leadership to evaluate individual SVC caseloads, representational issues, the advocacy and performance of individual SVCs, and training and improvement areas. The SVC Program continues to utilize the Victim Impact Survey (VIS), as it is the best tool to capture the client's evaluation of and satisfaction with the SVC's representation. VIS are reviewed by Program leadership and provided to the SVC. The feedback from victims represented by an SVC remains overwhelmingly positive. An impressive 86% of victims surveyed indicated they were "extremely satisfied" with their SVC's representation and 13% were "satisfied," resulting in an overall 99% satisfaction rate. An astounding 99% of those surveyed would recommend other victims request an SVC; this percentage remains consistent with the level in FY14 and FY15.

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

In addition to the extensive accountability and training programs described above, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps (AFJAGC) has completed a reorganization of our military justice system into five circuits. Each circuit covers a specific geographic region, and military judges, senior trial counsel (STC), senior defense counsel (SDC), and senior special victims counsel are collocated into one of the following locations within each circuit: Joint-Base Langley-Eustis (Eastern Circuit – CONUS); Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph (Central Circuit – CONUS); Travis AFB (Western Circuit – CONUS); Kadena AB (Pacific Circuit); and Ramstein AB (European Circuit).

STCs stationed at each circuit location are supervised by a Chief STC. The Circuit Chiefs maintain primary responsibility for providing reach back military justice expertise to the installations within their regions while still reporting to The Chief Senior Trial Counsel of the Air Force at Joint Base Andrews. This arrangement allows for increased familiarity

and training opportunities between Special Victim's Unit Senior Trial Counsel (SVU-STCs) and JAG Corps personnel stationed at installations within their regions, while at the same time preserving the benefits of centralization, such as shared lessons learned and the ability to detail counsel across circuit boundaries should a specific case call for a specific skill set. Circuits also allow for greater mentoring opportunities and interaction between co-located SVU-STCs and newer STCs.

As of August 2016, the STC program has expanded to 25 active duty billets. These STCs are currently supplemented by 3 reserve STCs, who are experienced civilian litigators who try courts-martial in their capacity as reserve Air Force officers. Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA)/JAJG (Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division) is in the process of identifying and formalizing additional ways to leverage the experience of our civilian reservists to broaden the training opportunities available to our active duty STCs by exposing them to fellow experienced litigators who practice outside of the Department of Defense (DoD).

In August 2016, the first Air Force Circuit Annual Training (AFCAT) was held on JB Andrews. AFCAT enabled senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit to come together and share lessons learned from the field and individually attended trainings. Certain joint training blocks included senior trial counsel, SDC, senior special victims' counsel and military judges. The curriculum during these blocks focused on communications and the resolution of common issues to promote efficiencies in bringing cases to trial and reducing unanticipated delays. This weeklong training received positive feedback from attendees, and allowed for cross-feed of ideas and training on legal developments among the STC, SDC, SVC and military judge communities. Planning is already underway for next year's AFCAT, which is set to be held from 14-18 August 2017.

In addition to AFCAT, AFLOA/JAJG continues to work in conjunction with the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School (AFJAGS) to ensure curriculum for the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Courses and Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course remains current and targets common challenges in the prosecution of special victim cases.

Finally, AFLOA/JAJG will continue to seek opportunities for STCs to attend non-DoD courses such as those sponsored by the National District Attorneys' Association to further their knowledge of complex litigation. This will ensure that Air Force prosecutors remain informed of legal developments and trial techniques outside of the DoD, and will help to prevent a stagnation of ideas within the Air Force litigation community.

**4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.**

**(DoDI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

Successful response and advocacy begins with personal and professional commitment, and equal amounts of preparation. To that end Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) personnel (including volunteers) receive the mandatory initial and refresher training, and acquire at a minimum all required continuing education units. Opportunities for continuing education are also published in personnel-wide communications followed by reminders which are provided on monthly teleconferences. Standards are further met by regular monitoring the credentials of all full-time and volunteer personnel and by ensuring that Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program qualifications are not compromised. This includes initiating proper procedures to suspend or revoke certification should the occasion present. Other functional communities that include victim assistance personnel (i.e. legal and medical) ensure they meet this endstate with various training and programmatic efforts as described in LOEs 3 and 5 of this report.

Major command SAPR program managers conduct site visits to assess clarity of policy and operational guidance and provide coaching and mentoring to enhance program effectiveness. This not only offers an opportunity to share program successes and promising practices but is a forum to work through unique challenges. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) identified the requirement to mandate these recurring site visits, a change which will appear in the next revision of Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*.

AF SAPRO maintains a SharePoint site which is a clearinghouse for a large variety of resources to help accelerate the competency of personnel. These materials include but are not limited to: program references, a sharing center, data management tools, deployment resources, training videos, first line supervisor training, installation profiles, toolkits, victim advocate course material, recommended reading, frequently asked questions, and information for leadership. SharePoint is a Common Access Card enabled site and allows authorized personnel 24/7 access to an abundance of materials.

Standard Operating Procedures were developed to provide uniform procedures for expedited transfers, awards, use of the sexual assault incidence database, and the purpose and acquisition of continuing education units. This list will be expanded to create additional standardized guidance for the case management group, eight day report, training requirements, and prevention.

We have entered the age of unlimited access to information and are all compelled to take the initiative to enhance our own learning – *education, training and skills building*. SAPR personnel are encouraged to take a close look at the ways they learn and to explore ideas that transcend beyond traditional methods. Two courses, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (five days) and the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (nine days), are offered four times a year. These courses are built on principles of adult learning as outlined in the Department of Defense Core Competencies. An integral part of

each course includes self-care and resilience.

**4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)**

Monthly audits are provided at the major command and headquarters level to ensure that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) personnel (which includes volunteers) have completed all mandatory training and the required continuing education units. The Air Force Audit Agency conducted an audit of the SAPR Program at eleven non-deployed locations in 2016, however results have not been released at the time of this report. Opportunities for continuing education are communicated to the field via the Major Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (MAJCOM SARC)s who provide additional oversight of installation SAPR programs. MAJCOM SARC)s conduct site visits each year to assess installation SAPR programs and enhance program effectiveness. These visits will be mandated with the next revision of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*. In accordance with AFI 90-6001, copies of credentials are retained at the installation and major command level and are documented in a monthly report which is forwarded to headquarters. Revocation of certification follows the standard protocol and documentation is maintained at headquarters and forwarded to the appropriate Department of Defense and National Organization of Victim Advocates points of contact.

**4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) endeavors to ensure that all screening requirements are met prior to personnel attending SAPR certification training. All SAPR Personnel, in accordance with Air Force Instruction 90-6001, must accomplish the screening criteria before attending the initial certification training. In addition, an application is completed with the appropriate validating signature of the major command sexual assault prevention and response program manager, prior to attendance at the formal courses. This is further monitored monthly by headquarters and requires the screening dates.

**4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARC)s and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) has implemented a number of processes to monitor personnel credentials and qualifications. Major command program managers are required to update personnel rosters for all of their programs. Quarterly training reports document continuing education units and are uploaded into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Major command program managers ensure that all SAPR personnel obtain the appropriate training and number of

continuing education units to maintain their credentials. In order to ensure only the most competent individuals are interacting with victims, the Air Force has established criteria that ensures education, training, and relevant experience qualification must be met to hold the position of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (VA) and volunteer VA.

AF SAPRO is invested in providing personnel with the best possible training to prepare them for their role of response coordinators and advocates. The focus is therefore on ensuring that they have the appropriate skills to meet the demands of the job. The criteria for obtaining the levels of certification is already pre-established by the recertifying process. SARCs and VAs will reach higher levels of certification as they accumulate victim services and support hours.

SAPR full-time personnel are provided bi-weekly reminders of the need to continue their efforts to reach a higher level of certification. They are also reminded to create opportunities for volunteers to acquire higher certification as well.

**4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)**

While the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has no data to suggest any major challenges, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and/or SAPR Victim Advocates could potentially face difficulty obtaining their 32 hour bi-annual continuing education training requirements due to operations tempo or funding.

**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). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)**

The Department of Defense (DoD) initiates semi-annual phone audits of the Safe Helpline to verify contact numbers contained in the Responder Administration website are correct. These audits focus on the contact information for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs), and responders (Chaplains, Legal Assistance, Medical Resources, and Military Police). The Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and U.S. Coast Guard provides this contact information to Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office (DoD SAPRO) per DoD SAPRO's Guidelines for the DoD Safe Helpline.

The audit itself is conducted by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network via a contract with the Department of Defense. This database is a public tool that can be accessed directly by victims and the public on [www.safehelpline.org](http://www.safehelpline.org). There is ongoing maintenance of the information contained in this website. Major command program managers are tasked with accomplishing self-inspections of their installation's contact information. Updates and/or deletions are required to be reported back to Headquarters Air Force for reconciliation. All personnel inputs are then updated via the Responder Administration website. Upon completion of the audit, a report is generated on the

'success rate' based on positive and/or confirmed contact with an organization.

Discrepancies from the audit are reconciled by the Air Force SAPR office and the Safe Helpline is updated accordingly. The final audit report reflects phone verifications and reconciliation results.

The final verification results from the March 2016 audit are shown below:

- SARCs and SAPR VAs - 110 contacts/110 attempts = 100% success rate
- First Responders (Chaplains, legal assistance, medical resources, and military police) 377 contacts/377 attempts = 100% success rate
- Air Force overall - 487 contacts/487 attempts = 100% success rate

Headquarters Air Force recognizes the importance of accurate and up-to-date information as part of the response capability of its program. These audits are critical to this effort as installation information and services change.

**4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)**

Publicizing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) resources is critical in establishing an easily accessible response and prevention program for all Air Force personnel. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilized the Public Affairs advisor to provide a comprehensive approach to information dissemination. Information containing contact phone numbers, hours of operation, and website links are located on each Air Force installation home page. These home pages also contain links and contact information to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline.

Additionally, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators provide training to installation personnel to include leadership members. This training includes resource information for the various services provided both on and off base related to sexual assault prevention and response.

Finally, communicating policy changes to the field is essential to ensuring accurate and effective responses for victims. There are a number of methods AF SAPRO utilizes to accomplish this goal. Policy changes are communicated to the field via websites, teleconferences, webinars, Public Affairs announcements, emails, Air Force Instruction releases, and guidance memorandums. Program management policy changes are often relayed to the field via monthly teleconferences with major command program managers and AF SAPRO. Information that requires direct Air Force leadership attention is often sent by email directly from the Director of AF SAPRO.

**4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Improve Reporting for Male Victims, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members (March 2015), p. 20)**

Replacing the 2015 Survivor Experience Survey is the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES). MIJES is conducted in response to a Secretary of Defense Directive requiring that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to “provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support” (Secretary of Defense, 2014). Results from the 2016 MIJES will be briefed to Service leadership, Department of Defense (DoD) leadership, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO), and Congress.

To ensure a victim centric perspective relative to the mission of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) an Executive Speaker Survivor Panel was developed and met in September of 2016. This panel consists of sexual assault survivors who experienced sexual abuse while serving in the military or working as a civilian employee. AF SAPRO utilizes the survivor panel in the following ways: by advising the Director/Staff of AF SAPRO (responsibilities include but are not limited to reviewing sensitive surveys, policy, procedures, documents and training materials); by speaking publicly at various engagements, meetings, or briefings (e.g. Wing Commanders course, SAPR Summit); and by attending quarterly meetings (in person, via video or phone teleconference) with AF SAPRO staff. Additional panels will be held on a semi-annual basis with the goal of gaining insight into how the policies and practices of the SAPR program are received by survivors, how to improve survivor experiences, and how to improve prevention and response efforts across the Air Force.

In 2015 AF SAPRO requested a DoD exception to policy concerning civilian employee’s eligibility for services. Prior to this exception, only civilian employees at overseas locations and their dependents 18 years old or older were eligible to utilize SARC services and were only able to do so by filing unrestricted reports. The DoD approved exception allows all Air Force civilian employees to file both unrestricted and restricted reports and receive SAPR services regardless of their duty location. This exception does not include legal or non-emergency medical services unless the individual is otherwise eligible. This exception was originally granted for a one-year trial basis at the end of which data was collected by the Air Force and submitted to DoD for an approval request to make this exception permanent.

AF SAPRO began retaliation data collection in March 2015, and this practice continued in FY16. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators are responsible for interviewing each victim with an open, unrestricted report and offering them the opportunity to have the results discussed at the monthly Case Management Group meeting. The option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private is available as well.

The 2016 Air Force adaptation of Green Dot specifically includes examples of hazing, bullying, male victimization. Additionally, the Air Force uses a variety of surveys to gather feedback from Airmen on its SAPR efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male



and female victim input. These include: 1) several surveys on various aspects of the effectiveness of the Green Dot program; 2) A pre-command course survey designed to tailor command course SAPR lesson content to commander-selects' SAPR knowledge gaps; 3) SAPR civilian satisfaction survey to measure satisfaction with SAPR services received by AF civilian employees and 4) A form to build an inventory of sexual assault prevention activities at AF installations.

**4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)**

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response participated in the Office on Violence Against Women Roundtable *Where We've Been, Where We're Going, Mobilizing Men and Boys to Prevent Gender-Based Violence*. The first meeting of this type occurred approximately five years ago in which subject matter experts from across the country looked at what works when it comes to preventing males from committing acts of violence in general, and intimate personal violence in particular. Additionally, frank discussion explored ways in which the response to male victims of violence in general, and intimate partner violence in particular could be better accomplished. In the reconvening of this group, attendees attempted to pick up where the first meeting left off. Evidence-based practices remain hard to come by; the few that are working are conducted at the primary and secondary school level in programs such as Men Can Stop Rape (Men of Strength Club) and Coaching Boys Into Men.

Ongoing efforts to improve response to male victims are a multi-faceted endeavor. In this pursuit the United States Air Force continues to collaborate with and learn from subject matter experts from across the country. As a result of their insights, along with the growing body of research and promising practices in responding to male victims of sexual violence, a new block of instruction titled *Male Victimization* was added to the 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Coordinator course. This course addresses myths surrounding male victims of sexual assault, hyper-masculinity, rituals, hazing and traditions.

Most of our efforts to date have been academic as we continue to identify evidence informed strategies that support advocacy and outreach to male victims.

**4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)**

Victim sensitivity and care are top Air Force priorities when providing any Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training. Facilitating a victim's request for accommodations at annual training has been a standard operating procedure within the AF. Therefore, the AF SAPRO Policy Team included guidance in the 2015 update to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directing trainers and curriculum developers to include a disclaimer at the

beginning of all SAPR trainings allowing victims the option to receive training individually from the SAPR office as applicable. Additionally, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) inform victims of this option. To facilitate the commander being informed, AF SAPRO also incorporated the following recommendations: Commanders will announce that those who feel they cannot attend the annual training, due to personal histories, should contact the installation SARC to be excused. The Facilitator's instructions for Fiscal Year 2016 annual training included the following: "Prior to the group discussion, be sure to advise attendees they can decline to attend if they are uncomfortable with the topic. If anyone needs assistance, refer them to talk with the SARC or SAPR VA to protect their reporting options. To ensure that the accommodations are further codified, AFI 90-6001 includes the language for SARCs and Commanders to provide accommodations.

Annual SAPR First Responder Training covers reporting types and discusses actions to be taken to ensure victim confidentiality. This includes advising command of duty restrictions related to medical treatment through the medical profiling process without disclosing that a sexual assault has occurred or the medical diagnosis. Medical records are protected according to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and medical documentation that occurs related to sexual assault are identified as sensitive, with access to these records monitored to ensure only those with a need to know have accessed the record.

**4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to SARCs by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)**

In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02 (Change) Members of the Reserve Components, whether they file a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, shall have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault inflicted upon a Service member when performing active duty service, as defined in section 101(d)(3) of Reference (d), and inactive duty training.

Active Component: Currently, there are twelve Joint Bases across the DoD: Six are Air Force led (Joint Base Charleston, Joint Base McGuire – Dix –Lakehurst, Joint Base Andrews, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Joint Base San Antonio, Joint Base Langley-Eustis); four are Navy led (Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Joint Base Guam, Joint Base Norfolk); and two are Army led (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall).

Joint Bases are similar to Air Force installations in the sense that Airmen at Joint Bases are trained to receive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) services and annual SAPR training from their Service. However, in accordance with DoD policy, a

service member can access sexual assault prevention and response services from any branch of service regardless of affiliation.

The Air Force provides victim care at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and at Reserve Component installations using a multi-faceted approach employing Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs). The SAPR staff, regardless of service affiliation, collaborate on prevention, outreach and training efforts at their installations.

Medical supplemental instructions are required at each Joint Base location. A medical supplemental instruction directs in detail the coordination and provision of services and care to medical beneficiaries at each Base Realignment and Closure Commission location. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has oversight of the services and, therefore, the military treatment facilities on each installation. Medical support and response to victims of sexual assault include: emergency services, primary care services, mental health services, alcohol/drug abuse prevention and treatment services and family advocacy program services. Over 55 Air Force military treatment facilities have memorandums of understanding with civilian centers of excellence for emergency services to ensure sexual assault victims are provided the highest quality care.

Reserve Component: To facilitate victim care the Air Force has a full-time civilian SARC and a dedicated reserve officer VA assigned to each of its 11 host installations (Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Homestead Air Reserve Base, March Air Reserve Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (formally known as Carswell), Niagara Falls International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pittsburgh International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pope Army Airfield, Westover Air Reserve Base, and Youngstown Air Reserve Station). At each of these locations, Air Force Reserve Command assigns a traditional reserve officer in the rank of Major to the installation SAPR office with the job title of SAPR VA.

The Reserve Component facilitates care for its Airmen by referring sexual assault victims to medical and mental health treatment centers. To expedite care and meet a victim's needs, Reserve victims are generally referred to the nearest medical treatment facility or Veterans Administration facility. Coordinating care with Veteran's Affairs enables the Reserve Component to meet a victim's needs when they are geographically separated from a military treatment center.

Additionally, the Air Force is in the process of initiating a manpower review and cost estimate for additional full-time support to National Guard bases. The Air National Guard discusses their progress in improving victim care services at Joint Bases and in Joint Environments in their annual report. Please reference the National Guard Bureau Submission for more detailed information.

**4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DoDI**

**6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), para 4o)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) informs the field about Expedited Transfer (ET) policy through various training venues to include the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Victim Advocate Course provided by AF SAPRO staff, as well as the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program led by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Additionally, Airmen who do not attend these specialized trainings receive information on ETs from unit leadership during Commander's Calls via the Commander's Talking Points. The SARC provides information in regards to ET policy directly to victims of sexual assault.

**4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

According to Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were zero reports in Fiscal Year 2016 where a forensic exam was not completed because a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit and/or other needed supplies were not available.

**4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))**

The Air Force Security Forces Center hired a Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinator in March of 2016 to oversee the Air Force's efforts to comply with the PREA standards. In Fiscal Year 2016, we did not receive any sexual assault allegations within Air Force Confinement Facilities requiring the assigning of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports. In the pursuit of complying with the specific PREA standard requiring facilities to provide confinees with a way of reporting sexual abuse to an outside source, facilities have begun to make the Department of Defense Safe Helpline number available. The challenges are with facilities establishing unmonitored telephones in order to report anonymously. Planners are currently assessing facility infrastructure, building the requirement, and seeking funding.

**4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) has and will continue to provide a trained and ready response to reports of sexual assault in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act and Department of Defense requirements. Each installation hosts, at a minimum, one full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and a full-time Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) who are credentialed to provide a variety of services to sexual assault victims and survivors. They provide victims/survivors with the capability to make a report using current reporting options, and to do this in the context of their

understanding of the trauma they may have experienced. They assist and empower individuals to make an informed decision by providing knowledge about the process of reporting and resources available to them throughout the entire process. Detailed descriptions of the specific roles and responsibilities are highlighted in Air Force Instruction 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program* dated 21 May 2015. Response efforts are focused in three areas: victim care and support, professional investigation of all reports, and prosecution of the crime as appropriate. SARC and SAPR VAs offer both the expertise required for individuals who have been impacted by this crime and essential support to commanders, as well as response and advocacy for victims/survivors. Installation SAPR programs offer a unique 24/7 response capability and utilize trained and certified Volunteer Victim Advocates (VVAs) to manage this capability. While the full-time positions are filled primarily by civilians, military personnel also support this capability, especially in VVA positions. Consistent and effective advocacy and support also requires a coordinated response with medical personnel, first responders, legal, investigative and community support agencies. In pursuit of the highest level of service to Airmen, every effort is made to ensure continuing education, regular communication and guidance to the field, and on-going assessment of current programs, policies, and procedures regarding the care of victims/survivors.

AF SAPRO has also incorporated the subject of retaliation and ostracism into a one-time training entitled: First Line Supervisor Training Preventing Retaliation. This training served to educate First Line Supervisors on issues that sexual assault victims expressed regarding retaliation after reporting a sexual assault. The training informed supervisors on ways to prevent and respond to incidents of retaliation at their level. This training addressed definitions and provided scenarios to allow for small group discussion to enhance their supervisory skills. Moving forward these concepts, definitions and resources will be incorporated into all existing AF supervisory platforms. It is hoped that this type of training will serve to remove barriers which may discourage reporting.

Comprehensive interviewing techniques help to establish rapport with victims/survivors and aim to ensure that victims will not be judged or blamed for the assault when interacting with responders. These techniques are taught and demonstrated in formal training (i.e. the Air Force SARC and SAPR VA Course) through role playing and other types of experiential learning strategies. SAPR personnel are trained to utilize a victim centered approach to taking reports and empowering victims/survivors to elect their follow-up care by providing them information which will help them make an informed decision.

AF SAPR is genuinely interested in increasing reporting and reducing prevalence of sexual assault. To that end, leadership remains committed to deploying strategies that help to eliminate sexual assault from all ranks. Sexual assault is a sensitive and complex issue which requires the engagement of the entire community, therefore all Airmen play a significant role in assuring a culture and environment that guarantees everyone's personal safety.

**5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”**

**5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive,**

**meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

**Overview:** Over the past year, the Air Force has continued its efforts to measure, analyze, evaluate, and report the progress of its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. These efforts include developing tools to automate data processing and analysis, refining existing metrics and products for tracking program effectiveness, and surveying commanders, victims, victim advocates, and Airmen across all levels within the Air Force.

**Analytic Tools:** At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) relied only on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. To create a more robust analysis capability, we acquired SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) licenses and provided training for all analysts. Throughout Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, AF SAPRO analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as: drawing probability samples from official personnel databases for surveys; querying the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and creating reports to support policy initiatives and evaluation and leadership decision making; developing automated reports for prevention initiatives; and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in DSAID. Additionally in FY16, AF SAPRO began using R statistical software, which provides advantages over SAS for certain tasks such as data display and visualization. Having both tools has substantially increased AF SAPRO’s data processing, analysis, and visualization capability.

**Surveys:** Surveys are one of the most effective means to provide leaders information about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. During FY16, AF SAPRO continued its emphasis on surveys to gauge Airmen attitudes with respect to SAPR, to assess SAPR training and knowledge gaps, and to support SAPR policy initiatives and evaluation.

**Qualtrics Survey Platform:** AF SAPRO relies heavily on survey data to assess the effectiveness of various aspects of its program and to inform program decisions. To fulfill its in-house survey development needs, AF SAPRO awarded a multi-year contract to Qualtrics in FY16. Qualtrics provides a comprehensive web-based survey platform, which enables AF SAPRO to develop, test, administer, analyze and report surveys. Since contract award, AF SAPRO has successfully used the Qualtrics survey system for a variety of surveys.

AF SAPRO deployed the following surveys in FY16 to expand its understanding of SAPR related issues:

- Air Mobility Command Green Dot Effectiveness Survey: The purpose of this survey is to assess the impact of the Green Dot program on Airmen’s attitudes and opinions about bystander behaviors before, six months after, and twelve months after receiving Green Dot training. The first survey was administered in March 2016, the six month survey was administered in September 2016, and the twelve month survey

will be administered in March 2017. Survey results will inform future iterations of Green Dot Training.

- Green Dot Suicide Prevention Training Survey: This survey is currently being administered to individuals who participated in the pilot programs of the Green Dot Suicide Prevention Programs. Many of the bystander intervention principles discussed in Green Dot to reduce sexual assault can be applied to intervening with potential suicides. The pilot programs teaching bystander intervention targeted toward both sexual assault and suicide were conducted May through July of 2016. The survey will gather information on short-term (three month) outcomes as a result of the training, which will be used to inform future iterations of Green Dot.
- Pre-Command Course Survey: This survey is administered to Pre-Command Course participants before they receive the SAPR lesson. The results are used by instructors to tailor the lesson to the knowledge gaps of the participants. Approximately 250 pre-command course participants took this survey in fiscal year 2016.
- SAPR Civilian Satisfaction Survey: In August 2015, the DoD granted the Air Force a year-long exception to policy which allowed Air Force civilian employees who are victims of sexual assault the ability to file an unrestricted or restricted report regardless of their duty location and have access to all of the SAPR (i.e. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate) services that are available to service member victims. During this year-long trial period, the Air Force used this survey to measure the level of satisfaction of Air Force civilian employee victims with the SAPR services they received. Unfortunately, few of the 44 DoD civilians who reported a sexual assault during the trial period responded to the survey. However, those that responded indicated satisfaction with the SAPR services they received.
- SAPR in the Air Force: The purpose of this survey is to track attitudes and behaviors associated with the Air Force's SAPR program over time. It was first administered December 2015 through January 2016 to approximately 4,000 airmen across the total Air Force, of which about 500 responded. It will be re-administered to a similar sample in the same timeframe each year thereafter. Results from this survey are used to assess, inform, and shape AF SAPRO efforts.
- SPPV Initial Training Survey: This survey was administered to SPPVs 45 days after they completed the two-week initial training. Results were used to improve AF SAPRO's training and support efforts and to shape subsequent SPPV training efforts.

Improved Prevalence versus Reporting Graphic: The Air Force relies on two metrics for assessing the effectiveness of its SAPR program: sexual assault prevalence and sexual assault reporting. The DoD conducts victimization surveys such as the RAND Military Workplace Study and the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty

Members that estimate the past-year prevalence of sexual assault in each branch of the military. Sexual assault reporting is the number of active duty Airmen who officially report a sexual assault to the Air Force in a given timeframe, usually the past year.

Since sexual assault is an underreported crime, prevalence has always exceeded reporting. Primary goals of the AF SAPR program are to reduce prevalence and increase reporting. Comparing prevalence to reporting also gives the Air Force an indication of Airmen's confidence in the SAPR program. A decrease in the gap between prevalence and reporting may indicate increased confidence.

In FY16, the Air Force developed a new graphic to more accurately compare prevalence to reporting. The previous graphic compared reporting to prevalence by FY. The problem with the previous graphic was that a portion of the reports the Air Force receives in a given FY are for incidents that occurred in a prior FY or on an unknown date, and are therefore in a different timeframe than the prevalence estimate. The new graphic addresses this problem by using a segmented bar to differentiate the reports that occurred in the same timeframe as the prevalence estimate from those that occurred in a different timeframe or on an unknown date. The Air Force believes the new graphic provides a more realistic picture of how close we are to our goal of 100% reporting.

**5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

AF SAPRO continues to use the Management Internal Control Toolset as an integral tool to assist in making data driven decisions; providing clarity to policy; and identifying program concerns. Airmen at the program level complete the self-assessment communicators, which is a two way communicator designed to improve compliance to the published guidance, communicate risk and program health, and provide real-time information relevant to decision makers throughout the chain of command. AF SAPRO has three self-assessment communicators written for distinct audiences: Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Installation/Host Wing Commanders, and Squadron Commanders. The assessments help senior leaders understand why Airmen are unable to meet requirements through trend analysis.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, the SAPR program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air



Force.

**5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)**

Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) are responsible for entering sexual assault report data into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). All SARCs have a favorable background investigation, are certified through the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program, and have completed two hours of online DSAID training before being granted access.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) provided a 90 minute block of DSAID training for SARCs during the Air Force annual refresher training, led several Defense Connect Online DSAID training sessions for SARCs, and provided one-on-one assistance to SARCs multiple times per day.

AF SAPRO makes DSAID an agenda item on an as-needed basis during its monthly major command (MAJCOM) teleconference meeting. This 60-90 minute meeting allows AF SAPRO to conduct training, relay information, and ensure the Air Force's SAPR community is informed about any issues affecting DSAID. It also allows the office to collect DSAID change requests from the field, which are presented for consideration at the monthly DSAID Change Control Board meeting.

Quality control oversight and review of the data is monitored daily by the DSAID technical manager along with the MAJCOM program managers. Using the quality assurance tool provided by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, AF SAPRO validates data in DSAID to ensure accurate entry and performs cross-checks to identify potential data conflicts.

In FY16, AF SAPRO began providing a monthly report to its MAJCOMs showing the percent of their DSAID cases that contain errors. As a result, DSAID cases containing errors have dropped 31 percentage points since the beginning of FY16. AF SAPRO also works to ensure the investigation data in DSAID matches the corresponding data in the Investigative Information Management System.

In addition, AF SAPRO's Research and Analysis Branch developed programs using the SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) analytic tool to find required data missing from DSAID records. Data available from the Military Personnel Data System and the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System are cross-referenced using either the victim or subject social security numbers. Missing data fields completed using these methods include the victim type, gender, date of birth, grade for victim or subject. DSAID records are subsequently updated with the known data.

**5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and**

**detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)**

In response to several high-profile incidents of sexual misconduct by Military Training Instructors (MTIs) during Basic Military Training (BMT), the U.S. Air Force's Air Education and Training Command (AETC) partnered with Research and Development (RAND) Project AIR FORCE to develop an integrated survey system to better understand the conditions and perspectives within the BMT environment from both trainees and instructors. The goal of this system is to help detect incidents of abuse and sexual misconduct in the training environment and to provide metrics to help leaders understand what actions to take to reduce these behaviors.

Based on an extensive review of relevant materials including internal AETC investigations of these incidents, Air Force and Department of Defense policies and the scientific literature, RAND developed two complementary surveys, one for trainees and one for MTIs. The trainee survey assesses trainee experiences and related reporting behaviors for the following abuse and misconduct categories: trainee bullying, maltreatment and mal-training, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment, and unwanted sexual experiences. The survey also measures individual perceptions of squadron climate and BMT feedback and support systems.

The MTI survey assesses the extent to which MTIs were aware of trainees experiencing abuse, as well as their perceptions of the related squadron climate and MTI reporting behaviors. The MTI survey also includes a section on quality of life, including job attitudes, the work environment, and job stressors.

The Basic Military Training Survey was launched on 7 Oct 2013. Thus far, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, 22,316 trainees have participated in the BMT Survey. The BMT MTI Survey was first launched in early calendar year 2015. In FY16, 455 instructors have participated to date in the BMT MTI Survey.

This research program has enabled AETC to intervene in the BMT training environment where appropriate in order to address issues as they arise. It also provides the Air Force with the capability to evaluate the effectiveness of such intervention and to continue moving forward in addressing issues relating to sexual assault.

AETC is continuing its partnership with RAND and developing a training climate survey system for the flying training and technical training environments. The RAND survey will ask students to identify bullying (to include cyber), hazing, maltreatment/mal-training, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment and unwanted sexual experiences. RAND is coordinating a pilot test of the survey at 5 locations (Keesler AFB, Lackland AFB, Sheppard AFB, Laughlin AFB, and Fairchild AFB) that began in October 2016 and is ongoing, with a final instrument available for full implementation during FY17. The survey will be delivered electronically to the survey taker and data storage, upon survey

completion by the survey respondent, will be tightly controlled to prevent alteration of the data and to enhance confidentiality.

Since 2013, Second Air Force has engaged in similar efforts to identify misconduct in the training environment through the use of a student climate survey and an end-of-course misconduct questionnaire. Climate surveys are administered randomly by training group evaluations staff and require students to evaluate the training climate. Selected students rate and comment on how the training culture tolerates/rejects sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and inappropriate relationships. Furthermore, all students complete the misconduct end-of-course questionnaire. This survey asks students if they have experienced faculty-on-student sexual assault, physical or verbal abuse, unprofessional relationships, inappropriate social contact, or discrimination. Once the flying and technical training survey systems are implemented, Second Air Force will discontinue the use of these instruments.

**5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that SAPR personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) continues to identify findings and recommendations pertaining to program effectiveness. In addition to standard audits AFAA and AF SAPRO formalized a virtual audit plan in Fiscal Year 2015 that is still being utilized to date. The audit's aim is to determine if required qualifications are met by SAPR personnel and include background investigations, training, statements of understand, and Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Program Certification. Additionally, the AFAA conducted an audit of the SAPR Program at eleven non-deployed locations in 2016, however results have not been released at the time of this report.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, the SAPR program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air Force.

**5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)**

The Air Force continues to hold commanders accountable for creating and sustaining an environment of dignity and respect for active duty, reserve, and civilian employees. The climate assessment survey is a tool commanders use to measure their climate. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order

and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline which includes adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program directives. Policy states evaluators of commanding officers must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

Changes were made to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation System*, and performance evaluation and performance feedback forms. These changes codified the organizational and command climate. A commander's performance evaluation could be impacted by the organizational climate for all Airmen.

**5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)**

Air Force Instructions 36-3206 *Administrative Discharge Procedures for Commissioned Officers* and 36-3208 *Administrative Separation of Airmen* have been updated to require a higher level review in circumstances in which a sexual assault victim is considered for separation under a non-disability mental condition. Special processing for Airmen who alleged having been sexually assaulted and filed an unrestricted report of sexual assault, and are being considered for a personality disorder discharge or other mental health disorder not constituting a physical disability, will obtain a higher level review. Specifically, the Military Treatment Facility will forward the diagnosis with supporting documentation through for a higher level review and endorsement by the Air Force Surgeon General.

**5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)**

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) created the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) for the Office of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO) to gather data on a victim's experiences with the military justice process. Results from the 2015 MIJES found that Service members were extremely satisfied with their Special Victims' Counsel (SVC). Therefore, the AF will continue to sustain the SVC program.

Additionally, the 2015 MIJES found that many Service members experienced negative outcomes as a result of reporting. This finding contributed to the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, the implementation for which is being coordinated between DoD SAPRO and representatives from all Services.

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilized a web-based survey similar to DMDC's Survivor Experience Survey to gather feedback from civilian employees who made reports during the civilian employee reporting exception to policy period. Few

of the 44 DoD civilians who reported a sexual assault between 1 Aug 15 and 31 Jul 16 responded to the survey so the results are not statistically significant; however, the responses indicate a general level of satisfaction with the SAPR services received. As a result, the Secretary of the Air Force has requested an indefinite exception to policy, which would continue to allow AF civilians to make restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault, and continue to obtain SAPR services.

**5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.**

The Air Force is making steady progress to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. Future Air Force efforts will include research on understanding and defining useful prevention approaches, identifying high-risk subgroups, identifying the characteristics of assaults that are more prevalent as well as identifying common characteristics of perpetrators. The Air Force believes that understanding the perpetrator risk factors and assault behaviors will aid in creating a more robust and effective prevention program.

The Air Force, together with Department of Defense SAPR Office (DoD SAPRO) and Army Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) commissioned the Institute for Defense Analyses to conduct the Alcohol Landscape Study in 2015. The Alcohol Landscape Study will study Service member's drinking habits and preferences, as well as personnel data, in an effort to quantify how attitudes and behaviors towards drinking drive negative outcomes associated with alcohol misuse (e.g., sexual assault, suicide, drinking and driving). Ultimately the study will clarify how effective policies impacting alcohol availability and pricing could be at reducing negative outcomes. The study is ongoing and will take several years to complete.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is also working with the Research Triangle Institute and Basic Military Training (BMT) on the Sexual Communication and Consent effort, which is adapting evidence based victimization and re-victimization training programs from a college environment for the Air Force. Using tablet technologies, individuals will be identified as at risk for victimization, re-victimization, or perpetration, and receive training tailored to their experiences. The study will be piloted at BMT starting in 2017.

At the start of 2015, AF SAPRO had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. AF SAPRO relies on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 awarded a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey development needs. AF SAPRO has successfully used the Qualtrics survey system for multiple surveys in 2016 (see Section 5.1) and will continue to do so in the future.

Also at the start of 2015, AF SAPRO relied solely on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. In FY15, AF SAPRO acquired SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) licenses and provided training for all analysts to create a more robust analysis capability. Additionally, in 2016 AF SAPRO began using the R programming environment to supplement SAS. Throughout

FY16, AF SAPRO analysts have successfully used SAS and R software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS and R will continue to be AF SAPRO's standard analysis tools in the future.

## **6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy**

### **6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) Course, the foundational training for our SARCs and SAPR VAs, provides information and education on prevalence rates and specific barriers with male sexual assault victims. The male victimization module helps SARCs and SAPR VAs identify and respond to the unique social and cultural pressures and misconceptions that impact male survivors. This provides our advocates a better understanding when responding to male victims. Additionally, attendees are provided information on resources that address male survivors, to include Male Survivor, Safe4athletes, 1in6, MenThriving, and the DoD Safe Helpline. During the required 2016 AF SAPR Refresher training for all SARCs and SAPR VAs, MaleSurvivor.org provided 1.5 hours dedicated to male victimization. Additionally, the training branch developed a specific training topic mandated for 2015 annual training on male victimization that can still be utilized as a training tool as requested. Currently, the AF is working with DoD on a working group to gain additional awareness that will review and utilize evidence-informed and evidenced-based approaches that specifically target male victimization. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) provides information on male victimization via the AF SAPRO website and installations promote awareness of the SAPR program that is gender responsive, culturally competent and recovery oriented.

### **6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)**

Results from the 2014 Research and Development (RAND) Military Workplace Survey indicated 62% of female Airmen who reported a sexual assault indicated they had subsequently experienced some form of retaliation. In response, the Secretary of the Air Force directed all training for supervisors include sexual assault related curriculum on retaliation. In 2016, the Air Force required all Uniform Airmen and Civilians who supervise military members to receive initial first-line supervisor training on preventing retaliation. The focus of the training was on enabling supervisors to recognize signs or possible acts of retaliation, take action by addressing incidents of retaliation, and understand which resources are available to military Airmen experiencing retaliation.

Additionally, retaliation was added as an action item to the monthly case management review meetings in March 2015 to ensure commanders are held accountable for addressing all incidents. The Air Force Equal Opportunity Office has established training to prevent retaliation and/or reprisal against Airmen who allege sexual harassment.

Human Relations Education is given by local Equal Opportunity office personnel and is mandatory for pre-commissioning programs, initial entry training, all levels of professional military education, and training of general officers and senior executive service members.

Air Force Instruction 1-1, *Air Force Standards*, sets the standard for social media use. It specially states: "You must avoid offensive and/or inappropriate behavior on social networking platforms and through other forms of communication that could bring discredit upon the Air Force or you as a member of the Air Force, or that would otherwise be harmful to good order and discipline, respect for authority, unit cohesion, morale, mission accomplishment, or the trust and confidence that the public has in the United States Air Force."

Finally, installation commanders are responsible for developing supplemental guidance to prevent unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment, and reprisal. Commanders must post the guidance prominently on base web pages and in locations frequented by the base population. Our overarching SAPR Strategy goal is to realize an Air Force free from sexual assault; but, as long as there is one victim, we will not lose sight of our responsibility to care for that victim, to seek appropriate justice; and to appropriately address any retaliation that results from reporting a sexual assault or helping a sexual assault victim. Sexual assault and the restoration of our Airmen and communities have a direct impact on mission readiness. We will continue to improve upon our response to sexual assault. We are committed to leading the nation in holistic world-class care.

**6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))**

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 the Air Force was allotted training slots for designated healthcare providers in the Army Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) course. In FY17, the SAMFE course will be Tri-Service. The Air Force will represent one of five full-time instructors for the course. Certification is only achieved after attending the two-week SAMFE Course (Phase I) and then completing Phase II which consists of a live patient exam, court experience and observation of a case management group. Phase II is currently being discussed within the Services to develop a Tri-Service approach as done with Phase I. The certification test has been developed and is currently in the pilot testing phase.

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

- Safety Assessments for SAPR Program
- High-Risk Response Teams

**Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?**

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

**(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))**

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 (incorporating Change 1, 18 March 2016) *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directs the installation commander and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to ensure SAPR personnel conduct a non-clinical safety assessment in every non-Family Advocacy Program incident of adult sexual assault (paragraph 1.7.1.3.5. and 2.5.3.6.). Additionally, AFI 90-6001 directs the Case Management Group to form a High Risk Response Team (HRRT) based on the safety assessment, if a victim is found to be at high risk of harm.

SAPR personnel report convening two HHRTs in Fiscal Year 2016. The duration of one was two months and the second for thirty minutes. Each were dissolved because the safety issues were resolved.

**6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Enhancing Commander Accountability*, p. 2)**

Commanders are held accountable for the climate in their organization. Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluations Systems* outlines commander responsibility for command climate to include SAPR program directives and the responsibility for evaluators to take this into account when evaluating a commander's effectiveness.

Paragraph 1.8.5.2. Commanders at every level have an even greater responsibility to create a healthy climate in their command. Additionally, they are responsible for ensuring adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention (SAPR) Program directives. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline. Therefore, evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

**6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: *Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports* (April 2016), p. 10)**

An August 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) mandated data call initiated collection of information on retaliation allegations associated with sexual assault and harassment reporting involving service members. This data call builds on the March 2015 Retaliation Memo that requires Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) to discuss retaliation with victims as well as collect retaliation related data for review during installation Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. This memo also establishes additional reporting requirements for SARCs regarding any retaliation victims may be experiencing.

Inter-service working groups have been established to develop a Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy for approval by DoD. The Judicial Proceedings Panel published



in 2015 provided a series of recommendations that will improve the quality of legal services provided to sexual assault victims.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) established an Executive Speaker Survivor Panel in 2016. This panel consists of sexual assault survivors who meet with senior AF SAPRO leaders on a recurring basis to discuss victim-centric issues, lessons learned, and improvements to be made to AF SAPRO policies and procedures.

The 2015 Survivor Experience Survey has been replaced by the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey. This survey is provided to sexual assault survivors as a way to provide feedback on their experiences with the response portion of the SAPR program. Results from this survey will be briefed to Service leadership, DoD leadership, the DoD SAPR Office, and Congress.

**6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group (CMG) Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.**

**(SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation, p. 2 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 9)**

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 (incorporating Change 1, 18 March 2016) *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directs the installation commander to add allegations of retaliation to the monthly Case Management Group (CMG) for discussion. The allegation will be reviewed until the case has reached final disposition or the allegation has been appropriately addressed (paragraph 1.7.1.26.2. and 6.2.1.1.2.). Furthermore, the CMG chair is directed to require any complaints of retaliation to remain on the CMG agenda until the case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed (paragraph 8.3.6.3.3.).

## **7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives**

**7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes 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.**

**(SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) developed First Line Supervisor Training on Preventing Retaliation based on a 2013 Secretary of Defense memo that directed the enhancement of first line supervisor skills and knowledge in order to advance a climate of dignity and respect. The training was mandatory for all junior officers, junior enlisted, and civilians who supervise military, but all supervisors were

encouraged to participate to help them recognize signs of possible retaliation. The duration of the training was estimated to take one hour and designed in a small group format to generate discussion, and intended for Squadron Commanders or an appropriate designee to facilitate. Participation in small groups was to give first line supervisors ownership of the issue of retaliation and empower them to act in ways that support and sustain the healthy, respectful command climate all leaders expect and all Airmen deserve. Six discussion points were included to create open dialogue and problem solving scenarios to find ways to prevent retaliation. Actively listening, familiarity with SAPR resources, and controlling information flow protects the victim and allows First Line Supervisors to remain the gate keepers.

The initial training was designed to serve as a one-time training event to capture all current Regular Air Force personnel, Guard and Reserve.

AF SAPRO also collaborated with Air University to add curriculum on retaliation in all first line supervisor training and courses. This training will be ongoing for targeted supervisors identified by the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force with emphasis on sexual assault related retaliation and the importance of engaging with subordinates as key elements. Creating an environment where subordinates feel safe to speak to supervisors about issues and concerns is the optimum climate.

**8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.**

**8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.**

**“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—**

**“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:**

**“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—**

**“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.**

**“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to**

the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

Completed on 3 August 2016, via Air Force Guidance Memorandum 2016-01 to Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*.

## 8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

**(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—**Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Completed as of the signing of this report; refer to section 2.2 of the Analytic Discussion.

## 8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

**(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—**The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

**(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—**In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual’s experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual’s discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

**(c) PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—**Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made

available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

**(d) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—**In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

**(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).**

**(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).**

**(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).**

**(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)**

(a) Completed. Both the Discharge Review Board (DRB) and Board for Correction of Military Records (BCMR) provide a confidential venue through which any person, including an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense while serving in the Armed Forces, may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces. The appropriate venue is determined based on the length of time since the individual's discharge. If the discharge occurred less than 15 years ago, the DRB is the appropriate venue; however, if the discharge occurred more than 15 years ago (or a Discharge Review was previously completed without specific consideration for the sex-related offense consideration), the BCMR is the appropriate venue.

(b) In-progress; Estimated Completion Date: 2017. These provisions have already been incorporated in the BCMR governing instruction, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2603, *Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records*, which is pending publication in the Federal Register for a 60-day public comment period. Once the 60-day public comment period closes, and any comments are adjudicated, the AFI will be released for publication.

Additionally, we are coordinating specific guidance to the BCMR from the Secretary of the Air Force, which, when published, will be provided to the Board for reference in adjudicating cases pertaining to victims of sexual assault. The DRB will implement similar procedures as the BCMR by providing the specific guidance from the Secretary of the Air Force to DRB board members.

While these provisions have yet to be codified in our governance, both the DRB and BCMR have implemented mechanisms to ensure due consideration is given to the psychological and physical aspects of the applicant's experience to determine the bearing such experience may have had on the discharge or separation. Two clinical psychiatrists were recently hired to comply with separate provisions in the Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act pertaining to the adjudication of cases before the DRB and BCMR relating to mental health diagnoses. These provisions require a clinical psychiatrist or psychologist to serve as a member of the DRB when adjudicating any case where a mental health diagnosis rendered while serving is at issue. For the BCMR, these provisions require our psychiatrists provide written opinions supporting the BCMR's adjudication of such cases. These opinions are provided to the applicant for a 30-day review and comment period prior to the case being referred to the Board for consideration.

(c) Completed. While redacted decisional documents are required to be posted to a public reading room under the Freedom of Information Act, this confidentiality provision requires the consent of an applicant before doing so. Upon receipt of an application for correction of military records where the applicant claims to be the victim of a sex related offense, we advise the applicant in writing that their consent is required in order to post redacted decisional documents to our public reading room. If the applicant does not consent or does not reply, the redacted Record of Proceedings is not posted to the public reading room. The DRB will implement similar procedures.

#### **8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.**

**(a) MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. (FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Completed, October 2016. The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy vision is applicable to the US Air Force Academy (USAFA). In particular, the emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention suggests specific prevention approaches may be most useful with a young airman audience. Toward this end, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is working closely with research staff at USAFA to adapt a healthy life and relationship skills training. In addition, AF SAPRO is working closely with USAFA SAPR and Community Support staff to ensure Green Dot is a fit for the unique environment. Through these collaborations AF SAPRO is building relationships and stimulating a holistic approach at USAFA.

#### **8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.**

**The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. (FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)**

Completed. Since 2005, the Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) detachment commanders and instructors receive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training. Each year the curriculum is reviewed and updated as needed, then delivered as part of their initial qualification courses. These courses address the uniqueness of teaching in a university setting and include topics on sexual assault, sexual harassment, legal issues and reporting procedures.

The Fiscal Year 2015 implementation of Green Dot included a separate leadership session (90 minutes) that contextualized the content for the unique role of the leader. In

addition, group and wing commanders received a briefing at pre-command courses that included background on the public health approach to violence prevention, the overarching prevention plan, on the rationale behind Green Dot, implementation specifics and early success stories. In addition, a specific adaptation was developed for AFRC. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is collaborating with ROTC to ensure that interventions in development meet the unique needs of officers in training.

## **9. Analytic Discussion**

**9.1 Military Services/NGB\*, provide an analytic discussion (1,000 words or less) of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the DSAID. Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.**

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

**This section shall include such information as:**

- Notable changes in the data over time**
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- 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)**
- 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 sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)**
- Any other data relating to sexual assault case data**

**United States Air Force FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Statistical Analysis**

## 1. Analytic Discussion

This section presents tabulations and charts regarding reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects received by the Air Force in fiscal year (FY) 2016 (FY16). Where possible, prior-FY data are also included for comparison. Sexual assault report data were drawn from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and sexual assault prevalence data were drawn from biannual workplace and gender relations surveys. DSAID is a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information about sexual assaults, such as the nature and details of the assault, information about the victim, services offered to the victim, information about the offender(s), and disposition of the reports associated with the assault. It is important to note that DSAID does not contain information about all military-related sexual assaults. DSAID captures sexual assault reports in which either the victim or the subject is a service member. Other military-related sexual assaults, such as those involving intimate partners, those involving dependent minors, or those involving a non-Service member victim and non-Service member subjects, are not captured in DSAID and are not addressed in this report.

The Air Force received a total of 1,355 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY16, which represents a 3.3% increase from the 1,312 reports made in FY15. The total active duty Air Force population also increased 2.1% during FY16, from about 307,300 at the end of FY15 to about 313,700 at the end of FY16. Considering the population increase, the increase in reporting is not statistically significant.

Of the 1,355 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in FY16, 748 (55%) were for incidents that occurred in FY16, 471 (35%) were for incidents that occurred in prior FYs, and the remaining 136 (10%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date. In FY15, the Air Force received 1312 sexual assault reports. Of these, 711 (54%) were for incidents that occurred in FY15, 371 (28%) were for incidents that occurred in prior FYs, and the remaining 230 (18%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

Of the 1,355 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in FY16, 1,170 (86%) had a Service member victim. Of those 1,170 Service member victims, 125 (11%) reported an incident that occurred before entering into military service. In FY15, the Air Force received 1,312 sexual assault reports. Of these, 1,148 had a Service member victim. Of the 1,148 service member victims in FY15, 120 (10%) reported an incident that occurred prior to entering military service.

The United States military allows eligible victims to make one of two kinds of sexual assault report: unrestricted or restricted. Additionally, a victim who initially makes a restricted report has the option of later converting the restricted report to an unrestricted report. Of the 1,355 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects received by the Air Force in FY16, 940 are unrestricted and 415 remained restricted at the end of FY16.

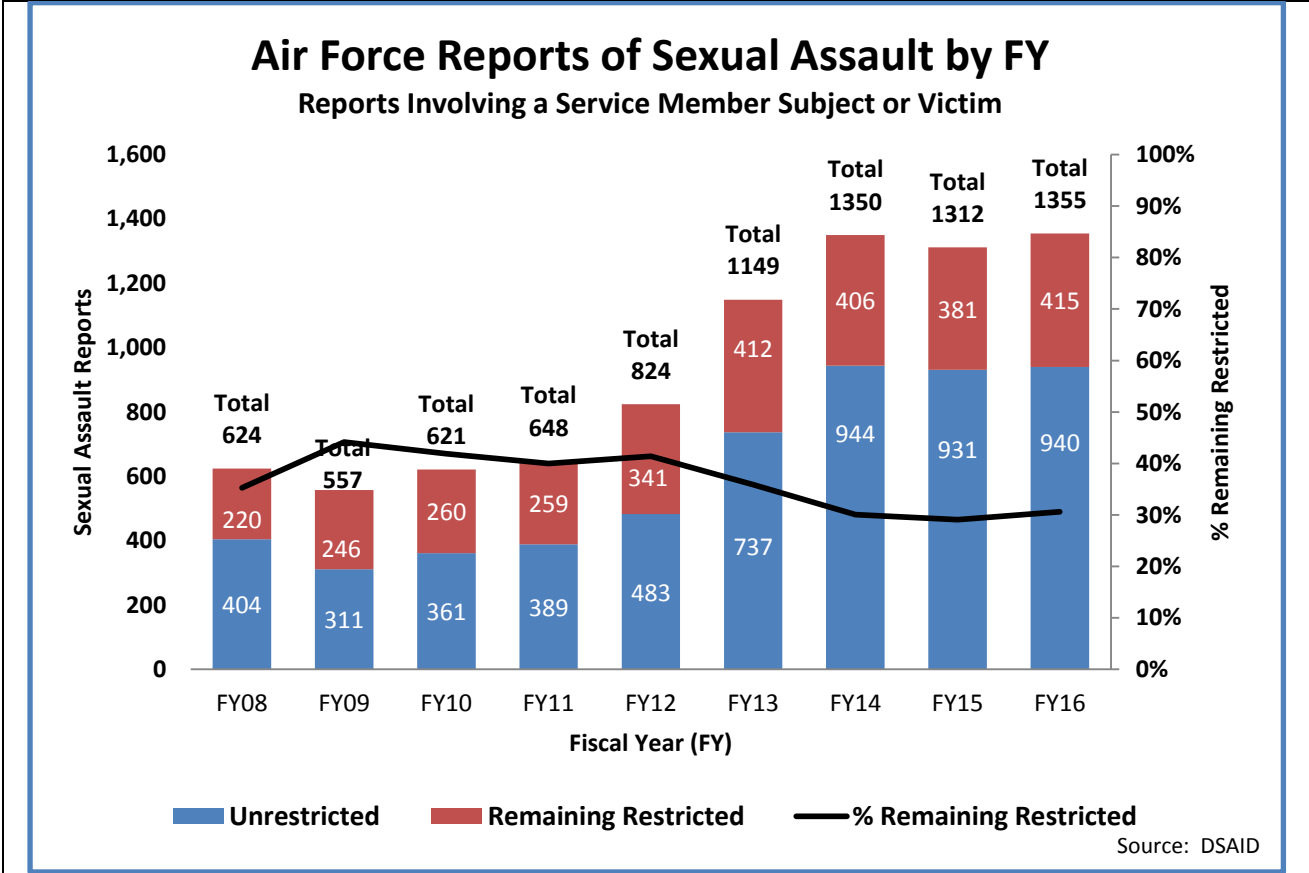
The 940 unrestricted reports include 796 initially-unrestricted reports made in FY16, 109

initially-restricted reports made in FY16 that converted to unrestricted in FY16, and 35 initially-restricted reports made in prior FYs that converted to unrestricted in FY16.

The Air Force initially received 524 restricted reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY16, of which 109 converted to unrestricted during FY16 (and are now included in the aforementioned 940 unrestricted reports), leaving 415 remaining restricted at the end of FY16. Thirty-one percent of FY16 reports remained restricted at the end of FY16, up from 29% in FY15.

Chart 1.1 shows the number of reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY08 through FY16. The number of reports (both restricted and unrestricted) more than doubled (108% increase) from FY11 to FY14 and has remained at FY14 levels since. The Air Force believes that the sustained high levels of reporting in FY14, FY15, and FY16 indicates that victims continue to feel comfortable coming forward to report these crimes, receive care, and allow investigations to take place so that commanders can hold alleged assailants appropriately accountable. Additionally, the percentage of reports that remain restricted decreased from roughly 40% in FY09 through FY12 to roughly 30% in FY14 through FY16. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, the decrease in the percentage of reports that remain restricted may indicate increased victim confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.





**Chart 1.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**

## 2. Unrestricted Reporting

### 2.1 Victim Data Discussion and Analysis

This section provides data about victims in completed investigations of unrestricted reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “FY” refers to the FY in which the investigation associated with a report concluded. For example, unrestricted reports under the FY16 rubric are not necessarily reports filed in FY16. Rather, they are reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY16. These reports could have been filed in FY16 or in any preceding FY.

Table 2.1.1 breaks out the unrestricted report investigations completed each FY by type of offense.<sup>1</sup> From FY12 through FY14, the percentage of victims who experienced penetrating offenses decreased to less than half of all victims, while the percentage of victims who experienced non-penetrating offenses increased. In FY15 and FY16, this trend reversed, with penetrating offenses accounting for slightly more than half of all

<sup>1</sup> By DoD policy, a victim who wished to report multiple distinct sexual assaults would file multiple reports, or multiple victims involved in a single incident would each file their own reports. As a result, each sexual assault report has exactly one victim and the number of reports corresponds to the number of victims. The terms “number of reports” and “number of victims” are synonymous.

reports.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-	766	-
<b>Type of Offense</b>										
Penetrating Offenses	255	63.3%	298	57.2%	386	49.8%	404	50.8%	400	52.2%
Contact Offenses	145	36.0%	217	41.7%	338	43.6%	346	43.5%	309	40.3%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	35	4.5%	20	2.5%	36	4.7%
Offense Code Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.1%	25	3.1%	21	2.7%

**Table 2.1.1 – Type of Sexual Assault Offense for Unrestricted Reports**

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

A demographic analysis of victims in investigations completed in each FY is provided in Table 2.1.2.

**Gender:** Women consistently represent the vast majority (over 82%) of victims in investigations completed each FY. Females comprised only about 19% of the active duty Air Force population during this timeframe. The percentage of male victims in completed investigations doubled between FY12 and FY16, from about 7% to over 15%. Males comprised about 81% of the active duty Air Force population during this timeframe. This increase in male reporting suggests that the social barriers for reporting among male victims are beginning to come down.

**Age at Time of Incident:** Victims in the 16-19 age group are increasingly over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of victims in the 16-19 age group almost doubled between FY14 and FY16, from about 11% to about 20%. This age group comprised less than 5% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe. However, about 20% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. Even excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group still accounts for about 16% of victims in investigations completed in FY16, while comprising only about 5% of the FY16 active duty Air Force population.

Victims in the 20-24 age group are also over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population, though not to the same extent as those in the 16-19 age group. The 20-24 age group contained about 40% of the victims in investigations closed in FY15 and FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population in this timeframe. However, about 19% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. After excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group accounts for 32% of victims in investigations closed in FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the FY16 active duty Air Force population.

Victims in each of the older age groups (25-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+) are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

**Grade:** Junior enlisted airmen (E1-E4) are highly over-represented amongst the victims in investigations completed in the FYs shown, consistently accounting for at least 70% of the

victims, while comprising only 39% of the active duty Air Force population. Senior enlisted airmen (E5-E9) and officers each account for much smaller shares of victims in investigations completed in FY16 (21% and 6%, respectively) than their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population (42% and 20%, respectively).

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-	766	-
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	28	6.9%	65	12.5%	86	11.1%	131	16.5%	118	15.4%
Female	375	93.1%	456	87.5%	637	82.2%	654	82.3%	635	82.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	6.7%	10	1.3%	13	1.7%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>										
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	6	0.8%
16-19	50	12.4%	38	7.3%	78	10.5%	127	16.0%	154	20.1%
20-24	221	54.8%	135	25.9%	230	31.1%	323	40.6%	304	39.7%
25-34	103	25.6%	62	11.9%	80	10.8%	127	16.0%	147	19.2%
35-49	12	3.0%	18	3.5%	11	1.5%	37	4.7%	33	4.3%
50-64	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	3.2%	266	51.1%	337	45.5%	176	22.1%	120	15.7%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>										
Military	280	69.5%	408	78.3%	604	77.9%	608	76.5%	608	79.4%
Non-military	123	30.5%	113	21.7%	116	15.0%	176	22.1%	142	18.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	7.1%	11	1.4%	16	2.1%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>										
Active Duty	235	83.9%	378	91.1%	578	95.7%	547	90.0%	549	90.3%
Reserve (Activated)	18	6.4%	18	4.3%	16	2.6%	32	5.3%	39	6.4%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	7	2.5%	12	2.9%	5	0.8%	5	0.8%	3	0.5%
Cadet/Prep School Student	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%	17	2.8%
Unknown	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Grade (Military Victims)</b>										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%	17	2.8%
E-1 to E-4	208	74.3%	288	70.6%	452	74.8%	442	72.7%	427	70.2%
E-5 to E-9	36	12.9%	85	20.8%	110	18.2%	109	17.9%	128	21.1%
O-1 to O-3	17	6.1%	19	4.7%	30	5.0%	24	3.9%	24	3.9%
O-4 to O-10	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%	9	1.5%	12	2.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 2.1.2 – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

**Combat Areas of Interest:** A summary of victims in completed investigations in combat areas of interest is provided in Table 2.1.3. Due to the small number of victims in combat areas of interest, no demographic analysis is provided here because doing so could compromise victim confidentiality.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	8	-	27	-	8	-	7	-	12	-

**Table 2.1.3 - Victims in Combat Areas of Interest for Unrestricted Reports**

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

A summary of military protective orders is provided in Table 2.1.4. The number of military protective orders remained stable from FY15 to FY16 (85 compared to 82, respectively).

NOTE: Prior to FY14 there was not a consistent mechanism for capturing the number of military protective orders issued and/or violated. The values in Table 2.1.4 represent the best data available at the time; however, they may not reflect the actual numbers of military protective orders issued and/or violated in FY12 and FY13.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Military Protective Orders Issued	124	-	14	-	142	-	85	-	82	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	9	6.8%	12	85.7%	3	2.1%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%

**Table 2.1.4 - Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports**

A summary of expedited transfers is provided in Table 2.1.5. The number of expedited transfer requests almost tripled from FY12 to FY13 and remained relatively stable through FY15, and dropped in FY16 to 87 requests. One expedited transfer request was denied in FY16. The expedited transfer request was initially denied by the victim's squadron commander because the victim wanted to remain at victim's current location, but be placed into a different Squadron. The Wing Commander made a final decision to have the airman placed in a different organization and squadron (with the victim's approval).

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Expedited Transfer Requested	40	-	118	-	125	-	112	-	87	-
Expedited Transfer Approved	40	100.0%	109	92.4%	117	93.6%	109	97.3%	86	98.9%
Expedited Transfer Denied	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	8	6.4%	3	2.7%	1	1.1%

**Table 2.1.5 - Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports**

A summary of victim participation in the military justice process is provided in Table 2.1.6. The percentage of cases in which the victim declined to participate in the military justice process increased slightly from FY15 to FY16.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Victims Eligible to Participate	356	-	411	-	439	-	517	-	403	-
Victims Declining to Participate	24	6.7%	23	5.6%	47	10.7%	74	14.3%	59	14.6%

**Table 2.1.6 – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process**

## 2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis

This section analyzes demographic data about subjects (i.e., assailants) in completed investigations of unrestricted reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term "FY" refers to the FY in which the investigation associated with a report concluded. For example, unrestricted reports under the FY16 rubric are not necessarily reports filed in FY16. Rather, they are reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY16. These reports could have been filed in FY16 or in any preceding FY. Additionally, while each unrestricted report of sexual assault has a single victim, a report may have more than one subject. For these reasons, the number of subjects shown in a given FY will not necessarily match the number of unrestricted reports filed during that FY.

A demographic analysis of subjects in completed investigations is provided in Table 2.2.1.

**Gender:** The percentage of subjects that are male appears to be decreasing and approaching the male share of the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of subjects in completed investigations who are male has decreased from a high of about 94% in FY13 to about 84% in FY16, while comprising about 81% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe.

**Age at Time of Incident:** The percentage of subjects in the 16-19 age group is declining and approaching its representation in the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of subjects in the 16-19 age group declined from almost 11% in FY14 to 7.3% in FY16, while comprising about 5% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe.

Subjects in the 20-24 age group are over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population. The 20-24 age group contained roughly 35% to 38% of the subjects in investigations closed in FY13 through FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population in this timeframe.

Subjects in each of the older age groups (25-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+) are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

**Grade:** Enlisted airmen (E1-E9) consistently account for about 89% of the subjects in completed investigations, while comprising roughly 80% of the active duty Air Force population during the timeframe shown. By contrast, officers account for about 8% subjects in investigations completed in FY16, while comprising 20% of the active duty Air Force population.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Subjects</b>	399	-	521	-	800	-	750	-	696	-
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	373	93.5%	482	92.5%	674	84.3%	642	85.6%	586	84.2%
Female	8	2.0%	18	3.5%	40	5.0%	33	4.4%	45	6.5%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	18	4.5%	21	4.0%	86	10.8%	75	10.0%	65	9.3%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>										
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
16-19	13	3.3%	31	6.0%	83	10.8%	62	8.3%	51	7.3%
20-24	184	46.1%	190	36.5%	281	36.4%	265	35.3%	261	37.5%
25-34	132	33.1%	155	29.8%	201	26.0%	238	31.7%	217	31.2%
35-49	31	7.8%	56	10.7%	79	10.2%	83	11.1%	70	10.1%
50-64	3	0.8%	8	1.5%	11	1.4%	9	1.2%	9	1.3%
65+	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	18	2.6%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	35	8.8%	81	15.5%	114	14.8%	92	12.3%	69	9.9%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>										
Military	348	87.2%	452	86.8%	604	75.5%	608	81.1%	551	79.2%
Non-military	24	6.0%	34	6.5%	33	4.1%	43	5.7%	37	5.3%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	27	6.8%	35	6.7%	163	20.4%	99	13.2%	108	15.5%
<b>Duty Status (Military Subjects)</b>										
Active Duty	311	89.4%	415	91.8%	563	93.2%	555	91.3%	497	90.2%
Reserve	13	3.7%	22	4.9%	22	3.6%	33	5.4%	36	6.5%
National Guard	7	2.0%	15	3.3%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%	2	0.4%
Cadet/Prep School Student	16	4.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%	14	2.5%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	2.2%	4	0.7%	2	0.4%
<b>Grade (Military Subjects)</b>										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	16	4.6%	6	1.3%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%	14	2.5%
E-1 to E-4	211	60.6%	245	54.2%	370	61.3%	342	56.3%	307	55.7%
E-5 to E-9	94	27.0%	159	35.2%	165	27.3%	201	33.1%	185	33.6%
WO-1 to WO-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
O-1 to O-3	17	4.9%	24	5.3%	31	5.1%	29	4.8%	30	5.4%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.3%	13	2.9%	21	3.5%	17	2.8%	12	2.2%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	2	0.6%	5	1.1%	15	2.5%	4	0.7%	2	0.4%

**Table 2.2.1 – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**  
(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

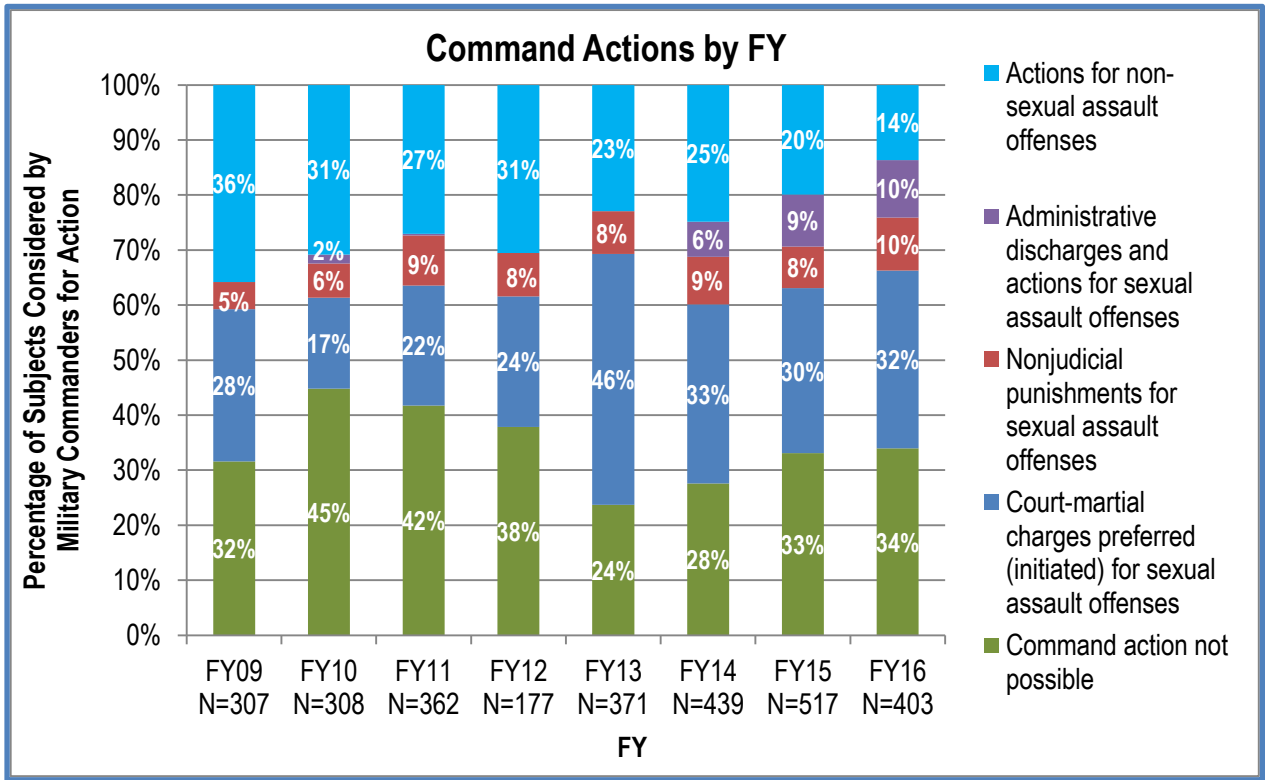
Table 2.2.2 analyzes subject dispositions reported in FY16. Of the 483 subjects with dispositions reported in FY16, 403 were considered for command action and the

remaining 80 were not considered for command action because the subject was outside the DoD's legal authority or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over the subject. Of the 403 subjects considered for command action, for 266 (66%) either a sexual assault charge or other misconduct was substantiated which lead to command action of some kind, for 126 (31%) command action was precluded, and for 11 (3%) the allegation was determined to be unfounded.

<b>SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION WITH DISPOSITION INFORMATION TO REPORT IN FY16</b>	<b>483</b>
<b><i>DoD did not Consider Action</i></b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Subject outside DoD's legal Authority</b>	<b>79</b>
<i>Offender is Unknown</i>	54
<i>Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National</i>	23
<i>Subject Died or Deserted</i>	2
<b>Civilian/Foreign Authority Exercised Jurisdiction over Service Member Subject</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects Considered for Possible Action</i></b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>266</b>
<b><i>Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated</i></b>	<b>210</b>
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	129
Nonjudicial Punishments	39
Administrative Discharges	6
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	36
<b><i>Other Misconduct Substantiated</i></b>	<b>56</b>
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	4
Nonjudicial Punishments	30
Administrative Discharges	1
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	21
<b>Command Action Precluded</b>	<b>126</b>
Victim Declined to Participate	59
Insufficient Evidence	65
Statute of Limitations Expired	2
Victim Died before completion of justice action	0
<b>Allegation Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 2.2.2 – FY16 Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports**

Chart 2.2.1 analyzes all command actions, both completed and pending completion, by FY.



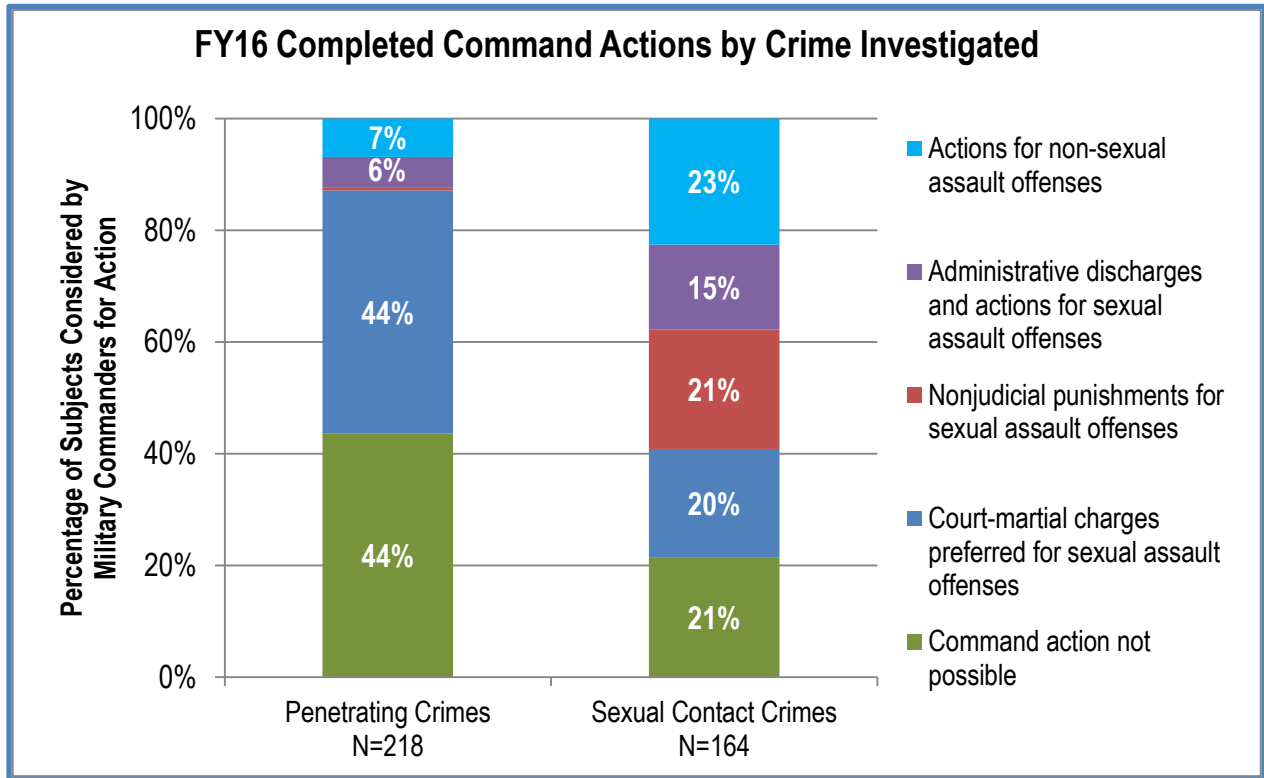
**Chart 2.2.1 – Command Actions by FY**

Chart 2.2.2 analyzes dispositions for subjects with completed command actions in FY16.<sup>2</sup> Of the 403 subjects considered for command action in FY16, 382 had completed

<sup>2</sup> Chart 2.2.2 only includes command actions in which the action was completed in FY16. Command actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph because, in some cases, the crime investigated is not yet entered in DSAID. However, command actions



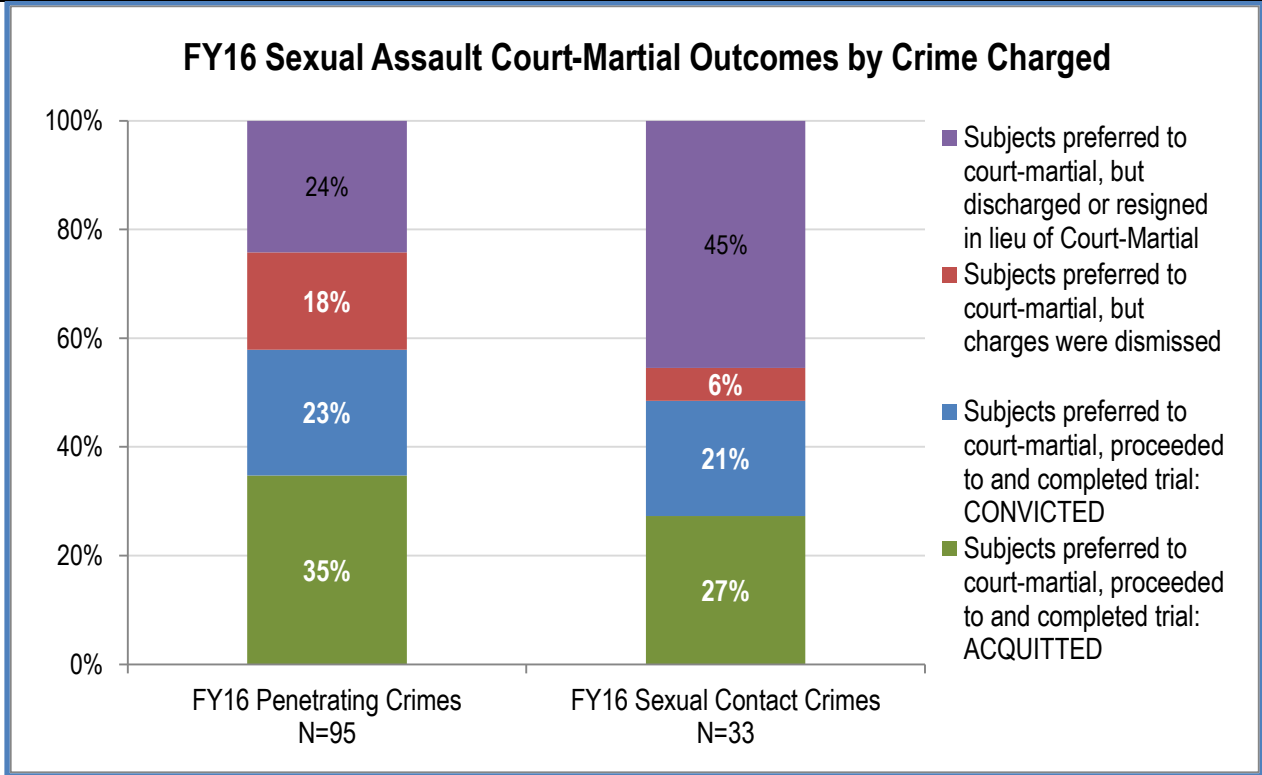
command actions in FY16. Of the 382 subjects with completed command actions in FY16, 218 (57%) were investigated for penetrating crimes and 164 (43%) were investigated for sexual contact crimes. Ninety five of the 218 subjects (44%) investigated for penetrating crimes proceeded to court-martial, and 33 of the 164 subjects (20%) investigated for sexual contact crimes proceeded to court-martial.



**Chart 2.2.2 – FY16 Completed Command Actions by Crime Investigated**

Chart 2.2.3 analyzes FY16 sexual assault court-martial outcomes. Twenty-two of the 95 (23%) subjects charged with penetrating crimes in FY16 were convicted, and seven of the 33 (21%) subjects charged with sexual contact crimes were convicted.

pending completion are included in Chart 2.2.1 which provides total disposition numbers from FY09 to FY16. Additionally, there were 9 completed command actions in FY16 that could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes because the crime charged was attempted sexual assault.



**Chart 2.2.3 – FY16 Sexual Assault Court Martial Outcomes**

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.2.3. Court-martial outcomes are not available for these cases.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Subjects Receiving Command Action</b>	6	-	13	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
<b>Type of Command Action</b>										
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	2	33.3%	4	30.8%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	3	50.0%	4	30.8%	2	66.7%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%

**Table 2.2.3 – Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

### 2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis

This section analyzes assault details in unrestricted reports filed each FY. Previous sections classified reports by the FY in which the associated investigation was completed. This section classifies reports by the FY in which the report was filed. In cases where investigations have not yet been completed, the incident details are based upon information provided by the victim.

The number of unrestricted reports filed each FY significantly increased from FY12 to FY14 and has not significantly changed between FY14 and FY16. This suggests that members feel comfortable reporting offenses if needed. Subject-Victim service affiliation and Subject-Victim Gender categories show very little change from FY15 to FY16. Descriptive information about all unrestricted reports is analyzed in Table 2.3.1.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	449	-	635	-	932	-	912	-	905	-
<b>Assault Location</b>										
On-Base	207	46.1%	299	47.1%	469	50.3%	376	41.2%	438	48.4%
Off-Base	238	53.0%	286	45.0%	409	43.9%	386	42.3%	407	45.0%
Unidentified	4	0.9%	50	7.9%	54	5.8%	150	16.4%	60	6.6%
<b>Subject-Victim Service Affiliation</b>										
Member on Member	267	59.5%	416	65.5%	457	49.0%	426	46.7%	427	47.2%
Member on Non-Member	131	29.2%	144	22.7%	159	17.1%	140	15.4%	142	15.7%
Non-Member on Member	21	4.7%	36	5.7%	41	4.4%	45	4.9%	41	4.5%
Unidentified on Member	30	6.7%	39	6.1%	15	1.6%	55	6.0%	25	2.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	260	27.9%	246	27.0%	270	29.8%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>										
Male on Female	390	86.9%	531	83.6%	576	61.8%	483	53.0%	534	59.0%
Male on Male	20	4.5%	50	7.9%	61	6.5%	76	8.3%	71	7.8%
Female on Male	7	1.6%	21	3.3%	21	2.3%	16	1.8%	20	2.2%
Female on Female	2	0.4%	6	0.9%	8	0.9%	19	2.1%	12	1.3%
Unknown on Male	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.1%	5	0.6%
Unknown on Female	20	4.5%	18	2.8%	1	0.1%	29	3.2%	11	1.2%
Multiple Mixed Gender	8	1.8%	5	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	0.9%	12	1.3%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	251	26.9%	271	29.7%	240	26.5%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>										
Within 3 days	163	36.3%	183	28.8%	284	30.5%	236	25.9%	232	25.6%
4-30 days	115	25.6%	117	18.4%	178	19.1%	199	21.8%	175	19.3%
31-365 days	115	25.6%	172	27.1%	257	27.6%	227	24.9%	263	29.1%
> 1 year	55	12.2%	75	11.8%	194	20.8%	154	16.9%	198	21.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.2%	88	13.9%	19	2.0%	96	10.5%	37	4.1%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>										
6AM - 6PM	53	11.8%	52	8.2%	154	16.5%	180	19.7%	203	22.4%
6PM - Midnight	102	22.7%	153	24.1%	253	27.1%	248	27.2%	243	26.9%
Midnight - 6AM	224	49.9%	178	28.0%	465	49.9%	375	41.1%	407	45.0%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	70	15.6%	252	39.7%	60	6.4%	109	12.0%	52	5.7%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	272	60.6%	293	46.1%	411	44.1%	351	38.5%	488	53.9%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	134	29.8%	153	24.1%	501	53.8%	438	48.0%	378	41.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	43	9.6%	189	29.8%	20	2.1%	123	13.5%	39	4.3%

**Table 2.3.1 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports**

Descriptive information about unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest is analyzed

in Table 2.3.2. Of the unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest, a notable difference from the larger population is in incident location. In combat areas of interest, a larger proportion of sexual assaults occur on-base (between 70%-100% in the combat areas of interest vs. 46%-50% for the full population of unrestricted reports). This is not surprising since the amount of time spent off the military installation is limited in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	10	-	19	-	17	-	11	-	21	-
<b>Assault Location</b>										
On-Base	7	70.0%	19	100.0%	14	82.4%	10	90.9%	20	95.2%
Off-Base	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	1	9.1%	1	4.8%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>										
Member on Member	10	100.0%	16	84.2%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	11	52.4%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%	10	47.6%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>										
Male on Female	9	90.0%	14	73.7%	7	41.2%	3	27.3%	14	66.7%
Male on Male	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Male	1	10.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multiple Mixed Gender	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%	5	45.5%	7	33.3%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>										
Within 3 days	3	30.0%	4	21.1%	5	29.4%	4	36.4%	7	33.3%
4-30 days	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	1	4.8%
31-365 days	5	50.0%	5	26.3%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	9	42.9%
> 1 year	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%	3	14.3%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>										
6AM - 6PM	2	20.0%	2	10.5%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%	7	33.3%
6PM - Midnight	5	50.0%	3	15.8%	7	41.2%	2	18.2%	5	23.8%
Midnight - 6AM	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	8	38.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	2	20.0%	12	63.2%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	4	40.0%	6	31.6%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%	12	57.1%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	50.0%	7	36.8%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%	8	38.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%

**Table 2.3.2 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

### 3. Restricted Reporting

### 3.1. Victim Data Discussion

Table 3.1.1 and the following discussion provides demographic analysis of victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports that remain restricted. Five-hundred and twenty-four (524) victims initially filed restricted reports to the Air Force in FY16. Of these, 109 chose to convert their restricted report to an unrestricted report during FY16, leaving 415 restricted reports remaining restricted at the end of FY16.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-	415	-
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	49	12.3%	60	12.3%	67	16.5%	87	22.8%	74	17.8%
Female	350	87.7%	407	83.4%	338	83.3%	292	76.6%	341	82.2%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	21	4.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>										
0-15	0	0%	0	0%	49	11.9%	35	9.2%	33	8.0%
16-19	89	22.3%	105	23.6%	93	22.6%	85	22.3%	87	21.0%
20-24	196	49.1%	187	42.1%	166	40.4%	150	39.4%	157	37.8%
25-34	91	22.8%	91	20.5%	89	21.7%	80	21.0%	103	24.8%
35-49	21	5.3%	20	4.5%	14	3.4%	19	5.0%	23	5.5%
50-64	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.3%	41	9.2%	0	0.0%	12	3.1%	11	2.7%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>										
Military	380	95.2%	453	92.8%	395	97.3%	366	96.1%	400	96.4%
Non-military	19	4.8%	34	7.0%	10	2.5%	13	3.4%	14	3.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>										
Active Duty	310	81.6%	400	88.3%	357	90.4%	317	86.6%	354	88.5%
Reserve (Activated)	21	5.5%	22	4.9%	16	4.1%	23	6.3%	25	6.3%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	10	2.6%	4	0.9%	7	1.8%	3	0.8%	5	1.3%
Cadet/Prep School Student	39	10.3%	24	5.3%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%	16	4.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Grade (Military Victims)</b>										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	39	10.3%	25	5.6%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%	16	4.0%
E-1 to E-4	249	65.5%	309	69.3%	250	63.3%	213	58.2%	250	62.5%
E-5 to E-9	61	16.1%	56	12.6%	94	23.8%	101	27.6%	94	23.5%
O-1 to O-3	22	5.8%	29	6.5%	33	8.4%	21	5.7%	28	7.0%
O-4 to O-10	7	1.8%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%	8	2.2%	12	3.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	0.5%	22	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 3.1.1 – Victim Demographics for Restricted Reports**

**Gender:** Over 75% of the victims in restricted reports that remain restricted in any FY are women, compared to about 19% in the active duty Air Force population. Although the proportion male victims increased from 12.3% in FY13 to a high of 22.8% in FY15, it fell to 17.8% in FY16 (for comparison, men comprise about 81% of the active duty Air Force population).

**Age at Time of Incident:** Victims in the 16-19 age group are highly over-represented, consistently accounting for 21%-24% of restricted reports that remain restricted while comprising less than 5% of the active duty Air Force population. However, 38% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. After excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group still accounts for 13% of victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16, while comprising only 5% of the FY16 population.

Victims in the 20-24 age group are also over-represented, accounting for 38% of the FY16

victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population (only 8% of the FY16 victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry).

Each of the older age groups are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

**Grade:** Junior enlisted airmen (E1-E4) are highly over-represented amongst the victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16, accounting for about 63% of the victims, while comprising only 39% of the active duty Air Force population. Senior enlisted airmen (E5-E9) and officers each account for much smaller shares of the FY16 victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16 (24% and 10%, respectively) than their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population (42% and 20%, respectively).

**Combat Areas of Interest:** A summary of victims in restricted reports remaining restricted from combat areas of interest is provided in Table 3.1.2. Due to the small number of victims that made restricted reports in combat areas of interest, no demographic analysis is provided here because doing so could compromise victim confidentiality.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-	13	-

**Table 3.1.2 – Victims for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion

Table 3.2.1 provides analysis of the incident details for restricted reports that remained restricted at the end of each FY.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-	415	-
<b>Incident Location</b>										
On-Base	134	33.6%	141	28.9%	116	28.6%	88	23.1%	124	29.9%
Off-Base	260	65.2%	275	56.4%	235	57.9%	183	48.0%	220	53.0%
Unidentified/Relevant Data Not Avail.	5	1.3%	72	14.8%	55	13.5%	110	28.9%	71	17.1%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>										
Member on Member	252	63.2%	303	62.1%	166	52.0%	172	45.1%	185	44.6%
Member on Non-Member	19	4.8%	35	7.2%	10	3.1%	13	3.4%	14	3.4%
Non-Member on Member	126	31.6%	69	14.1%	102	32.0%	75	19.7%	106	25.5%
Unidentified on Member	2	0.5%	81	16.6%	41	12.9%	56	14.7%	46	11.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	27.3%	65	17.1%	64	15.4%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>										
Within 3 days	127	31.8%	94	19.3%	87	21.4%	55	14.4%	85	20.5%
4-30 days	78	19.5%	96	19.7%	66	16.3%	56	14.7%	54	13.0%
31-365 days	92	23.1%	93	19.1%	66	16.3%	59	15.5%	60	14.5%
> 1 year	89	22.3%	148	30.3%	96	23.6%	78	20.5%	119	28.7%
Relevant Data Not Available	13	3.3%	57	11.7%	91	22.4%	133	34.9%	97	23.4%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>										
6AM - 6PM	43	10.8%	70	14.3%	55	13.5%	42	11.0%	45	10.8%
6PM - Midnight	162	40.6%	165	33.8%	128	31.5%	124	32.5%	177	42.7%
Midnight - 6AM	147	36.8%	162	33.2%	163	40.1%	115	30.2%	129	31.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail	47	11.8%	91	18.6%	60	14.8%	100	26.2%	64	15.4%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	239	59.9%	170	34.8%	204	50.2%	137	36.0%	185	44.6%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	108	27.1%	57	11.7%	115	28.3%	77	20.2%	141	34.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	52	13.0%	261	53.5%	87	21.4%	167	43.8%	89	21.4%

**Table 3.2.1 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports**

Table 3.2.2 provides analysis of the incident details for restricted reports that remained restricted at the end of each FY in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-	13	-
<b>Incident Location</b>										
On-Base	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	14	93.3%	13	100.0%	9	69.2%
Off-Base	2	14.3%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>										
Member on Member	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	9	60.0%	9	69.2%	10	76.9%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	2	14.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	6.7%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>										
Within 3 days	2	14.3%	1	7.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%
4-30 days	4	28.6%	5	38.5%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
31-365 days	7	50.0%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%
> 1 year	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	4	30.8%	2	15.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>										
6AM - 6PM	4	28.6%	2	15.4%	3	20.0%	5	38.5%	3	23.1%
6PM - Midnight	9	64.3%	5	38.5%	4	26.7%	5	38.5%	7	53.8%
Midnight - 6AM	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	33.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	6	42.9%	1	7.7%	4	26.7%	8	61.5%	3	23.1%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	35.7%	3	23.1%	4	26.7%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%
Unknown	3	21.4%	9	69.2%	7	46.7%	2	15.4%	5	38.5%

**Table 3.2.2 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Table 3.2.3 shows the number of initially restricted reports, the number of initially restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports, and the number of restricted reports remaining restricted by FY. The percentage of initially restricted reports which converted to unrestricted reports has increased from 14.5% in FY12 to 20.5% in FY16. This overall increase may be indicative of growing confidence on the part of victims coming forward to make unrestricted reports.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Initially Restricted	399	-	488	-	505	-	471	-	524	-
Converted to Unrestricted	58	14.5%	76	15.6%	99	19.6%	90	19.1%	109	20.8%
Remaining Restricted	341	85.5%	412	84.4%	406	80.4%	381	80.9%	415	79.2%

**Table 3.2.3 – Conversions of Restricted Reports**

Table 3.2.4 shows the number of initially restricted reports, the number of initially restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports, and the number of restricted reports remaining restricted by FY in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Initially Restricted	14	-	13	-	17	-	15	-	22	-
Converted to Unrestricted	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	11.8%	2	13.3%	9	40.9%
Remaining Restricted	14	100.0%	11	84.6%	15	88.2%	13	86.7%	13	59.1%

**Table 3.2.4 – Conversions of Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

#### 4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault



Table 4.1 summarizes the numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports. There are no significant changes to report between FY15 and FY16. The most common service referrals for unrestricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support. NOTE: A change in counting methods occurred in FY14. Prior to this year, every time a victim received a referral for services, the tally for that particular service type was increased. However, starting in FY14, the tally was based simply on whether or not a victim received a certain type of referral. For example, if a victim received five referrals to see a mental health provider, it would have counted as five referrals in FY13 but only as one referral in FY14. For this reason, the percentages may be somewhat skewed in the following analysis.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	1,556	-	2,741	-	1,103	-	1,394	-	1429	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	349	22.4%	332	12.1%	100	9.1%	92	6.6%	124	8.7%
Mental Health	741	47.6%	598	21.8%	276	25.0%	307	22.0%	298	20.9%
Legal	327	21.0%	460	16.8%	202	18.3%	288	20.7%	302	21.1%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	2.1%	246	9.0%	148	13.4%	223	16.0%	187	13.1%
Rape Crisis Center	33	2.1%	139	5.1%	22	2.0%	41	2.9%	47	3.3%
Victim Advocate	65	4.2%	672	24.5%	217	19.7%	277	19.9%	295	20.6%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.3%	212	7.7%	63	5.7%	93	6.7%	110	7.7%
Other	5	0.3%	82	3.0%	75	6.8%	73	5.2%	66	4.6%

**Table 4.1 – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports**

The numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.2. The most common service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas mirror those in non-combat areas. There are mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	92	-	33	-	17	-	33	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	5	35.7%	16	17.4%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	3	9.1%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	18	19.6%	6	18.2%	3	17.6%	7	21.2%
Legal	1	7.1%	12	13.0%	7	21.2%	2	11.8%	5	15.2%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	12	13.0%	5	15.2%	3	17.6%	6	18.2%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	20	21.7%	7	21.2%	6	35.3%	7	21.2%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	3	17.6%	3	9.1%
Other	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%

**Table 4.2 Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports are summarized in Table 4.3. Similar to unrestricted reports, the most common service referrals for restricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	940	-	2,741	-	603	-	727	-	919	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	259	27.6%	332	12.1%	52	8.6%	62	8.5%	93	10.1%
Mental Health	386	41.1%	598	21.8%	179	29.7%	194	26.7%	239	26.0%
Legal	60	6.4%	460	16.8%	52	8.6%	108	14.9%	119	12.9%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	73	7.8%	246	9.0%	124	20.6%	126	17.3%	151	16.4%
Rape Crisis Center	8	0.9%	139	5.1%	29	4.8%	28	3.9%	31	3.4%
Victim Advocate	118	12.6%	672	24.5%	96	15.9%	131	18.0%	159	17.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	24	2.6%	212	7.7%	35	5.8%	50	6.9%	81	8.8%
Other	12	1.3%	82	3.0%	36	6.0%	28	3.9%	46	5.0%

**Table 4.3 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports**

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.4. Similar to the previous data, these referrals are most common for mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	18	-	19	-	35	-	37	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	5	35.7%	5	27.8%	2	10.5%	3	8.6%	4	10.8%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	5	27.8%	9	47.4%	10	28.6%	8	21.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	1	5.6%	2	10.5%	4	11.4%	3	8.1%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	10.5%	7	20.0%	3	8.1%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	10.8%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	4	21.1%	6	17.1%	7	18.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	6	16.2%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	2	5.4%

**Table 4.4 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims are summarized in Table 4.5. The most common service referrals for non-military victims were mental health, legal, and victim advocate.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	705	-	494	-	188	-	142	-	215	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	145	20.6%	96	19.4%	20	10.6%	13	9.2%	21	9.8%
Mental Health	299	42.4%	89	18.0%	36	19.1%	30	21.1%	46	21.4%
Legal	122	17.3%	61	12.3%	24	12.8%	25	17.6%	35	16.3%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	4.5%	52	10.5%	17	9.0%	12	8.5%	23	10.7%
Rape Crisis Center	33	4.7%	35	7.1%	10	5.3%	9	6.3%	10	4.7%
Victim Advocate	65	9.2%	123	24.9%	41	21.8%	32	22.5%	48	22.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.6%	21	4.3%	8	4.3%	10	7.0%	14	6.5%
Other	5	0.7%	17	3.4%	32	17.0%	11	7.7%	18	8.4%

**Table 4.5 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims**

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.6.

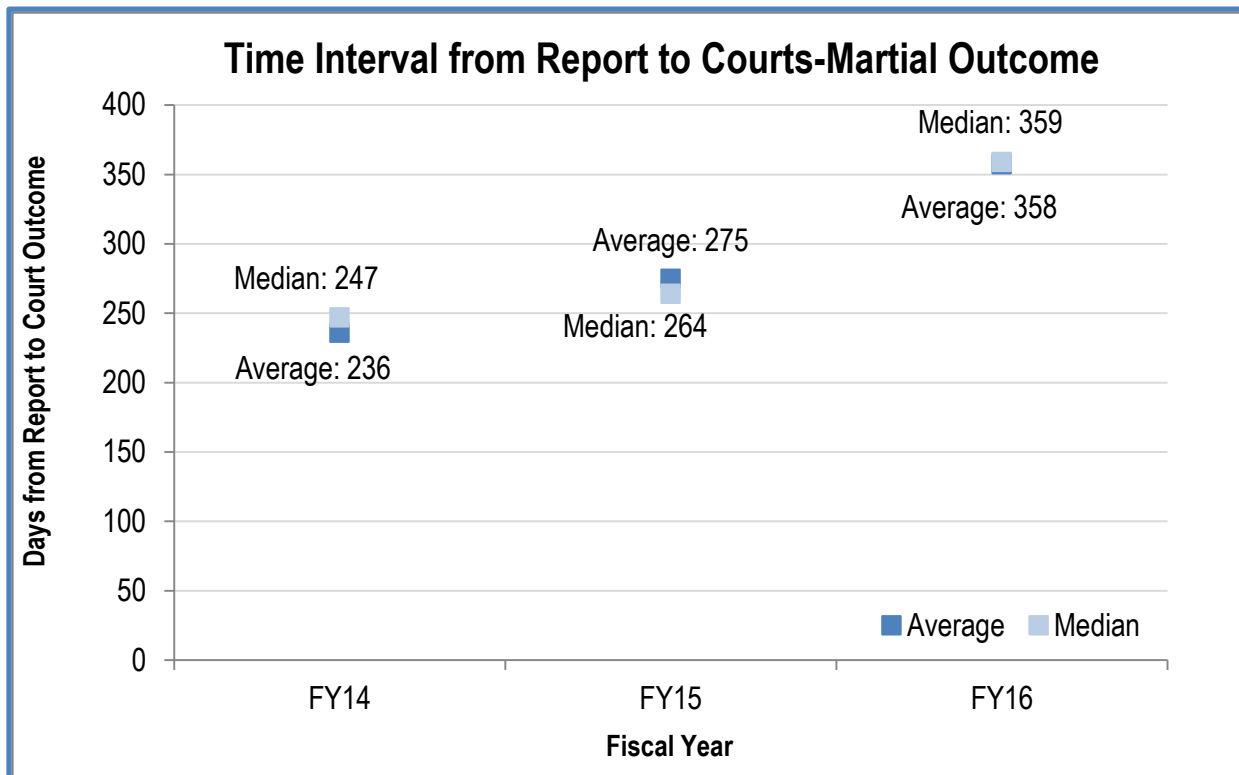
	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	0	-	58	-	2	-	1	-	0	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	0	-	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	0	-	12	20.7%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal	0	-	5	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	-	9	15.5%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	-	12	20.7%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	-	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 4.6 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims in Combat Areas of Interest**

## 5. Additional Items

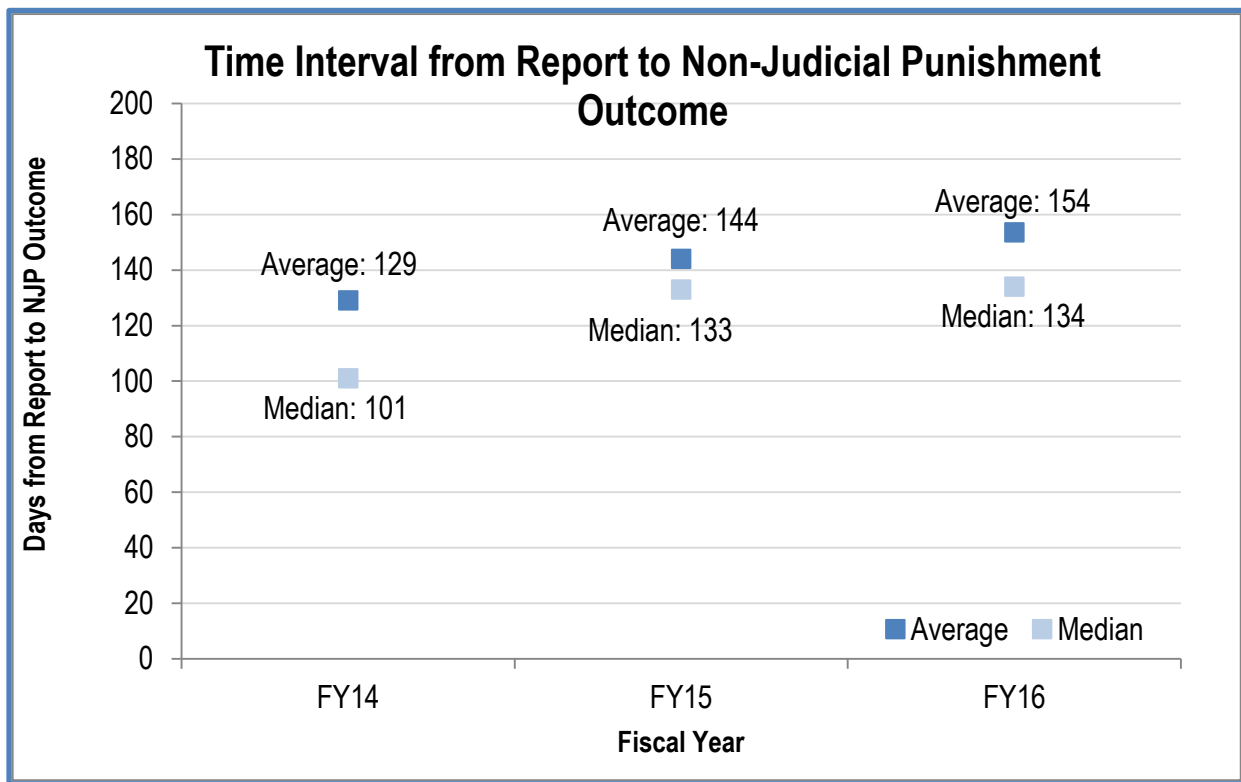
### 5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion

This section summarizes data associated with the timeline involved in the military justice process. Chart 5.1 shows the time from when a victim makes an unrestricted report (i.e. signs the DD 2910) to the completion of the courts-martial process, sentence or acquittal. From FY15 to FY16 there was an increase of 83 days for the average courts-martial outcome. NOTE: This measure was first developed in FY14.



**Chart 5.1 – Days from Report to Court Outcome**

Chart 5.2 shows the average time period between victim reporting and completion of non-judicial punishment action. There is no significant difference between FY15 and FY16. Metrics will continue to be monitored. NOTE: This was also a new measure for FY14.



**Chart 5.2 – Days from Report to Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome**

**9.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the FY. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:**

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel as they will be included in the NGB’s response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

**(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	15	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military	29	0

	Service/National Guard Bureau ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ). 0		
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>
Civilian SARCs	See above.	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	<b>102</b>	<b>92</b>
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<b>A. FY16 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.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSABD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY16 Totals
<b># FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>905</b>
# Service Member Victims		738
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		142
# Relevant Data Not Available		25
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>905</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		427
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		142
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		25
# Relevant Data Not Available		270
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>905</b>
# On military installation		438
# Off military installation		407
# Unidentified location		60
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>905</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY16</b>		<b>794</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016		172
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016		622
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>44</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>67</b>
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		26
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		5
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		13
# Victims - Other		23
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>524</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		109
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16</b>		<b>415</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16</b>		
	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>738</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	232	189
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	96	76
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	79	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	263	204
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	198	164
# Relevant Data Not Available	37	37
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>738</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	407	324
# 6 am to 6 pm	203	167
# 6 pm to midnight	243	195
# Unknown	14	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	38	38
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>738</b>
# Sunday	121	95
# Monday	88	72
# Tuesday	90	75
# Wednesday	103	84
# Thursday	97	76
# Friday	159	132
# Saturday	208	165
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	39

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	FY16 Totals		
	534	71	20	12	5	11	12	240	905		
# Service Member on Service Member	337	55	16	8	0	0	10	1	427		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	127	4	2	3	0	2	2	2	142		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	33	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	41		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	8	2	1	0	5	9	0	0	25		
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	4	1	0	0	0	0	236	270		
<b>FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)</b>	<b>Rape (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)</b>	<b>Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)</b>	<b>Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)</b>	<b>Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)</b>	<b>Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)</b>	<b>Offense Code Data Not Available</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>D1.</b>	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Service Member on Service Member	50	5	137	1	10	203	0	0	14	7	427
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	1	54	0	3	36	0	0	8	5	142
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	8	2	5	1	0	20	0	0	0	5	41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	2	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	58	2	41	2	11	61	2	3	9	81	270
<b>D2.</b>											
<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports</b>	124	11	185	4	21	271	2	3	24	93	738
# Service Member Victims: Female	105	10	157	3	15	209	2	2	20	68	591
# Service Member Victims: Male	19	1	28	1	6	62	0	1	4	25	147
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Midnight to 6 am	80	8	133	0	13	128	1	0	18	26	407
# 6 am to 6 pm	25	2	37	2	5	111	1	1	7	12	203
# 6 pm to midnight	48	2	75	1	6	84	0	1	7	19	243
# Unknown	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36	38
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Sunday	32	3	32	0	7	33	0	0	5	9	121
# Monday	10	0	33	1	3	30	0	1	5	5	88
# Tuesday	15	1	26	0	1	35	1	0	2	9	90
# Wednesday	17	0	26	2	4	48	1	1	1	3	103
# Thursday	21	3	18	1	3	42	0	0	1	8	97
# Friday	29	2	44	0	2	62	0	0	6	14	159
# Saturday	36	3	66	0	4	74	0	1	12	12	208
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	39

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16</b> 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 FY16	724
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	488
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	236
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	782
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	12
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	515
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	506
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# 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.	34
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	31
# 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.	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# 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	5
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	156
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16</b> Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	652
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	60
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	31
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	4
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	702
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	15
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	513
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	507
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	6
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	28
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	41
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	85
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	748
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	18
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	7
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	555
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	551
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	140
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	16



Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>12</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>18</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>9</b>
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service</b>	<b>18</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>16</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 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	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>766</b>
# Male	17	2	30	0	3	55	0	0	4	7	118
# Female	133	8	203	3	11	230	0	1	32	14	635
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	13
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>766</b>
# 0-15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
# 16-19	37	4	47	2	3	54	0	0	7	0	154
# 20-24	57	4	118	0	3	101	0	0	16	5	304
# 25-34	29	2	31	1	4	68	0	0	9	3	147
# 35-49	3	0	4	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	33
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	22	0	35	0	4	44	0	0	4	11	120
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>766</b>
# Service Member	112	10	181	2	11	245	0	1	27	19	608
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	6
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	36	0	48	1	2	33	0	0	8	2	130
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	16
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>608</b>
# E1-E4	70	5	141	1	7	170	0	0	22	11	427
# E5-E9	32	5	25	1	3	53	0	1	3	5	128
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	7	0	2	0	1	11	0	0	2	1	24
# O4-O10	2	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>608</b>
# Army	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Navy	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
# Marines	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Air Force	106	10	177	2	10	241	0	1	27	19	593
# 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
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>608</b>
# Active Duty	101	9	160	2	11	222	0	1	27	16	549
# Reserve (Activated)	10	1	10	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	39
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 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)			
<b>G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	146	13	223	3	13	251	0	0	36	11	696
# Male	118	10	189	3	12	218	0	0	29	7	586
# Female	8	1	8	0	1	24	0	0	0	3	45
# Unknown	13	1	10	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	1	16	0	0	5	0	0	6	1	36
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	146	13	223	3	13	251	0	0	36	11	696
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	13	1	17	0	2	16	0	0	1	1	51
# 20-24	63	5	96	1	2	77	0	0	16	1	261
# 25-34	33	3	69	1	6	91	0	0	11	3	217
# 35-49	3	1	10	0	3	49	0	0	1	3	70
# 50-64	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
# 65 and older	7	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	18
# Unknown	6	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	1	25	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	57
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	146	13	223	3	13	253	0	0	36	11	696
# Service Member	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# 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	1	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	9	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	18
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	23	2	15	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	46
# Relevant Data Not Available	13	1	23	0	2	19	0	0	6	0	62
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# E1-E4	66	3	115	1	5	97	0	0	17	3	307
# E5-E9	29	6	46	1	5	86	0	0	8	4	185
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	7	0	1	18	0	0	3	0	30
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# Army	6	3	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	18
# Navy	4	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	15
# Marines	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Air Force	86	9	168	2	8	201	0	0	28	7	509
# 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# Active Duty	89	9	161	2	10	192	0	0	27	7	497
# Reserve (Activated)	8	0	8	0	1	18	0	0	1	0	36
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 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 MCI/Os or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, 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	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	720	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	766
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	405	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	438
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	89		
# Unknown Offenders	61	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	41
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	21	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	11
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# 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	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	81		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	27	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	24
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	42	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	29
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	10	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	5
# 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	436	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	524
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	113		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	113	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	109
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	29
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	29	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	17	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	17
# 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	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	16
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	15	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	11
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>		<b>129</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		2
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16</b>		<b>127</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>		<b>19</b>
# 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		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		9
# 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		0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>		<b>38</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		36
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>		<b>70</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		42
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		22
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		24
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		17
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		19
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		2
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		16
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16</b>		<b>39</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		3
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		29
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		13
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		7
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		34
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.		<b>FY16 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>		<b>6</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		4
# 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 FY16		3
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>		<b>33</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		0
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>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.</b>		<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16</b>		<b>30</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16</b>		<b>30</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		2
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		22
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		10
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		4
# Subjects receiving extra duty		8
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		27
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>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.</b>		<b>FY16 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>1</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>21</b>

Restricted Reports

<b>AIR FORCE FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>524</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	499
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*</b>	<b>109</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	99
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>415</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	400
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>415</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	185
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	106
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	46
# Relevant Data Not Available	64
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>415</b>
# On military installation	124
# Off military installation	220
# Unidentified location	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	42
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>415</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	85
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	34
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	60
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	119
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>415</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	129
# 6 am to 6 pm	45
# 6 pm to midnight	177
# Unknown	51
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>415</b>
# Sunday	47
# Monday	50
# Tuesday	26
# Wednesday	28
# Thursday	37
# Friday	47
# Saturday	91
# Relevant Data Not Available	89
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>400</b>
# Army Victims	10
# Navy Victims	4
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	382
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2

Restricted Reports (continued)

<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>415</b>
# Male	74
# Female	341
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>415</b>
# 0-15	33
# 16-19	87
# 20-24	157
# 25-34	103
# 35-49	23
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>400</b>
# E1-E4	250
# E5-E9	94
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	28
# O4-O10	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	15
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>400</b>
# Active Duty	354
# Reserve (Activated)	25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	15
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>415</b>
# Service Member	400
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other-US-Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	14
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>80</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	47
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	31
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	25.96
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	43.69
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16</b>	<b>35</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	35
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	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.	



AIR FORCE FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1321	
# Medical	108	
# Mental Health	276	
# Legal	298	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	184	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	292	
# DoD Safe Helpline	110	
# Other	53	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	108	
# Medical	16	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3	
# Rape Crisis Center	47	
# Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	13	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	79	
# 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	45	
<b>B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY16 TOTALS</b>	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	82	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	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:	<b>FY16 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1	<b>Total Number Denied</b> 1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b> 1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	86	Moved Alleged Offender Instead 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead 0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY16 TOTALS</b>	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	831	
# Medical	74	
# Mental Health	217	
# Legal	119	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	150	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	156	
# DoD Safe Helpline	81	
# Other	34	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	88	
# Medical	19	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	31	
# Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	12	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	41	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	
	<i>The Expedited Transfer Request was initially denied by the victim's squadron commander because the victim wanted to remain at her current location, but be placed into a different Squadron. Wing Commander made a final decision to have the airman placed in a different organization and squadron (with her approval)</i>	1

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>162</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	34
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	121
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>162</b>
# Male	10
# Female	124
# Relevant Data Not Available	28
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>162</b>
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	17
# 35-49	9
# 50-64	6
# 65 and older	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	110
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>162</b>
# DoD Civilian	42
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	2
# US Civilian	77
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	37
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>140</b>
# Medical	17
# Mental Health	22
# Legal	27
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	17
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	38
# DoD Safe Helpline	14
# Other	5
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>75</b>
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	24
# Legal	8
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	10
# Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	13
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>18</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>29</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>27</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>27</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>27</b>
# Male	3
# Female	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>27</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	8
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>27</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>55</b>
# Medical	8
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	10
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	13
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>13</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	7
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<b>A. FY16 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.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	<b>FY16 Totals</b>	
<b># FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>21</b>	
# Service Member Victims	21	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>21</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	11	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>21</b>	
# On military installation	20	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY16</b>	<b>18</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	5	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	13	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>2</b>	
# 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	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>22</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	9	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>	<b>FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9	9
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	8	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	7
# 6 pm to midnight	5	5
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
# Sunday	3	3
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	4	4
# Saturday	5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 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	FY16 Totals		
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21		
# Service Member on Service Member	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10		
FY16 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 FY16 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)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	11
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	10
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	18
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	7
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# 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	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Sunday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
# Saturday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 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 FY16. 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 (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Afghanistan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Jordan	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
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	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	8
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
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.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY16</b>	<b>19</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	10
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	9
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16</b>	<b>19</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>9</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	7
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>12</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>12</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>8</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service</b>	<b>12</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>9</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	9
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest</b> 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 FY16 (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 FY16 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 FY16, 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
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b> 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 FY16 (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 FY16 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 FY16, 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 FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 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)			
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b> (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# 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	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8
# 25-34	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12
# Service Member	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	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
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# E1-E4	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	7
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 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
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# 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
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# Active Duty	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	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



Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# Male	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# 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	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# 25-34	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# Service Member	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	
# 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	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# 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	
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Active Duty	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# 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 FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, 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		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY16</b> Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	12	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY16</b>	12
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16</b>	8	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16</b>	10
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	1		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	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	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	2		
<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>	1	<i># Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute</i>	1
<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>	1	<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
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	8	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	8
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016</b>	1		
<b># FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	1	<b># FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	2
# 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)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# 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	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# 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

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>22</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	21
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*</b>	<b>9</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	9
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>13</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>13</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	10
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>13</b>
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>13</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	7
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>12</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	12
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>13</b>
# Male	1
# Female	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	6
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>12</b>
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	6
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>12</b>
# Active Duty	8
# Reserve (Activated)	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>13</b>
# 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	1
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
# 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
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	8.11
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.82
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>13</b>
Afghanistan	1
Bahrain	3
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Iraq	2
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	6
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE CAI FY16 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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>32</b>
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY16</b>	<b>5</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY16</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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	3
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>33</b>
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	2
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>4</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

AIR FORCE CAI FY16 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	FY16 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	1
# 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	1
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	1
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	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
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	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
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	0
<b>E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY16 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	0
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	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
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	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
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	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
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	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
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	0



Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Offense Alleged Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Involvement for Sex Offense?	Subject Moral Account?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Offense Code or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at All-15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
																							Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender
25	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim attended a party at Subject's house. During the party, Victim had sex with Subject's brother, Later, Subject's brother, Victim went to Subject's brother's room and had sex with Subject. Subject wanted to have a second time with Victim's brother, but she did not want to have sex with him. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander granted a discharge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
26	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None					Notes: Victim reported Subject put his hand on her chest and she had sex with him. Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
27	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim taken to hospital for SANE kit after she was sexually assaulted. She was sexually assaulted and she needs to be treated. Victim was sexually assaulted and she needs to be treated. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander granted a discharge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request. Subject discharged LODIC.	
28	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial								All victims (multiple victims)	Notes: Victim 1 and 2 both reported that Subject sexually assaulted them while they were intoxicated and unable to consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge. Other other honorable conditions.
29	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-5	Female	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed their breasts in a public setting without their consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander closed the case without punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed for all other reasons prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			General					Notes: Victim reported that Subject put his hand inside her pants and she had sex with him. Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander granted a discharge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
31	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim 1 reported Subject forced her without consent. Victim 2 was not present for the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
32	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted								Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her inappropriately and forced her to perform oral sex. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was convicted at court martial.	
33	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General					Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her lower back and buttocks and she had sex with him. Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
34	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject is a civilian. There is no record that this case was investigated LODIC. There is no additional information on this case.	
35	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Citizen	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial								Notes: Subject invited Victim to play video games in his dorm room. Subject had sex with Victim in his dorm room. Subject had sex with Victim in his dorm room. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander granted a discharge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
36	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Air Force	E-4	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted			Rape (Art. 120)				Yes	Notes: Subject touched Victim 1 and 2 on their buttocks while they were sleeping. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was convicted at court martial.	
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Victim reported that Subject pressed his chest and groin into her back and she had sex with him. This occurred on a duty basis in several months. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander administratively dismissed Subject.	
38	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Victim reported that Subject slipped her on the buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
39	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Civilian/Military	Female	Air Force	O-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Victim reported that she had consensual sex with Subject. Subject wanted to have a second time with Victim's brother, but she did not want to have sex with him. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander granted a discharge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
40	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted			Rape (Art. 120)				Yes	Notes: Victim 1 reported that while on an evasive Subject attempted to grab her buttocks. Victim 2 reported that Subject attempted to grab her buttocks. Victim 3 reported that Subject attempted to grab her buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was convicted at court martial. Subject was notified of administrative discharge prior to the courts-martial proceedings.	
41	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted								Notes: Victim reported that she had sexual intercourse with Subject. Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was acquitted at court martial.	
42	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Subject touched Victim's buttocks on her leg, buttock and chest. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense. Subject accepted with honorable conditions.	
43	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted								Notes: Subject went to a school and carried victim into his car. He took her to his house and touched her buttocks and had sex with her. Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was convicted at court martial and received 90 days confinement, reduction to E-4 and 78 days hard labor without confinement.	
44	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Victim reported after a hot annual SAREE training in 2013 that she had sex with Subject. Subject sexually assaulted her in 2010. Victim was not present for the incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
45	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Victim First Sergeant reported that Subject had been sexually assaulted by Subject's brother. Subject reported that Subject had sex with her without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. LODIC discharge.	





Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	FPIA Section Member Sexual Assault Response Report - 808 FORM												Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note								
	Most Serious Sexual Abuse Allegation/ Subject Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Play Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Play Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Acknowledged?	Subject's Offense Type	Quarter/ Disposition/ Conviction			Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case of Article 15 Outcome	Reassess Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offenses Charged	Administrative Discharge Type	Misc Disposition in Sex Offender
71	Most Serious Sexual Abuse Allegation/ Subject Investigation For	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Cavalry	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	O1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.		Annual (Art. 12B)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		None	None
72	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		O3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			None
73	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		O3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			None
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Cavalry	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.		Annual (Art. 12B)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			All victims and subject's medical parties to civil crime
75	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			None
76	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Female	No	No		O3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense.						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			Both Victim and Subject
77	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Cavalry	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						None
78	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted						Refer to duty order violation (Art 12)
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)		None	Both Victim and Subject
80	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject
81	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Both Victim and Subject
82	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Qatar	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		O3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			None
83	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims Female	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.		Annual (Art. 12B)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			None
84	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Female	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense.						General			None
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Cavalry	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			None
86	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Female	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	O2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			None
87	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	No		O2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)			Unknown
88	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-7	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.			General Article Offense (Art. 124)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					None
89	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		O1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharged or Suspended in Lieu of Court-Martial			General			None
90	Rape (Art. 120)	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	No		O1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharged or Suspended in Lieu of Court-Martial			General			None







Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

Table with columns: No, Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigating For, Incident Location, Victim Affiliation, Victim Pay Grade, Victim Gender, Subject Affiliation, Subject Pay Grade, Subject Gender, Subject's Prior Involvement For Sex Assault?, Subject's Moral Hazard / Adversity?, Subject's Referral Type, Case Disposition, Most Serious Sexual Assault Charged / Offense, Most Serious Other Offense Charged, Court Case or Article 15 Outcome, Sexual Charges Dismissed at 41-123 Hearing if applicable, Most Serious Offense Convicted, Administrative Discharge Type, Most Restrictive Sex Offender, Allocated One, Case Synopsis Note.



No.	Most Serious Sexual Offense Alleged Subject Is 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 Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed or Not Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
																						Case Synopsis Note
205	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Connected		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Yes	<p>Notes: After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
206	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Connected		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Subject (single subject)	Yes	<p>Notes: Victim and subject had a previous relationship. Victim was in her apartment on the night of the offense. Subject was in the room with her. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
207	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				General		<p>Notes: While on duty Subject showed Victim his male parts, pinned her against a wall, and forced her to have sex. Subject was arrested on sexual assault charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
208	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 15c)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	All victims and subjects, multiple parties to the crime	<p>Notes: Victim and Subject #1 and Subject's wife Subject #2 had a date in the room at the time of the offense. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
209	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Turkey	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)		<p>Notes: Victim reported being grabbed by the hips from behind and being raped by the subject by the subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand.</p>	
210	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim and subject were good friends who went out drinking at a local bar. Victim became very intoxicated and remembers nothing about the incident. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>		
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Male	Air Force	E-7	Female	No	No	CG (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)		<p>Notes: Victim alleged in November 2014 Subject touched his leg and forced her to have sex by his genital area. Following his incident, Victim filed a complaint and was not used the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander determined there was probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. The commander issued an LOR to Subject for her behavior when receiving the report of investigation.</p>	
212	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Victim (single victim)	<p>Notes: Victim reported she engaged in consensual digital penetration of her vagina and oral sex with Subject. While engaged in consensual sexual activity, Subject placed his penis in her vagina without her consent. Victim filed Subject to rape her. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>		
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120b)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reportedly treated Victim #1 on the buttocks and Victim #2 on the lower back. Subject placed his penis in her vagina without her consent. Victim filed Subject to rape her. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial					<p>Notes: Victim and subject met on-line. They met at subject's apartment in the morning. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>		
215	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	US Civilian	Multiple Victims	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Connected		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Yes	<p>Notes: Subject and both victims were attending a friend's wedding. Victim 1 became very intoxicated and passed out in a bathroom. She awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Victim 2 became very intoxicated at a party and passed out in a bathroom. She awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
216	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 15c)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim and subject received of local bar. While talking back to the bar manager, subject asked victim to have sex with him. Victim refused to have sex with him. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Women & Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Connected		Rape (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Yes	<p>Notes: Victim stated that she and Subject attended a party together where Subject attempted to force her into sexual activity. Subject was arrested on rape charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	O-3	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No	CG (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while on duty. Subject was arrested on sexual assault charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>		
219	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks and buttocks while she was in the shower. Subject was arrested on sexual assault charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
220	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female							Offender is Unknown								<p>Notes: Victim reported being raped by 3 Subjects years prior to Subject's 1 and 2 years known to Victim however Subject 1 was unknown. AFCEC investigated and found possible individuals who could have been Subject 3 but Victim was unable to identify anyone from a photo line up. No additional information is available on Subject 3.</p>		
221	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Civilian/Military	Female	Air Force	C-2	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Administrative Discharge							General	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: After a night of drinking, Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her while on duty. Victim was arrested on sexual assault charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>	
222	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Female	No	No	CG (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)		<p>Notes: Victim reported Subject propositioned Victim and Victim #2 for a three-way sexual encounter, attempted to kiss Victim and Subject grabbed Victim's buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued an LOR to Subject.</p>	
223	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120b)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	<p>Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks while on duty. Subject was arrested on sexual assault charges. After a night of drinking at a party, Victim 1 reported subject had raped her on the same night. Victim 2 was present and heard subject tell her she had been raped. Victim 1 and Victim 2 were taken to the hospital and treated for sexually transmitted infections. Victim 1 was hospitalized for 3 days. Victim 2 was hospitalized for 1 day. Subject was arrested on rape charges.</p>		







F316 Serious Offense Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: ABE FORM 1														Administrative Actions				Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attribution	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Y/N?	Charge/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Downloaded at Art 22 Hearing, if applicable			Most Serious Offense Sustained	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender?
271	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		C1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Initiative of Pay and Advancement: No; Film: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduction: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (Not CDP): No;</p> <p>Note: Subject placed his hands on Victim's buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment. Admin discharge was initiated for Subject was released.</p>
272	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		C1 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Imprisonment in Lieu of Court-Martial						<p>Note: Three victims accused Subject of touching them inappropriately after being told repeatedly not to. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter 4 request. Subject was discharged with a DDTC discharge. Subject also received NIP action in conjunction with the discharge. Subject received a reduction to E-5, forfeiture of \$1562.00 for 2 months and a suspension.</p>