



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy Report





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 1, 2021

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND
READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2020 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the
Military

Reference: Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) Memorandum, July 27, 2020

In response to your request, please see attached for response from the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps to the "Fiscal Year 2020 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military."

The Department of the Navy is dedicated to fostering a culture where respect is the foundation for all interactions, where inclusion is not only welcomed but promoted, and where all Sailors, Marines, and civilians have the opportunity to thrive. Sexual assault and its related negative behaviors undermine trust, adversely impact the ability to recruit and retain top talent, and ultimately threaten the readiness and lethality needed for military superiority. At the most basic level, sexual assault violates the Department's promise to stand watch for those willing to give their lives in defense of our nation.

Recognizing sexual assault as a threat to the readiness and resilience of the fleet and to our ability to fight and win our nation's wars, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and I work together to combat sexual assault within our ranks. We are strengthening our reporting and support programs, as we also work to identify the latest research and emerging evidence-based tools to address the attitudes, culture, and low-level behaviors that contribute to the prevalence of this intolerable behavior. Though there is more to do, we are confident that the Department is making important progress and that we will continue to do so, until this battle is won.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "T. Harker", is positioned above the printed name.

Thomas W. Harker
Acting

Attachment:
As stated

Copy to:
DoD SAPRO

**FY20 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary:
Department of the Navy**

The Department of the Navy (DON) is dedicated to fostering a culture where respect is the foundation for all interactions, where inclusion is not only welcomed but promoted, and where all Sailors, Marines and civilians have the opportunity to thrive. Sexual assault undermines trust, adversely impacts the ability to recruit and retain top talent, and ultimately threatens the readiness and lethality of our military. At the most basic level, sexual assault violates the Department's promise to stand watch for those willing to give their lives in defense of our nation.

The Department's commitment to sexual assault prevention and response involves a comprehensive approach aimed at:

- Preventing negative behaviors that increase the risk for sexual assault;
- Equipping leaders with the tools to recognize and address high risk behaviors;
- Ensuring offenders are held appropriately accountable for their crimes;
- Empowering victims with optimal care and the right to choose reporting preferences; and
- Reinforcing the critical role of character and core values to performance and readiness.

In support of this commitment, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to combat sexual assault throughout the Department. Each conducts separate but overlapping Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities, the overall impact of which exceeds the sum of its individual parts.

At the Secretariat-level, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) serves as a bridge between the Secretariat and the services, providing resources and expertise for strategic initiatives. DON SAPRO also represents the Department in engagements with Department of Defense (DoD) and service components, congressional staffs, academia, and industry. Aimed at supporting Navy and Marine Corps efforts, DON SAPRO conducts Department-level initiatives, develops policy, and maintains visibility and oversight of United States Navy (USN) and United States Marine Corps (USMC) SAPR activities.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, DON SAPRO identified the following three strategic areas of focus::

- ***Leverage national expertise*** to optimize and maximize prevention and response efforts to reduce destructive behaviors and promote a healthy culture across the Department of the Navy devoid of sexual assault.
- ***Institutionalize program evaluation*** and incorporate results into all SAPR programs to provide optimal resources, capture efficiencies, and identify programs with the best potential for impact.
- ***Manage, coordinate and advocate*** in response to institutional requirements and requests for information.

While not a comprehensive list, below are examples of DON SAPRO initiatives relating to each of these LOEs.

1. LEVERAGE NATIONAL EXPERTISE

DON SAPRO's first line of effort, **Leverage National Expertise**, highlights the critical role of DoD, service, academic, allied, and industry partners in optimizing and advancing sexual assault prevention and response efforts. DON SAPRO's engagement with these national resources promotes innovation and provides opportunities to benchmark progress with organizations facing similar challenges. Through these partnerships, DON SAPRO is better equipped to identify program gaps and opportunities, recognize and proactively address emerging challenges, and maximize available resources.

Examples of DON SAPRO's FY 2020 actions in this area include:

- **Regional Discussions on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment:** In coordination with the University of New Mexico (UNM), DON SAPRO co-hosted the February 2020 *Regional Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at America's Colleges, Universities, and Service Academies*. The event brought together senior military leaders, institution presidents, and subject matter experts to address key topics relevant to sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention in college and service academy settings. Participants represented 34 colleges and universities and nearly 300 military and civilian leaders, SAPR professionals, and subject matter experts. Senior Navy and UNM leaders emphasized the importance of accountability, institutional commitment to prevention and response efforts, and addressing sexual harassment and related negative behaviors as a necessary step for preventing sexual assault. In addition, professional staff members from the House and Senate Armed Services Committees attended, as did staff from several members' personal offices.
- **DoD SAPRO Prevention Webinars:** DON SAPRO supported the professional development of SAPR personnel by collaborating with leading academic experts using Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreements. Through these agreements, DON SAPRO academic partners provided expertise to the services in prevention webinars hosted by DoD SAPRO. Topics covered included *Process Evaluation* and *Using Data to Inform Prevention Efforts*.
- **Standing Watch Resilience Series:** In response to the unique work challenges posed by COVID-19, DON SAPRO created the *Standing Watch Resilience Webinar Series* to support first responders in strengthening skills in order to lead through adversity, manage stress, foster connections, and continue to provide optimal care to victims of sexual assault and related destructive behaviors. DON SAPRO worked with the National Organization for Victim Advocacy to secure approval for continuing education credits to support first responders in maintaining their credentialing. From June through December 2020, DON SAPRO hosted nine engagements with leading experts from industry and academia. Interest in this series has expanded across all services and is also comprised of military spouses, professionals across a wide array of career fields, and the full spectrum of military and civilian personnel. There were 1,985 participants for FY 2020 speakers, at a cost of \$3.02 per participant. Approximately 672 certificates were issued to support continuing education through Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocacy Certification Program .

2. INSTITUTIONALIZE PROGRAM EVALUATION

The Department of the Navy develops and provides resources to support the evaluation of promising practices, data-informed approaches, and evidence-based programs. These efforts are essential for determining the effectiveness of our programs, as well as the development of critical skills. Program

evaluation is also important in validating the suitability of off-the-shelf programs for application in a military context.

Relevant program evaluation efforts in FY 2020 included:

- **Program Evaluation Toolkit:** DON SAPRO leveraged sexual assault prevention experts in the creation of a four-chapter Program Evaluation Toolkit. The toolkit supports program managers in choosing and/or shaping prevention initiatives that are supported by research, are culturally responsive to Service members and civilians, and hold the most promise for reducing sexual assault and related negative behaviors. Specifically, the toolkit provides DON and service components with tangible resources for identifying, adapting, implementing and evaluation violence prevention programs.
- **Prevention Plan of Action Phase II (Plan of Action and Milestones):** DON SAPRO continued support to USN and USMC's efforts to implement the DoD SAPRO's Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA). The PPoA draws from research and practices from military and civilian communities to identify a common way forward for defining, developing, implementing, and evaluating comprehensive prevention approaches to stop sexual assault before it occurs, and identifies the key military stakeholders and resources that make up the system needed to improve prevention efforts and lays the foundation for concrete action to address sexual assault in the military environment. During Phase II, both Services highlight the need for continued professional development opportunities to build prevention capacity in their workforces and for policies that address and support integrated prevention approaches.
- **Program Evaluation Experts (ongoing):** In partnership with the University of New Hampshire and Boston University, DON SAPRO partnered with program evaluation experts to support professional development activities. Academic experts presented at the February 2020 *Regional Discussion on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response* and provided training support to DON SAPRO, USN and USMC, and sister Services' prevention and research staff.

3. MANAGE, COORDINATE, AND ADVOCATE

DON SAPRO assists the Services in identifying requirements, evaluating effective programs and training practices, and resourcing Department-wide initiatives. In accordance with SECNAVINST 1752.4C, DON SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight for administrative reports, data collection, and congressional engagements while advocating for Service equities. Throughout FY 2020, DON SAPRO led the development of multiple trainings in support of DON, USN, USMC, and service professional development activities in this area include:

- **SAPR Training for Civilian Personnel (ongoing):** In FY 2020, DON SAPRO continued partnering with the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) to finalize training requirements and terminal learning objectives that reflect the critical knowledge, skills, and behaviors civilians need to effectively prevent and respond to sexual assault. These training requirements are currently being used to inform training content development for online delivery; updated civilian training will be finalized and implemented in FY 2021.

- **Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR):** In September 2020, DON SAPRO conducted multiple training sessions for BCNR on the SAPR program, to include providing information on reporting options, available supervisor and victim resources, and common victim responses to sexual assault as they relate to trauma. This training met FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements that curriculum for board members cover sexual trauma. Following the initial training of board members, BCNR leadership requested additional training sessions for all staff.
- **ASN M&RA SAPR Town Halls:** DON SAPRO developed a briefing on the SAPR program, resources, and reporting options available to uniform and civilian personnel to close gaps in reporting knowledge identified in the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Manpower and Reserve Affairs Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). The materials were finalized in September 2020 and were used in nine Town Hall sessions for over 1200 ASN M&RA personnel.
- **Development of Commander Tools for Reducing Negative Behaviors:** DON SAPRO collaborated with the Department of Defense Office of People Analytics to identify behaviors and attitudes, or 'signals', that indicate when Marines and Sailors are at higher risk for sexual assault. Five signals (sexual harassment, gender discrimination, lack of responsibility & intervention, lack of cohesion & respect, workplace hostility) emerged from an analysis of Navy and Marine Corps data from the 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), resulting in a resource tool for commanders. Resources for recognizing and mitigating these five signals are being refined for inclusion in trainings of future Marine Corps commanders.
- **Policy Review and Promulgation:** DON SAPRO implemented policy updates in support of NDAA requirements to close gaps in existing processes or systems. Updates focused on increasing efficiencies in the expedited transfer process, safeguarding sexual assault reporting forms, standardizing the collection and tracking of retaliation data, and ensuring Case Management Groups (CMG) provide appropriate oversight and accountability on expedited transfers and retaliation allegations. Example policy updates include:
 - **Expedited Transfer:** DON SAPRO updated expedited transfer procedures to enhance coordination between Commanding Officers and SARCs from the gaining and losing commands and to ensure expedited transfer requests were extended to spouses who file unrestricted reports. ASN M&RA also published an action memo empowering the USNA to work with its sister academies in establishing regulations on the timely transfer of military service academy students who are victims of sexual assault or related offenses.
 - **Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) File Locker:** DON SAPRO standardized the safe storage of all DD2910s, whether for restricted or unrestricted reports, or the newly developed forms listed here:
 - DD2910-1, "Replacement of Lost DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement"
 - DD2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases"
- **Engagements with Congressional Professional Staff Members:** In January 2020, the Director of DON SAPRO met with Professional Staff Members from the HASC and the SASC. The meetings provided an opportunity to share DON SAPRO's mission and vision and to discuss Congressional

concerns regarding gaps in junior leaders' prevention skills and the impact of alcohol misuse in sexual assault cases.

- **Site Visits (ongoing):** DON SAPRO conducted multiple site visits to Navy and Marine Corps installations and the USNA to speak directly to military senior leaders, military criminal investigators, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and other SAPR professionals. These visits provided DON SAPRO with real-time feedback on local initiatives, challenges, and areas for improvement. Among those sites visited: Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Naval Station Mayport, Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, and the United States Naval Academy.
- **United States Naval Academy Engagement:** Throughout FY 2020, DON SAPRO engaged members of the USNA leadership team, SAPR staff, faculty, and midshipmen on various policy, research, and violence prevention efforts. In March 2020, the DON SAPRO team visited USNA with national ostracism expert, Dr. Kip Williams, who provided a keynote presentation on the social impacts of ostracism to well-being and performance. In September 2020, the DON SAPRO Director met with the USNA Superintendent and SAPR staff to discuss USNA SAPR INSTRUCTION 1752.2H regarding the implementation of the SAPR Program. Discussions emphasized provisions for implementing a 'Safe to Report' policy. Minor collateral misconduct by a victim of sexual assault is one of the most significant barriers to reporting the assault because of the victim's fear of punishment for underage drinking, fraternization, or other violations of Midshipman Regulations. The 'Safe to Report' policy directly addresses this barrier to reporting by encouraging victims to report without fear of the minor collateral misconduct associated with sexual assault.

Though there is more work to be done, DON will continue to proactively engage on sexual assault prevention and response – challenging the status quo, leaning forward in collaborating with academia and industry, and providing support and resources to our service partners. DON is unwavering in its commitment to prevent sexual assault, to empower and care for those impacted, to hold offenders appropriately accountable, and to continue promote the health and readiness of the Fleet Forces.

FY 2020 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

The following Executive Summary template should be used to capture a strategic summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. This summary should be written from a high-level perspective, and emphasize key messaging points for your Military Service or NGB that link major actions taken throughout the year.

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reflects the Navy's force-wide commitment that sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Sexual assault is a threat to the United States Navy that adversely impacts readiness, morale, and retention. Navy's efforts continue to focus on developing and implementing strengthened primary prevention efforts and increasing victim reporting, support, and resiliency. Accordingly, Navy leadership is aggressively pursuing a more dynamic, team-focused prevention strategy while requiring continued critical evaluation of prevention programs to eliminate negative behaviors and prevent harmful incidents from happening. The Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of mutual dignity and respect for all, where Sailors look out for their shipmates, victims are supported, and offenders are held appropriately accountable.

The Navy continues its efforts to combat sexual assault in the ranks through its commitment to advancing a culture of trust, respect, and inclusion across the Navy team. We recognize that true impact requires a comprehensive approach that does not consider sexual assault prevention and response in a silo but takes a holistic methodology that addresses all destructive behaviors that we are working to prevent. This comprehensive approach, the Culture of Excellence (COE), is a Navy-wide effort led by the Chief of Naval Operations and empowers the Fleet to achieve warfighting excellence by fostering psychological, physical and emotional toughness; promoting organizational trust and transparency; and ensuring inclusion and connectedness among every Sailor, family member, and civilian throughout their Navy journey.

The COE provides an integrated approach to primary prevention targeted at all destructive behaviors, including sexual assault, but also recognizes and emphasizes the importance of reinforcing signature behaviors like respect and accountability for self and others. These and other signature behaviors contribute to improved well-being, greater connectedness, and increased toughness, trust, and resilience. These aspects are being embedded into leadership development programs for both officer and enlisted and establish primary prevention touchpoints across each Sailor's career with focus on building capacity for implementing evidence-based policies, programs, practices, and processes.

Commanders, front-line supervisors and peer leaders complement these efforts through sustained emphasis on appropriate behavior, which establishes climates of dignity and respect as well as proper environmental expectations. Environmental and cultural conditions serve as drivers for healthy versus unhealthy behavioral decisions that Sailors make. Key factors such as connectedness, toughness, and trust are associated with choices that simultaneously promote Signature Behaviors and reduce destructive behaviors. Thus, leadership engagement and positive examples reinforce what "right" looks like and help prevent unacceptable behavior, including sexual assault.

To ensure that these programs and other efforts appropriately and effectively address prevention efforts, the Navy is executing its Prevention Plan of Action. The Prevention Plan of Action is a holistic and comprehensive framework to understand the current environment, determine the scope of the problem, and assess organizational factors that drive prevention and reduce destructive personnel behaviors and incidents. Our ultimate goals with prevention and response efforts are to create environments that ensure the health, safety, and welfare of our Sailors and Navy family.

Complementing Culture of Excellence efforts, the Navy continued to refine response, investigative, and accountability capabilities through readily available high-quality services and support capabilities provided by well-trained and accessible personnel. Victim assistance and advocacy services remained fully available throughout the COVID-19 crisis to address victim physical, mental, and emotional well-being, instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and encourage reporting. Resources supporting this ongoing capability include Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, civilian and unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates, Deployed Resiliency Counselors, Victims' Legal Counsel, Chaplains, and medical providers.

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service continued its training efforts with a goal of having all agents and investigators trained and available to respond to allegations of sexual assault. This effort, along with sustained collaboration with Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution personnel and the important advocacy role of Victims' Legal Counsel, is crucial for a holistic approach to sexual assault investigations and to ensure victim participation. Through the expansion of training courses and virtual presentation, Judge Advocate General community personnel, including Victims' Legal Counsel, improved the quality of legal support to Sailors who reported sexual assault.

The Navy's efforts reinforce the expectation that every member of the Navy total force will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. Adhering to standards of professional behavior and maintaining an environment of mutual respect are vital to establishing a Culture of Excellence. The Navy will leverage data analytics to make informed decisions and focus on outcomes rather than processes. The Navy recognizes that every member of the team must be actively engaged to create social norms conducive to preventing sexual assaults. Leaders at all levels will continue to champion the Navy's primary prevention efforts so that all Sailors possess the attitude, knowledge, behavior, and skills to keep themselves and their shipmates safe. All Sailors deserve, and must expect, a safe and secure work and living environment, and a culture intolerant of destructive behaviors.

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

1.1 Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) Implementation Efforts: Summarize the major PPoA activities completed in FY 2020 to include completion of Phase II. Discuss efforts underway to meet PPoA “short-term” objectives (to be completed by May 2021), and include successes and major prevention activities from the period under review. (Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))

The Navy’s Prevention Plan of Action (PPOA) outlines the way ahead for sexual assault prevention. In alignment with Department of Defense (DoD) guidance, Navy’s PPOA addresses the following steps required to reduce and sustain the prevalence of sexual assault while sustaining progress:

- First, sexual assault prevention requires a holistic, comprehensive approach executed with unity of effort toward the desired end state. Building this approach requires understanding the current environment, determining the scope of the local problem, and assessing the organizational factors that drive prevention.
- Second, a comprehensive approach is comprised of integrated, research-based prevention activities.
- Third, prevention activities require the systematic execution of data-driven tactics to maximize the desired outcomes.
- Fourth, preventing sexual assault requires evaluating change indicators over time, assessing organizational factors to inform adjustments to the prevention approach, and measuring the effectiveness of specific prevention activities.

Following completion of the Navy’s PPOA Phase I (Headquarters (HQ) Self-Assessment), the Navy conducted PPOA Phase II (Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) and Logic Model), which was completed in May 2020. To achieve a holistic and comprehensive approach for reducing sexual assault prevalence, the scope of Navy’s PPOA HQ Self-Assessment included Sexual Assault Prevention, Sexual Harassment Prevention, Substance (Drug/Alcohol) Misuse Prevention, Suicide Prevention, and Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) Promotion. The POAM and Logic Model address these and other destructive behaviors.

The Navy’s 21st Century Sailor Office (OPNAV N17) assists in establishing and operationalizing the Navy’s Culture of Excellence Campaign Plan, which the Fleet executes and supports along with the Sailor 2025 Initiative. To develop the PPOA POAM, Navy’s PPOA team traced more than 120 discreet COE Campaign Plan activities and milestones to the DoD’s 21 Service-level PPOA objectives. The team identified 26 major milestones across four Lines of Effort (LOE): Champion Signature Behaviors, Counter Destructive Behaviors, Effects-Based Inclusion & Diversity, and Governance, Analysis, Assessment and Strategic Communications. The PPOA team also reviewed and updated the Navy’s Primary Prevention Logic Model, which was previously approved by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in December 2018 and includes activities for all four components of the DoD prevention process: Understand the Problem, Comprehensive Approach, Quality Implementation, and Continuous Evaluation. Examples include the Primary Prevention/Human Factors Process (PP/HFP) to help understand the problem,

the Operational Design for COE (Leveraging Data Analytics, Behavior Learning Continuum, and Policies, Programs, Practices, and Processes (P^4)), and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the prevention system and process. The Navy has made progress on nearly every milestone, which is outlined below according to each LOE.

Champion Signature Behaviors

As a follow-up to the Navy's February 2020 12-Star Message by Fleet Commanders, "Signature Behaviors of the 21st Century Sailor (Version 2.0)," the "Navy Inclusion and Diversity" naval administrative message (NAVADMIN) 188/20 of June 2020 outlined the expectation that every Sailor live the Signature Behaviors 24/7/365. These behaviors include:

- Treat every person with respect.
- Take responsibility for my actions.
- Hold others accountable for their actions.
- Intervene when necessary.
- Be a leader and encourage leadership in others.
- Grow personally and professionally every day.
- Embrace the diversity of ideas, experiences and backgrounds of individuals.
- Uphold the highest degree of integrity in professional and personal life.
- Exercise discipline in conduct and performance.
- Contribute to team success through actions and attitude.

In May 2020, the Navy Family Advocacy Program CNO Instruction (OPNAVINST) 1752.2C was updated to include primary prevention foci. The Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) also began the process of incorporating Signature Behaviors into leadership training, following the COE integration environmental scan that was completed in June 2020.

Warrior Toughness, a chief enabler of the COE that builds toughness and decisiveness of action under stress, has been implemented across all accessions training and the Naval Nuclear Power Training Center (NNPTC) as of September 2020. Officer Training Command Newport (OTCN) achieved full implementation in August 2020, and the United States Naval Academy (USNA) and Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) initiated pilots in September 2020. The Warrior Toughness curriculum educates Sailors on Core Competencies (Performance Psychology, including Energy Management, Goal Setting, Self Talk, Mental Rehearsal, and Self-Confidence; Mindfulness; and Understanding Emotions), Warrior Mindset (Commitment, Preparation, Execution, and Reflection), and Core Attributes (Integrity, Accountability, Initiative, and Toughness).

In September 2020, Navy awarded a contract for development of Full Speed Ahead (FSA) 3.0, a research-informed improvement to prior training courses including "Bystander Intervention to the Fleet" and "Chart the Course." Fleet roll-out of the final product is expected during Fiscal Year (FY) 21. FSA 2.0 and the original FSA training continued the Navy's all-hands efforts to combat destructive behaviors across the Fleet while reinforcing Core Values, Navy Ethos, and Core Attributes to build the strong foundation of a resilient,

ready, and lethal force. FSA 3.0 will maintain the drumbeat, continue to impact Navy culture in a positive and meaningful way, incorporate recommendations and lessons learned from Task Force One Navy (TF1N) efforts—which was created to analyze and evaluate issues in our society and military that detract from Navy readiness, such as racism, sexism, and other structural and interpersonal biases—and most importantly, help to maintain mission readiness and the Navy’s reputation as the best and most lethal naval force in the world.

In May 2020, OPNAV N17 established a formal relationship with the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC), and in June 2020, the Personal Assistant for Lifelong Learning (PAL3) was moved under the MyNavy Human Resources (HR) Information Technology (IT) Transformation effort. The Navy secured Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval for PAL3 in July 2020. PAL3 supports COE with accelerating readiness and mitigating counter-productive behaviors by integrating novel and already existing content for life and leadership skills. This mobile-based application provides Sailors an intelligent coach that guides them to relevant and appropriate learning resources to help them improve wellness and prevent knowledge decay.

In September 2020, the Navy awarded the contract for PP/HFP Advanced (revised), Intermediate, and Basic Training development and the associated virtual delivery platform. A trained, equipped, and resourced prevention workforce is needed to implement effective prevention. Regular professional development opportunities are needed to maintain an effective prevention workforce—not only to stay on top of emerging best practices in promotion of Signature Behaviors and prevention of destructive behaviors, but also to ensure knowledge of how to implement effective prevention activities in a military context. The PP/HFP training provides tools and resources to build prevention capacity and effectively implement COE prevention P⁴ throughout the Navy. Cohort I of the PP/HFP training achieved Advanced Certification on a rolling basis through May 2020, and it included members of the Command Resiliency Team (CRT). CRTs are a critical enabler for COE as they possess the skills and resources to help units build toughness and resilience through primary prevention, stress management, human factors, and inclusive team building.

Counter Destructive Behaviors

With advanced training and certification complete for Cohort I of PP/HFP, the Cultural Champion Network (CCN) Guide was released with assistance from select Cohort I personnel. The CCN is part of the Navy’s prevention workforce—with varying levels of responsibility for different members based on their roles—and is intended to operationalize the implementation of PP/HFP throughout the Fleet at all echelon levels in order to reduce unplanned losses that directly affect warfighting readiness. The CCN aims to establish a strong foundation that incorporate new training (e.g., human factors), promising practices from the Fleet (e.g., Engaged Deckplate Leader program), and changes to existing programs (e.g., Expanded Operational Stress Control (E-OSC)) into a Sailor-centered approach to promote personal and professional resilience with the CRT as the unit-level center of gravity for resources.

The Navy completed development of its E-OSC curriculum in April 2020 and prepared to commence its 12-month pilot with U.S. Pacific Fleet (USPACFLT), U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) and U.S. Naval Forces Europe-U.S. Naval Forces Africa and Allied Joint Forces Command Naples (CNE-CNA/C6F) in October 2020. E-OSC is a standardized primary toughness, prevention and recognition program to support building resilience, commitment, and preparation to support operational readiness. E-OSC development was a collaborative effort between OPNAV N17 and the Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control to combine Operational Stress Control with Mind Body Resilience Training (MBRT).

The Navy continues on the path to deliver to the Fleet an initial pilot of Commander's Risk Mitigation Dashboard (CRMD) in 2021. CRMD achieved Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 in May 2020 and was aligned with Navy's Sea Warrior Program (PMW 240) in June 2020. The goal of CRMD is to provide commanders at all echelons with a robust common operating picture (COP) that provides command-specific early indications and warnings of destructive behaviors as well as mitigation strategies for reducing them. CRMD uses existing data from 30 disparate databases and data sources—including anonymized data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey—to analyze and assess destructive behavior risks at a unit-level, and then it provides this COP via a dashboard to provide visibility and awareness into contributing factors of risk and changes in risk levels.

Effects-Based Inclusion and Diversity

In FY20, the Navy hired an I&D Highly Qualified Expert (HQE) to lead I&D efforts from the HQ level at OPNAV N17. In December 2019, the Navy completed an initial draft of its revision to the Navy Diversity Policy Coordination Instruction (OPNAVINST 5420.115A). In September 2020, this draft was updated to incorporate the DoD Diversity and Inclusion Management Program (DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.05), and the revision is progressing through the formal review and adjudication process.

In August and September 2020, the Navy reviewed and adjudicated its I&D goals and objectives, including the Core Competency Continuum for Officers, Enlisted, and Practitioners. During the September I&D Council, members encouraged the combination of the enlisted and officer core competencies. The combined Core Competencies were approved in October 2020. The purpose of the Core Competency Continuum is to empower all Navy members with knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to create an inclusive diversity climate; to integrate I&D knowledge, skills and abilities (Core Competencies) into leader development; to improve equity through mitigating negative effects of bias; and to enhance accountability through community briefs. The purpose of the Practitioner Core Competency Continuum is to develop organic capacity of competent operators at the Echelon 2/3 level capable of building community leader development strategies, implementing strategies, implementing the officer, enlisted, and civilian leadership development continuum, assessing leadership development continuum, assessing performance and effectiveness of the training continuum, promoting I&D

community initiatives, integrating decision science into leadership development, and aligning I&D policy, goals, and objectives to the Leadership Development Framework. I&D practitioner training has been paused awaiting approval of its compliance with the 22 September 2020 Executive Order.

Aiming to improve I&D within the Force, the Navy initiated the High Leverage Outcome (HLO), Mitigate Negative Effects of Bias, to address biased decisions and behaviors that have the potential to create negative outcomes in the Navy. While this HLO was initiated in 2017, Navy has continued to develop and expand this HLO across four I&D LOEs (Leader Development, Career Management, Deferential Policy, and Strategic Communications) to increase readiness through increased retention and representation. In addition to releasing the “Navy Inclusion and Diversity” NAVADMIN, the Navy promulgated a “Necessary Conversations” Guide to the Fleet in July 2020 that contains tips and resources for engaging in necessary conversations. This guide was updated in November to clearly define necessary conversations as listening sessions and not I&D training subject to the 22 September Executive Order on Combating Racial and Sexual Stereotypes. The Navy also updated the CNO’s Professional Reading Program in July 2020 to include books on a variety of I&D topics.

Governance, Analysis, Assessment and Strategic Communications

The Navy conducted an I&D Council in September 2020. In June 2020, the COE Governance Board (GB) updated its charter, as well as its Mission, Vision, and Execution Framework. Borne out of and transformed from the Navy’s SAPR Four-Star Quarterly meeting in 2018, the COE GB considers the full spectrum of harm inherent in destructive behaviors, as well as positive approaches for reducing these behaviors based on multi-disciplinary best practices. The COE GB promulgates a unified vision and campaign across the force to advance the Navy’s priorities, align resources and promote positive behaviors that maximize our Sailors’ potential. In this vein, the Navy has developed and implemented the Real Good Day Campaign, an integrated communication and social marketing (behavior change) plan to ensure consistent and coordinated messaging on countering destructive behaviors.

Fleet Executive Steering Councils (ESC), run by USFF and USPACFLT, continued to convene quarterly in FY20. These ESCs include supporting and supported commands and review trends regarding destructive behaviors and promote discussion toward the COE. The focus of USFF ESCs is on Resiliency & Toughness, and the focus of USPACFLT and U.S. Naval Forces Europe/ U.S. Naval Forces Africa (CNE/CNA) ESCs is on COE. Fleet COE Workshops were also conducted quarterly in FY21. These workshops are coordinated among OPNAV N17, USFF, USPACFLT, Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC), and local region, installation, and leadership. The Fleet COE Workshops are two-day engagements with Sailors and their families on resilience-related P^4, providing a unique opportunity for the Fleet to interact directly with HQ policy makers and to share in promising practices and lessons learned.

CNIC HQ SAPR also executed a variety of prevention activities in alignment with the Navy PPOA. Throughout FY20, CNIC HQ SAPR:

- Established a multi-disciplinary working group to develop a primary prevention strategy that encompasses all Fleet and Family Readiness programs.
- Updated the Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) toolkit to expand skill-building activities adapted from nationally recognized organizations. Toolkit materials and activities emphasized a comprehensive approach as well as cross-collaboration with other programs (e.g. Work and Family Life, Counseling and Advocacy Program) that engage in primary prevention.
- Created outreach and marketing content that was action-oriented, solution-focused, and designed to tackle root causes of sexual violence.
- Provided training tailored to service providers to enhance knowledge and support the shift to a primary prevention framework, including addressing factors at each level of the socio-ecological model and incorporating recent DoD guidance included in the DoDI 6400.09.
- Updated the Initial SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) training and the Initial Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) training curriculums to include detailed primary prevention information in order to increase service provider capacity for future prevention guidance and initiatives as well as to effectively distinguish prevention from response for dual-hatted personnel.

1.2 COVID-19 Impact: Discuss the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual assault prevention efforts (if any). If there was an impact, what adjustments were made to advance prevention efforts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

The primary impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual assault prevention efforts was the necessity to transition most training and some resources to a virtual platform, beginning in March 2020. In August, the Navy released NAVADMIN 231/20, "Flexibility for Fiscal Year 2020 SAPR and Suicide Prevention General Military Training Requirements," to announce command flexibility in completing FY20 SAPR Annual General Military Training (GMT). In some cases, this created a burden for commands who had little experience using virtual platforms like Microsoft Teams or Defense Connect Online to conduct large training evolutions.

For PP/HFP training, which was still in development, the training approach pivoted from a combination of online and in-person training to entirely virtual. This caused delays in developing the training. COVID-19 mitigations also affected Warrior Toughness and other programs that require in-person implementation, particularly during accessions training. Warrior Toughness was delayed while developing a process for virtual delivery. Other programs that were being piloted, such as the Rational-Thinking and Emotional-Regulation through Problem-Solving (REPS) and the Wellness and Readiness (WaR) Program, also experienced delays due to limited access to participants and/or the need to adjust and pivot to virtual delivery approaches.

Another impact of the pandemic was on Navy's prevention efforts emphasized during SAAPM. CNIC HQ SAPR developed the call to action theme, "Respect. Protect. Empower." to complement DoD's theme. The CNIC Annual SAAPM Toolkit, updated to include activities, event planning guidance, and social media guidance/messages, also incorporated tangible means of enhancing primary prevention during events with a focus on skill building. COVID-19 related restrictions significantly curtailed many pre-planned in-person SAAPM activities and events this year.

Based on a 2020 Post-SAAPM survey, SARC and commands were able to execute a total of 464 events across the enterprise. Of these events, 387 were successfully and creatively transitioned to virtual environments. Some of the most popular events were “Teal Tuesdays” in which Sailors dressed in teal, posted “selfies” and raised awareness and education via social media sites. Other events included virtual town halls and virtual 5k races.

Understandably, SARC reported an overall lower engagement and participation this year compared to previous years. One of the contributing factors presumed to have impacted participation in event was the focus on the use of social media to update Service members and families on current COVID guidance. This resulted in a possible social media saturation or increased competition with internal and external agencies for target audience attention and time.

The post SAAPM survey data indicated that while there was heavy awareness-based messaging occurring, the SARC found it difficult to quickly implement prevention-based content via a virtual platform during the initial response to COVID-19. CNIC HQ SAPR continues to promote DoD’s SAPR Connect as a resource for effective prevention initiatives.

Beyond the month of April, an enhanced reliance of web-based and virtual classrooms and meetings supported the advancement of prevention efforts. The Getting to Outcomes pilot program, Maintaining Respect in the Workplace, typically conducted during command indoctrination was effectively transitioned to Microsoft Teams. CNIC’s Work and Family Life Program moved from traditional classroom training to online as well. Through these virtual platforms classes such as life skills, couples communication, pre and post deployment trainings were able to continue without disruption. Additionally, new classes were designed to meet the ever evolving needs experienced by Sailors and their families as the pandemic continued and installation resources were impacted by local health protection conditions. Classes shifted to skill based resiliency trainings such as managing stress, parenting tips, and adapting to telework.

1.3 Future Plans: Based on the approach provided in your Military Service’s Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM), identify major leadership approved initiatives or activities your Military Service is undertaking. Identify key considerations or obstacles that might affect implementation of the PPOA. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))

Navy leaders at all levels play a critical role in driving positive command climates and establishing a culture of dignity and mutual respect, which are key to enabling the Navy’s prevention efforts and future plans. In FY21, the Navy will continue progress toward expanding primary prevention capability through approved COE initiatives focused on a comprehensive approach to prevention, collaborative relationships, leadership, and policy across the four COE LOEs. This comprehensive approach addresses the role that destructive behaviors play in sustaining environments and harmful attitudes contributing to sexual assault, sexual harassment, substance misuse, and suicide, while reducing Inclusion and Diversity. The COE efforts progress by leveraging data analytics, enhancing the behavior learning continuum for strategic infusion of preventive, skill-building activities

throughout a Sailor's career, and ensuring implementation of relevant and effective prevention P^4. Direction from the CNO, Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP), and 4-Star leadership guides the execution of the COE Campaign Plan, and the Navy holds biweekly meetings and in-progress reviews to determine whether the activities and milestones within the various LOEs are being executed according to plan.

As part of the COE initiatives, OPNAV N17 is implementing P^4 to help all Sailors better understand the contributing or leading factors of counterproductive workplace behavior (CWB) that can ultimately lead to destructive behaviors. The following OPNAV policies are currently being revised or developed to include revisions that incorporate and facilitate Signature Behaviors and primary prevention aligned with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Prevention Policy (DoDI 6400.09): Equal Opportunity and Harassment Prevention; Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Control (OPNAVINST 5350.4); Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program (OPNAVINST 1752.2); Navy Nutrition Program (New); Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Program (OPNAVINST 1740.3); and Navy Inclusion and Diversity Policy (OPNAVINST 5420.115). The goal is to integrate and synchronize existing policies to reinforce understanding and behavior for a holistic approach to countering sexual assault and other destructive behaviors.

The new Navy COE PP/HFP 3-level training for CRTs and others who implement prevention activities began a phased rollout in November 2020. The basic-level training is currently being piloted, and additional levels will be launched in FY21. The Navy designed PP/HFP training to help increase knowledge and skills on the roles of CRTs in the prevention process and use of the PP/HFP within that capacity for facilitating signature behaviors and reducing counterproductive and destructive behaviors.

In FY21, TF1N will complete a final report of findings and recommendations to the CNO and the COE GB. Navy will design a framework to link TF1N findings, I&D initiatives and climate issues into a comprehensive culture model; this will include a holistic project plan that tracks all I&D initiatives and TF1N LOEs under a single framework. Given the critical role of I&D and related constructs in creating a climate that counters sexual assault and other destructive behaviors, progress with TF1N and its sustained activities will be instrumental in Navy's prevention efforts.

In FY21, the COE GB will continue its coordinated effort between the Fleet entities and OPNAV representatives across the force through ongoing monthly Fleet-level Working Groups, Executive Working Groups, and ESCs, as well as semi-annual COE GB meetings. With extensive collaboration of various prevention stakeholders, the Navy will also execute its Real Good Day Campaign in concert with CCN and E-OSC NAVADMINs. The Navy will continue CRMD development with piloting in FY21, enabling commands with early warnings and indications to identify the root causes and reverse trends of destructive behaviors. This data-based real-time awareness of a command's health is essential for operational readiness and warfighting effectiveness.

While the Navy has faced obstacles—COVID-19 restrictions and the difficulty of impacting behavior and culture change—adjustments were made to delivery methods and timelines, and the Navy maintained its focus on communication and collaboration to address resistance to organizational change. This work has enabled the Navy to keep the overall PPOA implementation on track. The Navy will continue to focus on understanding the relationship between risk and protective factors for sexual assault, sexual harassment, substance misuse, and suicide, and how promoting I&D impacts Sailors and operational readiness. The Navy will continue to develop and pilot targeted prevention approaches as part of a comprehensive prevention strategy that addresses the full spectrum of destructive behaviors, from the headquarters to the individual unit level, to reduce risk factors, increase protective factors, and to prevent psychological, physical, and behavioral health issues throughout Sailors' careers.

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

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on SARC and SAPR VA training; victim medical and mental health services; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; certifications (e.g., implementation of Tier III background checks for SAPR personnel); victim care in deployed environments; response services for men who report sexual assault; collaboration with civilian victim response organizations; and SAPR training for the force (e.g., junior officer (O1-O2) and mid-level enlisted (E4-E6) leader training on appropriate actions to address SAPR). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoD Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men (October 2016))**

The role of CNIC HQ SAPR is to execute the response components of the Navy’s SAPR program. The Installation SARCs oversee both civilian and unit SAPR VAs under their purview, ensuring an integrated advocacy and response capability. SARCs provide program implementation guidance within their area of responsibility (AOR) and serve as conduits for information flow to and from CNIC HQ SAPR. SARCs serve as the single point of contact to coordinate sexual assault response. SAPR VAs facilitate care and provide referrals, non-clinical support and advocacy to victims. The Navy SAPR program currently has 103 civilian SARCs (95 filled), three active duty SARCs, 108 civilian SAPR VAs (87 filled), and over 5,600 Unit SAPR VAs (uniformed, collateral duty).

Each of the 10 regions has a Region SARC who serves as the primary point of contact for CNIC HQ SAPR. Many of the larger regions are also billeted with a Region Support SARC. This position is designed to backfill any unplanned or prolonged SARC absences or vacancies across the regional area of responsibility. This allows for continuity of care and consistent program delivery. Another SAPR asset is the Deployed Resiliency Counselor (DRC). DRCs are civilian licensed clinicians, trained and certified as SAPR

VAs, serving on board the large deck amphibious warfare ships and aircraft carriers. The DRC serves as a liaison to the homeport SARC and ensures coordinated service delivery during deployments.

Throughout FY20, CNIC HQ SAPR focused on updating training resources for SARCs and SAPR VAs. These resources were updated to reflect current policies, best practices and integrated primary prevention efforts. The SAPR Resource Guide, a desktop reference manual, contains a comprehensive summary of policies and processes, tips for effective training facilitation, command engagement and prevention education.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR updated the Initial SAPR VA training curriculum. The 40-hour, in-person training was revised to include policy updates, the CATCH Program, retaliation and the new series of DD2910 forms. The training also contains enhanced role play activities to ensure SAPR VAs are comfortable engaging with and developing rapport with victims, particularly at initial engagement. Given the current COVID-19 environment, the training includes tips for online facilitation and managing a virtual classroom.

The SAPR Resource Guide, a comprehensive tool to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs to fulfill their role and duties within the SAPR Program, was revised to reflect current policies changes from DoD and Department of the Navy (DON) Instructions, new program implementations and other helpful tools to have for their immediate disposal.

Finally, at the end of the FY, CNIC HQ SAPR began the revision of the Initial SARC training for all new SARCs. This online and “on demand” training contains web-based learning modules as well as a series of outside activities that the SARC is required to complete. These external activities include meeting with commands, consulting with the Region SARC, and making outreach to local rape crisis centers.

Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs, as non-critical sensitive position staff members, are required to complete a Tier 3 Background Investigation and subsequently become enrolled in the Continuous Evaluation Program upon favorable results from the investigation. The DoDI 6495.03 DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) requires this to ensure SAPR personnel are receiving automated records checks, which ensures eligibility on a continuous basis and prevents the limitation of only receiving unfavorable information when SAPR personnel apply for recertification or reinvestigations at 5-year or 10-year intervals.

Additionally, in providing victim assistance, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) continued conducting annual SAPR GMT training, local Medical Treatment Facility (MTF)/Navy Medicine Readiness & Training Command (NMRTC) SAPR drills, and local MTF/NMRTC Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) drills. BUMED, in addition, standardized virtual Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) refresher training with the other Services and enhanced skill sustainment training to allow SAMFE training officers to virtually run SAFE drills at both shore based facilities as well as at sea. This allowed for real-time training and process improvement of the drill and care being provided. In addition, BUMED provided more virtual opportunities for global engagement and learning from identified subject matter experts in fields that collaborate with our SAPR

and SAFE programs, allowing for interactive learning and real-time question and answer sessions.

2.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any victim assistance and advocacy-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., SARC and SAPR VA certification and continuing education; victim access to services; and sexual assault reporting issues) and how such challenges were addressed. Describe in detail how your SARCs/SAPR VAs provided advocacy telephonically and had victims complete DD Form 2910, "Victim Reporting Preference Statement;" DD Form 2910-1, "Replacement of Lost DD Form 2910;" and/or DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases" electronically for submission. Also, describe any challenges. Did a Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner assist in providing the victim a DD Form 2910 prior to a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)? Were there any issues in providing telephonic advocacy while the victim was at a healthcare facility awaiting a SAFE? Describe efforts to publicize SAPR resources or encourage reporting/help seeking during the national pandemic.

COVID-19 altered the traditional format through which SARCs and SAPR VAs receive training toward initial and renewal D-SAACP certification. To mitigate delays in the certification process, CNIC HQ SAPR implemented weekly reviews of external civilian agency training opportunities and disseminated them to the SAPR field and line staff via email and web-based share sites (e.g., milSuite, G2).

As SAPR personnel and Service members transitioned to telework and shelter in place orders were initiated, SARCs were required to rapidly adapt their training tools and resources. Initially, SARCs and SAPR VAs were permitted to use the Office of Victims of Crime's online training to satisfy the training requirement for certification. By May, SARCs began to use new tools for the provision of required SAPR training in virtual environments, including Defense Collaboration Services (DCS), Microsoft Teams, and All Partners Access Network (APAN). Those regions and installations piloting the virtual training process submitted After Action Reports to CNIC HQ SAPR, which were disseminated throughout the enterprise to capitalize on lessons learned.

By the end of the FY, SARCs effectively transitioned the in-person 40-hour Initial SAPR VA Training courses to virtual courses using the Microsoft Teams platform to ensure that commands are able to maintain the required minimum 2 credentialed Unit SAPR VAs.

Through collaboration between CNIC and BUMED, a training video was developed as a resource for the Initial SAPR VA 40 hour Training. This training video was especially effective during the initial phase of the pandemic as it provided an alternative to having the medical provider present.

To enhance communication and collaboration, CNIC HQ SAPR developed a milBook to serve as an internal and centralized information portal where SAPR personnel can access the latest information, guidance, resources, materials and announcements from the CNIC HQ SAPR Program. The milBook offers many features, including but not limited to:

- Interactive groups for Region SAPR Officers, Regional SARC (RSARC), SARC, and civilian SAPR VAs to stage discussions, share best practices, and provide feedback to CNIC HQ SAPR.
- A “living” Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) that responds to queries instantly.
- Direct link to DoD SAPR Connect and other SAPR milSuites.
- Direct connection to routinely used military and civilian resources.
- A “living” calendar of current SAPR events, including webinars from CNIC and DoD SAPRO.
- A Quality Assurance Corner for RSARCs and SARCs.
- The ability to network and collaborate with other SAPR personnel Navy-wide.
- All required forms available for download.
- SAPR and SAAPM marketing materials.

As Health Protection Conditions and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines limited person-to-person contact throughout the pandemic, SARCs were encouraged to use DoD SAPRO’s Local Safe HelpRoom service. The Local Safe HelpRoom is an online peer-to-peer group chat service that connects survivors on the installation or within the region to share information and provide support. SARCs were able to host their own virtual sessions via this platform.

Additionally, SARCs and SAPR VAs enhanced their ability to conduct advocacy through telephonic means (including filling out DD Form 2910, 2910-1, 2910-2) as social distancing/shelter-in-place orders impacted their ability to respond in person to victims. The SARCs and SAPR VAs utilized electronically fillable DD Forms 2910, 2910-1, and 2910-2 to support a telephonic response and to capture “COVID notes” detailing the response. CNIC HQ SAPR developed “slick sheets” that detailed how to implement the process specific to each type of mobile operating system (Android/Apple).

SARCs were able to explain and to review all victim notification items on the DD Form 2910, “Victim Reporting Preference Statement” telephonically. SARCs and SAPR VAs adhered to the following procedures:

- Request the victim to provide verbal affirmation after each notification (the equivalent of initialing each notification on the form).
- Annotate on the DD Form 2910, the date and time the victim provided verbal affirmation in the “COVID notes.”

Additionally, the victim is able to electronically sign the DD Form 2910 either using a government or personal computer.

- When using a government computer, the victim is able to sign the form with their Common Access Card (CAC) and check the box labeled “COVID Response” to indicate telephonic contact with a SARC/SAPR VA. To protect the Personally Identifying Information (PII) on the completed form, victims are instructed to attach the form to an email and then encrypt the email when sending the form to the SARC/SAPR VA.

- When using a personal computer, the victim signs in the free text field and checks the box labeled “COVID Response” to indicate telephonic contact with a SARC/SAPR VA. Victims are instructed that in order to protect their PII, they must NOT include their social security number (SSN) or their DoD Identification Number in the email but provide it to the SARC/SAPR VA during a phone conversation. The SARC annotates the DD Form 2910 with the SSN and the DoD ID prior to upload in DSAID.

The telephonic advocacy and electronic signature procedures discussed above for the DD Form 2910, also apply for the DD Form 2910-1, “Replacement of Lost DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting Preference Statement,” and for the DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases.” Whether support is provided in person or telephonically, victim safety assessments are done in all cases.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, MTF and civilian hospitals limited routine and select services and appointments. SARCs and SAPR VAs worked expediently with their military and contract healthcare facilities to update response procedures for SAFEs. Until such procedures were updated, SARCs and SAPR VAs assisting victims seeking a SAFE telephoned the responsible healthcare facility in advance for instructions on where and how victims should present for care. Whenever possible, emergency room visits for a SAFE were preceded by a phone call to the MTF/civilian hospital or the supporting SAMFE for directions on where to obtain care.

Given the ever-evolving nature of the pandemic, SARCs and SAPR VAs maintained awareness of the most updated local guidelines and prepared victims as much as possible about the changes to include:

- Explaining, as applicable, that a SARC/SAPR VA will unlikely be allowed to accompany the victim, but will be available by phone during or after the exam to offer support and answer any questions.
- Explaining that the SAMFEs are required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) because of the pandemic.
- Explaining current installation guidance on screening upon entry to the installation.
- SARCs coordinate with installation leadership to ensure victim reporting options are maintained by the installation, and that victims may travel to obtain medical care and know how to connect to mental healthcare providers, as desired.

While SAMFEs were able to provide the victim with a copy of the DD Form 2910 for signature should a victim present for a SAFE, SAMFEs did not complete the form’s elements nor discuss reporting options with the victim. SARCs and/or SAPR VAs discussed victim notifications and reporting options telephonically as previously described.

- For communications between the SARC/SAPR VA to be protected under Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, “Victim – Victim Advocate Privilege,” the victim must be alone in a room when speaking telephonically with the SARC/SAPR VA. The

SAMFE cannot be in the room or take part in that conversation. The SARC and/or SAPR VA ensures both the SAMFE and victim are aware of this requirement so that the SAMFE can make arrangements to leave the room for the conversation.

- SAPR personnel coordinated with the SAMFEs to ensure agreement as to the DD Form 2910's future collection and permanent storage. Often, the SAMFE emailed the SARC/SAPR VA the signed DD Form 2910, via DoD SAFE Access.

COVID-19 had minimal impact on the ability for SAFE exams to be provided. SAFE programs were advised to follow their local MTF COVID-19 response policy for patient screening prior to receiving medical care from the SAMFE. All day, every day SAFE access remained in effect at all 24/7 MTF locations from the onset of COVID-19. SAMFEs took additional PPE precautions when performing examinations and due to advocacy response being done via virtual or telephonic means, less personnel were in the exam room space. SAMFEs and the local advocacy teams collaborated to ensure victims were able to receive reporting preference counseling as well as other SAPR program resources when needed or requested.

From a policy perspective, in July, Health Affairs released the "Memorandum on Guidance for Healthcare Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic/Intimate Partner Abuse, and Child Abuse/Neglect During COVID-19 Public Health Emergency" in support of victims seeking care. This memorandum allowed for official policy oversight across the DoD of the medical-forensic care already in effect for COVID-19 response. Navy Medicine has performed a to-date total of 154 SAFEs from March through August 2020 demonstrating ongoing medical-forensic care to those in need (or where requested via law enforcement for alleged offenders), continuing the mission of trauma-informed, patient centered care during COVID-19.

2.3 Victim Assistance and Advocacy Oversight: Describe how your Military Service provides oversight for the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal (e.g., command inspections to ensure the availability of trained SAPR personnel and other first responders; staff assistance visits; case management group review of unrestricted sexual assault and related retaliation reports; assessment of initial and follow-on advocate training; and feedback mechanisms). (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (May 24, 2017), Encl 2, para 6l & ai(4) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan "Task List," (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance and Advocacy, Objective 2.1, Task #7, p. 3)

CNIC HQ SAPR continued to test the effectiveness of the SAPR response system by ensuring that each installation conduct a SAPR Drill twice a year, during July and December. This FY, the December 2019 Drills were conducted but the July 2020 Drills were cancelled as a result of COVID-19. The Drills have consistently identified quality response from SAPR VAs, SARCs, and other first responders during the initial reporting process. Other trends identified the need to provide additional skills-based training for SAPR VAs to further enhance victim advocacy competency skills, to reinforce command duty officer procedures and to clarify command administrative reporting requirements.

Also ongoing was the Fleet and Family Support Program Certification process. While on-site visits were suspended from March through September due to COVID-19, self-assessments continued and a plan is underway for virtual certification visits.

CNIC HQ SAPR continued to develop metrics to address the effectiveness of victim assistance and advocacy efforts. An existing database, the Fleet and Family Services Management Information System (FFSMIS), is a tool used to measure SAPR personnel utilization and service delivery categories were revised to better capture accurate metrics for SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Other continued program assessments discussed in prior Annual Reports include:

- Annual installation Case Management Group (CMG) assessments
- Annual CNIC Inspector General (IG) SAPR Program assessments
- Quarterly SAPR Collaboration Working Group meetings
- SAPR Program Advisory Group meetings

Each of these assessments provided feedback and insight into areas of training needs, successes, best practices and unique situations related to the Navy's deployable operations.

The current means to assess the effectiveness of a SARC or SAPR VA in providing quality services, is accomplished through Fleet and Family Support Center customer-feedback surveys. Feedback is captured and addressed by the supervisor as necessary. Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR released an updated version of the SARC and SAPR VA self-assessment tool. This tool allows for self-evaluation as well as evaluation of a SAPR VA by the supervising SARC. Currently, these tools exist as informal means of assessing effectiveness.

CMG quality assurance activities are directed for implementation at the region level by CNICINST 1752.4 and focus on 13 content areas corresponding to line items in relevant DoD and DON directives and instructions. Regions are required to forward their quality assurance reviews to headquarters for further review, identification of trends, and dissemination of best practices.

In FY20, quality assurance submissions from the previous four fiscal years were analyzed to identify best practices implemented by CMG Chairs, Co-Chairs and RSARCs to enhance system coordination, accountability, and victim services. Best practices were noted in meeting administration, privacy protections, member training and victim advocacy, all of which directly supported victim care by enhancing the professionalism, knowledge, procedural discipline, and credibility of involved stakeholders. These best practices, along with effective strategies for adapting CMG to a virtual environment during the COVID-19 pandemic, were discussed at two enterprise-wide virtual trainings in April.

Additional trainings to ensure consistent execution of the CMG include:

- During the CNIC quarterly Senior Shore Leadership Course (SSLC) for incoming triad members, a SAPR Analyst facilitates a module on the CMG. When presented in-person, the CMG training includes an instructional PowerPoint section that captures the purpose of CMG, policy, membership, service eligibility, common challenges and retaliation. A mock CMG, consisting of two role-play scenarios is presented by the Naval Support Activity Washington (NSAW) installation team, so that course participants can see what a standard CMG looks like. Due to COVID-19, the entire SSLC moved to a virtual platform. The PowerPoint is still presented and in lieu of the in-person scenarios, the class is directed to view the CNIC CMG on-demand training developed for SARCs which includes a video of a mock CMG.
- CNIC issued formal tasking to the field to collect RSARC CMG Quality Assessments (QA). FY20 CMG QAs from the field showed that CMGs are being held in compliance with policy.

2.4 SARCs and SAPR VA Suspension, Revocation, and Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service received a suspension? A revocation? A reinstatement? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category) (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP),” (February 28, 2020), Section 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

The Navy processed 16 suspensions and revocations in FY20. The breakdown consists of eight revocations (6 – SAPR VAs, 2 – SARCs); seven suspensions of credentials (6 – SAPR VAs, 1 – SARC); and one suspension of SAPR duties (SAPR VA).

CNIC HQ SAPR released an Ethics on Demand course for SARCs and SAPR VAs which is required for recertification. This training is heavily scenario based to ensure SAPR personnel understand and adhere to their professional ethics.

2.5 Medical Support: How many Service members who reported a sexual assault had their medical care hindered due to a lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in blocks A and C of the Victim Services matrices). (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596)

BUMED was not made aware of any reports or issues of medical care being hindered due to lack of exam kits. All MTFs with SAFE capabilities are stocked with a sufficient number of kits to perform victim and/or alleged offender exams. Over 750 SAFE kits exist in the Navy Medicine AOR inventory. The number of SAFE kits available in the Navy Medicine and Operational AORs are reported and tracked monthly. Those facilities which have a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to conduct SAFE’s for Navy have the option of using the DoD TriTech SAFE kit, which the MTF provides or they may use their state SAFE kit.

No issues have been reported regarding laboratory testing (all SAFE kits go to the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory (USACIL)/Defense Forensic Science Center (DFSC)) and all forensic toxicology kits are sent to Armed Forces Medical

Examiner System. Protocol for handling of SAFE kits and toxicology kits are in the MTF protocols and also included in the MOA, if an MOA exists with a partnered facility.

2.6 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (include the number of MPOs issued and the number violated)? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (May 24, 2017), Encl 5, para 7)

Military Protective Orders (MPO) are commonly used to ensure no contact between victims and their alleged offenders. Copies of the DD Form 2873 are provided to the victim and alleged offender and a copy kept for the command. The status of requests for MPOs as well as their expiration is included on the CMG checklist and is reviewed during each meeting. Violations of MPOs and actions taken by the command and law enforcement, if necessary, are discussed to ensure the safety of the victim. Each MPO is tracked via DSAID.

In FY20, the Navy issued a total of 231 MPOs in response to allegations of sexual assault, with four violations from two victims reported.

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

CNIC HQ SAPR continuously works to develop resources to help improve victim service delivery and consistent, effective victim support, response, and reporting options. Therefore, CNIC HQ SAPR intends to focus training efforts on increasing and enhancing core competency skill-building opportunities for SARCs and SAPR VAs to achieve victim assistance and advocacy goals. Future plan efforts include:

- Finalizing the initial SARC and SAPR VA trainings.
- Develop interactive refresher trainings that focus on building and reinforcing SARC and SAPR VA competency skills.
- Increased SARC and SAPR VA collaboration and coordination with CRT efforts.
- Updating CNIC HQ SAPR program execution protocol and procedures.
- Continued implementation and reinforcement of CATCH A Serial Offender program.
- Develop an on-demand, online training for region and installation leadership personnel who oversee the SAPR program.

Navy Medicine continues to work alongside the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to standardize the delivery of medical-forensic care across the Department of Defense. The development of the Forensic Healthcare Leadership Team unites Service Leads and the DHA for collaboration of updated policy and practice, development of new forensic healthcare pathways serving victims of physical and sexual violence, and expands access to provider SAFE training, both initial and refresher, for the MTF and operational communities.

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

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates made to your Military Services’ Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations; investigative resources and manpower capabilities (e.g., defense investigators and digital forensic examiners); training for military criminal investigators (e.g., the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program), law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders; policy and regulation updates; case quality reviews; retaliation investigations; and information sharing within DoD and other organizations (e.g., federal and/or local civilian law enforcement). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) started a new initiative for oversight and accountability of investigations and operations called Systematic Planning, Accountability and Resourcing through Collaboration (SPARC). The SPARC initiative was designed to create and maintain a culture of agency-wide ownership over the quality of NCIS investigations and operations through collaborative problem solving and 360 degree accountability. SPARC fosters an agency-wide accountability by holding field office leadership teams responsible to know the details of criminal, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism trends in their areas of responsibility that have relevance to the DON and for devising plans to effectively investigate those crimes. SPARC encourages a shared responsibility for learning and information sharing in an effort to continuously improve the quality of investigations/operations. This is accomplished by taking rapid action to resolve deficiencies, quickly reallocating resources to address priorities and creating opportunities to reduce crime especially with adult sexual assault allegations. SPARC facilitates the identification and implementation of best practices across NCIS and the DON Law Enforcement (LE) community. SPARC does not represent a drastic deviation from existing oversight and compliance of adult sexual assault investigations and operations, but re-shapes the existing processes to generate a mutual understanding between NCIS HQ executives and field offices of expectations in investigations/operations.

3.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any investigation-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training and delays or inability to conduct sexual assault victim and witness interviews) and how such challenges were addressed.

NCIS Field Offices continued to respond to criminal incidents and initiate criminal investigations. Personal crimes, to include sexual assault, and death investigations remain a top priority for an immediate NCIS response. At the onset of the COVID pandemic, NCIS established procedures and protocols for responding to crime scenes and conducting interviews. NCIS provided guidance and best practices to field offices for certain criminal investigative activities including the donning and removing of personal protective

equipment; engagement in death investigations; collecting, packaging, and submitting evidence; and proper disposal of used PPE and decontamination of equipment and self. To minimize the potential exposure of NCIS personnel to COVID, NCIS Field Office leadership teams actively triaged incidents requiring immediate response versus delayed response by increasing the use of telephonic interviews and increasing the number of personnel on telework status. At NCIS HQ, personnel continued to support investigations/operations while in a telework status. In order to minimize COVID exposure at the local level, Field Offices initiated their own telework procedures to allow complete and successful response to all criminal allegations. NCIS continued to engage with state and local law enforcement partners nationwide on COVID first responder policy.

3.3 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. Additionally, did COVID-19 impact on any evidence processing delays and/or evidence deterioration within the SAFE kit (e.g., packaging the SAFE kit box in plastic caused deterioration of evidence samples due to moisture/mold)? If yes, how were these issues addressed? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11)

In 2019 and continuing in 2020, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support (OFS) began tracking evidence submission error rates for evidence submitted to USACIL/DFSC. Most of the errors were the result of improper packaging, packaging defects, and incorrect documentation on lab requests. When USACIL/DFSC identify the errors at intake, the lab must de-conflict and take corrective action prior to accepting and examining the evidence. This resulted in a delay in the turnaround time to conduct the examination which could negatively impact the timeliness of an investigation.

In an effort to reduce the error rate, OFS provided agency wide evidence submission training and created a checklist for submitting evidence to USCIL/DFSC for examination. The new resource reference tool guides investigators and Evidence Custodians (EC) through the entire process (pre-submission to packaging). All field offices were encouraged to utilize the resource to help reduce the error rate while providing additional training/education to the field.

Due to COVID-19, there has been an increase in the turnaround time for the investigation of all cases. During FY20, the turnaround time for sexual assault cases increased from 57 days to 81 days. Additionally, NCIS witnessed a delay in processing the evidence, due in large part to USACIL/DFSC COVID-19 protocols. In response, USACIL/DFSC initiated the outsourcing of evidence processing of high visibility criminal investigations for quicker response time.

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

Previously addressed in sections 3.1 and 3.3 above.

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

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on any new legal support resources or manpower capabilities; training of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault; and policy and regulation updates. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

The Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Criminal Law Division (OJAG Code 20) continues to deliver training on sexual assault policy for judge advocates who advise convening authorities. This training is incorporated into the Basic and Advanced Staff Judge Advocate courses, and includes lectures and practical exercises. Additionally, OJAG Code 20 produces and distributes training materials on sexual assault policy to judge advocates supporting the fleet. These materials, including the Sexual Assault Reporting and Response toolkit, serve as timely reference materials on the latest developments in sexual assault policy.

OJAG Code 20 is also the lead on preparing the Navy’s response for the FY21 Report to Congress on Allegations of Collateral Misconduct Against Individuals Identified as a Victim of Sexual Assault in the Case Files of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization. This effort is aimed at identifying any perceived barriers to reporting among those who have experienced sexual assault. This report will determine the frequency with which individuals reporting a sexual assault are subsequently investigated for collateral misconduct, and if investigated, the frequency with which punishment is imposed.

Implementation of the DoD Sexual Assault Accountability and Investigation Task Force (SAAITF) recommendations is ongoing. New procedures to notify victims of significant events in the investigation and adjudication of alleged offenses are being incorporated into the latest version of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN), and SAAITF recommendations calling for a review of the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability within the JAG Corps are nearly complete.

Although Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) routinely participate in SAPR, military justice, and law enforcement trainings, the VLC Program (VLCP) has no oversight responsibility for training programs affiliated with the SVIP Capability Program.

The VLC training program remains robust. Required trainings include initial certification training, child victim representation training, monthly instruction presented by subject matter experts, and the VLCP’s week-long annual training symposium. Additional

trainings include those provided by DoD entities, such as Naval Justice School (NJS), and non-DoD organizations, such as the National Crime Victim Law Institute.

During FY20, the Navy VLCP improved legal support to victims of sexual offenses by continuing its previously reported effort to enhance communication through the use of technology.

Navy VLCP issued smart phones to overseas VLC and upgraded existing smartphones in the Continental United States (CONUS) resulting in communication improvement for all 34 field VLC within the program. In FY20, many laptops were upgraded or replaced to increase connectivity, particularly while traveling with the enhancement of wireless network (Wi-Fi) capabilities. Additionally, all VLC were provided a Surface Pro tablet to increase technological capabilities and communication options. All VLC report vastly improved ability to serve their clients' interests due to the newly acquired technological capabilities, particularly during COVID-19.

Further technological upgrades are planned for FY21, to include hardware enhancements such as provision of new laptops, new printers, and scanners, and software updates.

4.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any accountability-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training; delayed client meetings with sexual assault victims; trial delays; and witness preparation delays) and how such challenges were addressed.

The COVID-19 pandemic has lengthened the timelines associated with courts-martial and administrative separation proceedings. Due to these delays, closing and validating cases has taken more time than in previous years.

An extension to the timeline of the SVIP compliance study due to Congress has been approved. Due to the impact of COVID-19, assessment teams were unable to travel to conduct on-site assessments.

With the exception of accessions training, NJS has shifted to remote delivery of mandated training courses in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This shift has allowed NJS to continue to meet all training obligations while minimizing risk.

Due to the technology and communication enhancements noted in Q 4.1 above, the Navy VLCP noted very little impact on the ability to provide effective and responsive legal services to victims of sexual offenses during COVID-19. While VLC maximized their ability to telework, they were still able to easily initiate and maintain contact with new and existing clients via remote means (smartphone, tablet, laptop), virtual face-to-face means (such as FaceTime and Microsoft Teams), and both phone and text communications. Employing this variety of communication options, VLC ensured the ability to provide timely advice and representation while also ensuring victim/clients limited their own COVID-19 exposure. Although there was delay in some military justice proceedings and investigation interviews, VLC were able to physically attend where necessary (employing COVID-19 precautions such as wearing masks, social distancing, washing hands, and use

of hand-sanitizer). In other instances, VLC participated in hearings and attended law enforcement interviews remotely.

4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service has made to the SVC/VLC program; how case load management is being accomplished for sexual assault and domestic violence victims; and the feedback mechanism(s) and metrics used to determine the success of the program. Are SVCs/VLCs assigned at every installation in your Military Service? If not, is one made available to the victim within the NDAA-required timeframe of 72 hours? Are SVCs/VLCs assisting sexual assault victims with their retaliation allegations? Also, describe methods to inform/train SVCs/VLCs on the new DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases." Additionally, describe efforts to sustain SVC/VLC service to victims during the COVID-19 pandemic. (NDAA for FY 2020, sections 541, 542, & 548 / NDAA for FY 2016, section 532 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

Assessing effectiveness:

The Navy VLCP measures success in a variety of ways: at the Navy level, at the program level, and at the victim level.

At the Navy level, the Navy VLCP is rigorously inspected on a routine basis by the OJAG IG through the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 6 inspection process. This process includes review of a VLC Self-Assessment Guide completed by each VLC office at the time of inspection, personal interviews with each VLC and support staff member, interviews with VLCP leadership, and interviews of local SAPR stakeholders such as SARCs, SAPR VAs, and Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) personnel. During FY20, the new SVIP team, which includes members from Navy military justice, including a VLC, and SAPR entities virtually inspected (due to COVID-19 restrictions) five of nine Navy Region Legal Service Offices to include interviews with all prosecutors, VLC, SARCs, VAs and other relevant personnel in each region.

At the program level, the Navy VLCP leadership collects a weekly report from each VLC accounting for new clients, appearances at proceedings, travel, results of specific cases, motions, and other relevant data. These reports are consolidated and provided to Commander, Naval Legal Service Command (CNLSC), a two-star Flag Officer, on a monthly basis with a more general weekly update provided during the intervening weeks. Through this weekly review of reports from each VLC, leadership monitors trends in legal issues, policy conflicts, or practice trends, as well as the professional health and welfare of each VLC. In addition, CNLSC meets with the Navy VLCP Chief of Staff (COS) via Microsoft Teams or by phone weekly, and meets with individual VLC during site visits.

At the victim level, the Navy VLCP invites all VLC clients to complete an online, anonymous, and voluntary survey at the close of their cases. Although, it is not a high volume of victims who respond to the survey, the responses to the survey are incredibly positive. For example, 99% of clients responding to the survey since the inception of the

VLCP in 2013 have indicated that they believe their VLC represented their personal interests and maintained their privacy. In addition, 99% of survey respondents indicated they would recommend VLC to other victims of sexual offenses. The survey comments reflect satisfaction with VLC representation even when a victim's case did not end as he or she anticipated or desired.

Beginning in November 2016 and throughout FY17, the OSD Office of General Counsel (OGC) required quarterly reports from all service VLC/Special Victim Counsel (SVC) programs and instituted a quarterly meeting of all service VLC/SVC program leadership, known as the Interservice Coordination Committee (ICC), attended also by a representative of OSD OGC. The Navy VLCP submitted detailed quarterly reports via the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Navy VLCP leadership attended all ICC meetings. Throughout FY18 through FY20, the quarterly meetings of the ICC continued while the reporting requirement reverted to an annual report in FY18, the most recent of which was submitted by Navy VLCP on 1 November 2020.

Enhancing effectiveness:

In addition to upgrading smart phones, laptop and tablet capabilities of all VLC (see response to 4.1 above), the Navy VLCP renewed its contract for local counsel in Bahrain. It was identified prior to FY17 that within the Bahraini court system, victims' rights are recognized. However, Navy VLC were not permitted to represent clients in Bahraini court for any purpose (including giving a preliminary statement), so in cases against foreign national offenders over which the military has no jurisdiction, victims were not able to effectively exercise their rights. This regulation that prohibits non-Bahraini attorneys from representing victims in the Bahraini court process resulted in an inability of victims to exercise their rights, subsequently causing charges against offenders to be dismissed. After research, the Navy VLCP executed a contract with a local Bahraini law firm solely for the purpose of representing victims of sexual offenses in the Bahraini courts. The FY17 contract was extended through FY18 and FY19, and was recontracted for FY20. The contract has since been renegotiated and is in place for FY21 going forward. All eligible victims of sexual offenses perpetrated by foreign nationals in Bahrain continue to have the ability to fully exercise their rights in court with the assistance of a Bahraini attorney.

Navy VLCP leadership monitors caseloads and manning needs across the now 25 locations where the 36 VLC billets are assigned, partly through the weekly report process noted above. During FY19, it was determined by leadership that more victims would receive to face-to-face VLC services if a VLC was assigned in Sasebo, Japan. There are two VLC assigned in Yokosuka, Japan and one in Guam. The Guam VLC had previously managed much of the Sasebo caseload remotely. Therefore an O-4 billet was shifted from Guam to Sasebo in FY20 (recently filled), and a new O-3 billet was placed in Guam.

The Navy VLCP was recently approved to add and fill 11 additional active duty billets in FY21-22. One of these billets is a headquarters policy development support billet and has been temporarily filled by an activated reservist (O-5) who is a former VLC. Two others of the 11 billets have also been temporarily filled by activated reservists for a period of two to three years. One is an additional billet in San Diego and the other is charged with

standing up a new VLC office in the remote location of Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington. The remaining billets will be filled with active duty judge advocates or activated reservists, as appropriate and available during FY21 and FY22. These billets were approved to address the mandate in FY20 NDAA Section 548 to provide legal services to victims of domestic violence (not just those cases involving sexual offenses) beginning in December 2020, and also in order to comply with the caseload cap of 25 cases per VLC imposed for December 2023 by FY20 NDAA Section 541(c).

Program Objective Memorandum Process (POM):

The Navy VLCP COS is in regular contact with the Navy OJAG Comptroller to include routine conversations regarding active participation in the POM process. Expenses related to Program enhancements such as technology upgrades, contracting for the local counsel in Bahrain, and any billet additions or changes are all included in POM planning with the Comptroller, who then represents Navy VLCP requirements during the POM process each year.

VLC Installation Assignments and 72 Hour Availability:

VLC are not assigned at all installations throughout the Navy but assignments do specifically factor in the requirement for VLC to be accessible to victims at all installations. VLC are assigned to areas where VLC services are needed and they are also assigned wider AORs to ensure VLC service coverage at smaller installations and for Navy units embedded with other services. Using weekly data from the field, leadership closely monitors the assignment location of VLCs and shift billet and/or add billets, as needed. During FY20, for example, two new locations (Whidbey Island, WA and Sasebo, Japan) were determined to need VLC offices. These new offices were established and staffed by 1 Oct 2020.

In locations where no Navy VLC is assigned or, if assigned, is not immediately available, or where Navy personnel are embedded with other services, the following procedure is in place to ensure victims receive requested services within 72 hours: (1) Where another service's VLC/SVC is available, the other services SVC/VLC programs provide immediate support to Navy victims; (2) Where no VLC/SVC is available in a location, victims will be contacted by an available VLC and offered the option for immediate services via remote means, if preferred by the victim; and (3) Where a victim requests in-person VLC instead of remote services, the VLCP maintains an independent travel budget which allows for VLC to travel in order to meet with a victim, absent exigent circumstances, within 72 hours of the request.

Retaliation:

VLC have been trained in, are authorized to, and do assist victims with complaints of retaliation related to their reports of sexual offenses. VLC are familiar with the DD Form 2910-2 and directly advise and assist victims with the complaint process.

4.4 Victim Notification: How is your Military Service ensuring that the victim of an alleged sexual assault by another member of the Armed Forces is receiving notification of each significant event in the military justice process that relates to the investigation, prosecution, and confinement of the alleged perpetrator? (NDAA for FY 2020, section 538)

JAG Instruction 5800.7G (The Manual of the Judge Advocate General) has been revised to incorporate the most recent provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) related to victim notification. These provisions provide guidance on fulfilling the requirement that commanders notify victims of each “significant event” in the investigative and adjudicative process, including in those cases in which no action is taken. During the court-martial process, the notification process is monitored by trial counsel (prosecutors). The JAG Corps received approval to hire 35 additional civilian paralegal, administrative assistance, and courtroom security billets to support prosecution offices in Fiscal Year 2022, to include ensuring compliance with all trial-level, victim notification and coordination requirements, and to promote courtroom security. During the appellate process, The Navy-Marine Corps Appellate Review Activity Administrative Section (OJAG Code 40) monitors and provides notifications of all required post-trial events. Victims enrolled in the Victim Witness Assistance Program are notified of confinement, clemency, parole and mandatory supervised release by the confining brig/facility’s Victim/Witness Coordinator.

The Navy VLCP does not control or directly oversee the process by which victims are notified of significant events in the military justice process. Not all victims are eligible for nor elect to be represented by a VLC. However when eligible victims do elect VLC services, it is routine for VLC to communicate directly with government representatives, such as Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, Trial Counsel (prosecutors) and Staff Judge Advocates (advising the convening authorities) in order to ensure proper and timely notifications are being made to their clients.

4.5 Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP): Has there been an increase in VWAP personnel? If so, how are the additional personnel being utilized? (NDAA for FY 2020, section 540)

The Navy increased certified SVIP-capable attorneys and paralegals from 27 to 40.

4.6 CATCH Program: Provide an update on your Military Service’s implementation of the CATCH Program to include any challenges faced by victims and SARCs. Also, describe your efforts to promote awareness of the program. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 1, 2019), p. 2)

The Navy implemented the CATCH Program in August 2019 with a robust training for SARCs and SAPR VAs. The CATCH Program was incorporated into all updated training materials to include the SAPR Resource Guide and Initial SAPR VA and SARC trainings. Focus groups conducted with SARCs across five regions sought feedback on experience with the CATCH program. While no major challenges were identified, SARCs reported that victims are typically overwhelmed at initial contact and may have difficulty conceptualizing the process of sharing incident and/or subject details. It was suggested

that the SARCs “demystify” the CATCH database for victims by sharing screen shots of the data entry screens when presenting the program.

In order to promote awareness of the program, CNIC HQ and Region Public Affairs Offices spotlighted informational materials via various social media sites. In addition, to make leadership aware of the CATCH program, it was featured during a Four Star Executive Steering Committee by the US Fleet Forces Command and presented during the Navy’s SAPR Officers’ Roundtable.

The Navy VLCP does not oversee the CATCH Program. However, VLCP leadership has been involved in substantive discussions regarding implementation of the CATCH Program from its beginning. The Navy VLCP provides training and materials on the CATCH Program so that VLC may advise victims interested in participating. Further, VLC are in a position to identify issues with the CATCH Program from the victim’s perspective and share concerns and issues with CATCH Program leadership, as needed. For example, several Navy VLC identified a desire by a number of victims who had made an unrestricted report but did not provide the name of the offender and chose not to participate in the investigation to input information into the CATCH Program database. This issue was raised with DoD SAPRO and was discussed between the Services as a likely addition to eligibility for use of the CATCH Program, which was initially limited to only those filing a restricted report.

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

The development and integration of the Military Justice Information Division (OJAG Code 41) into the OJAG enterprise is a high priority for FY21. The addition of Code 41 will centralize access to court-martial records, assist in maintenance of sexual assault metrics, and facilitate increased in-depth analysis of data.

Supporting the timely and fair application of the military justice process in sexual assault cases remains a high priority for OJAG Headquarters. The Judge Advocate General will continue to monitor all programs and policies for possible future improvement.

The Navy VLCP will continue to monitor VLC workloads on a weekly basis, continue to be open to shifting assets and filling new billets where need is demonstrated and not already adequately met, and continue to provide VLC in the field with every available resource necessary for successful representation of and advice to victims of sexual offenses.

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

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on efforts to fulfill your oversight responsibilities, to include the use of internal inspection programs; initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault

Incident Database (DSAID); and SARC and SAPR VA training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

The Navy recognizes that at all levels and commands, assessment and feedback mechanisms are necessary to measurement and evaluation of the SAPR programs and policies and determining if these efforts are achieving the desired outcomes. The Navy strives for accurate, meaningful and responsive systems of measurement and evaluation in every aspect of the SAPR program. Navy draws on authoritative data from sexual assault reports, survey instruments, focus group discussions, and other measures to effectively evaluate the SAPR program and inform strategy and policies.

Navy Medicine assessed SAPR program effectiveness through onsite Medical IG assistance visits and inspections prior to COVID-19 and virtually once Restriction of Movement (ROM) protocols were put into place, to help commands determine areas of improvement, identify best practices, and provide feedback and resource sharing for program growth. Healthcare provider training continues to be assessed through patient tracers that are performed at MTFs in order to evaluate staff response to victims of sexual assault. Feedback allows the program manager or SAPR Points of Contact (POC) to examine gaps in the reporting process, excessive time intervals from check-in to treatment, and actions taken by staff members to ensure appropriate patient care/direction. Drills are conducted at various locations at an MTF to ensure staff are in compliance with policies and standard care protocols. In addition, BUMED uses regional SAMFE training officers to implement standardized refresher training. Due to the subjective nature of the training, feedback is obtained via written training assessment/feedback forms. BUMED continues to explore methods of how to better determine effectiveness of training efforts.

N17 coordinated with the Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) to ensure SAPR inspection checklists for both command inspections and area assessments are accurate and updated as policy changes are implemented. In addition, N17 provided SAPR SMEs in person or virtually to assist the NAVINSGEN team on inspections to ensure the command or installation met SAPR policy requirements per the appropriate instructions and guidance. Information obtained from these inspections helps to refine program effectiveness and implement new policy changes when necessary.

Monthly Relevant Data Not Available (RDNA) Dashboards were developed to ensure quality, reliability, validity, and the secure retention of data collected in DSAID. Using the DSAID Data Warehouse (ERC) and the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC) Interface Error Reports from NCIS HQ, dashboards were developed for each region to provide overview metrics of trending data deficits and identify areas for corrective action. Regions were provided with graphical representations of the percentage of RDNA within their region juxtaposed against the total percentage of RDNA across the service. Additional tabs identify victim RDNA in restricted and unrestricted cases and subject RDNA in restricted cases. A final tab identifies errors that prevent CLEOC

interface with DSAID, allowing the import of subject information for investigation of unrestricted cases. This ensures RDNA is targeted across all case types, regardless of whether the data entry is directly within the purview of the SARC's responsibility for entry.

Navy SAPR stakeholders continue to collaborate on efforts to ensure the quality, reliability, and validity of data collected in DSAID. This information allows for accurate trend analysis as well as helping tailor effective and efficient initiatives. CNIC HQ SAPR provides ongoing training of SARCs to effectively use DSAID, and it regularly conducts quality assurance of DSAID. Positive feedback from live and pre-recorded webinar sessions used to enhance user training of DSAID, clarify policy guidelines, and avoid common data entry errors has resulted in greater data integrity and was identified as a best practice.

Attorneys at OJAG Code 20 coordinated with NCIS and CNIC HQ SAPR throughout the year to resolve DSAID issues to ensure accurate results for quarterly and year-end data analysis. When additional information is required, OJAG Code 20 staff reach out directly to the cognizant command, NCIS field office, or RLSO counsel/ Staff Judge Advocate.

5.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any assessment-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training and entry of reports into DSAID) and how such challenges were addressed.

Despite the swift implementation to telework status, there were negligible impacts to SAPR training and assessment efforts. Navy SARCs recognized few challenges related to DSAID entry of reports. Each region immediately established contingency plans to ensure timely entry of cases into DSAID. Next, CNIC HQ SAPR conducted an assessment of SARCs' access to available government computers to ensure continuity of DSAID access. Appropriate equipment was quickly obtained and DON established expanded internet bandwidth to accommodate the growth in telework status. Monthly quality assurance reports continued to be distributed to the Region SARCs to monitor compliance of case entry timeframes and entry of required data elements.

As previously mentioned in section 4.2 above, the pandemic has lengthened the timelines associated with courts-martial and administrative separation proceedings. These delays have lengthened the time necessary to properly close and validate cases as compared to previous years. The delays in the investigating and adjudication of reports of sexual assault have also made year over year comparisons, both from a legal and manpower perspective, more difficult.

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

Navy leadership supports continued virtual and in-person, when appropriate, collaborative force-wide initiatives such as Cultural Workshops, Resilient Workshop Summits, and the COE WG to further develop, improve, and assess program effectiveness. Navy leadership and its team of prevention experts will leverage data and insights from these efforts to identify program gaps, focus on vulnerable populations and determine the

Navy's ability to scale initiatives to the Fleet. The Navy will continue analyzing data and programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. The following initiatives, in addition to those previously mentioned in Goals 1 through 4, are being planned or continued in the upcoming year.

N17 will pilot the CRMD, which will be a common operating picture that informs leadership of potential CWB risks and trends identified from headquarters to the unit level.

Navy SAPR stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, NCIS, VLCP, and N17, will review CATCH program performance and update training and awareness efforts as required to maximize participation.

As mentioned in Section 4.7, OJAG will establish the Military Justice Information Division (OJAG Code 41). This section has been tasked with maintaining, updating, and validating military justice metrics and supervising the public sharing of court-martial dockets and records. OJAG Code 41 will assume day-to-day responsibility over DSAID data review and reconciliation. OJAG Code 20 will continue to serve as legal counsel, providing legal analysis and support in FY21 and future years.

CNIC HQ SAPR will administer the annual Post-SAAPM Data Collection Survey, which solicits feedback from the SARCs on best practices, installation efforts, and challenges. Findings from the survey inform program improvement, such as prevention programming education for SARCs, engaging Sailors and leadership in SAPR, and how to effectively leverage existing resources to maximize the impact of SAAPM efforts.

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

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2020 on the following:

6.1 Monthly Case Management Group Procedures: Provide an update on your Military Service's implementation of the revisions to the monthly Case Management Group (CMG) Policy (e.g., tracking of the number of days between an expedited transfer request and the actual transfer date; specialized training for those conducting sexual assault safety assessments; and implementation of the DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases")? Did the COVID-19 pandemic impact your ability to conduct CMG meetings, and if it did, how did you mitigate the impact? (OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Revisions to the Monthly Case Management Group Meetings for Adult Sexual Assault Cases" (November 13, 2019))

The Military Personnel Manual 1300-1205, Expedited Transfers, was updated in August 2020 and expanded to include Service members' ability to request an expedited transfer if they have adult military dependent who has made an allegation of sexual assault that is

not domestic abuse-related. Expedited transfers (ET) to a different installation are typically completed within 30 calendar days from the date the transfer is approved by the Service member's command and submitted to PERS-454. Expedited transfers to a new duty location that do not require a change of station move are normally completed within one week from the date the transfer is approved by the Service member's command and received by PERS-454. The new policy includes specific timelines and actions for both the Commanding Officer and the SARC.

During the CMG, the SARC and/or SAPR Victim Advocate will obtain an update from the victim's CO on the status of the ET. When a transfer delay impacts the risk of harm to a victim, the CMG will direct a HRRT to be initiated.

SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained to conduct non-clinical safety assessments at initial point of contact with a victim of sexual assault. If any safety concerns are identified the SARC conduct immediate referrals to mental health or notifies the CO of any safety concerns in order to execute a Military Protective Order. If there are safety concerns, an H-RRT is stood up immediately. Ongoing training on safety assessments and the SARC's role in working with victims to obtain MPOs are planned for FY21.

Implementation of DD Form 2910-2 began 5 August 2018 and all forms have been maintained in accordance with the 50-year retention rule. Beginning 25 September 2020, all instances of retaliation still under review at an installation or afloat CMG that were initiated via a signed DD Form 2910-2 were entered into DSAID.

In-person CMGs were directed by Navy to be completed in accordance with installation Health Protection Condition (HPCON) levels, and guidance was provided to assist installations in adapting to telephonic or an approved virtual platform (e.g., DCS). Training was provided via webinar demonstrations of approved virtual platforms and training products were developed to support SAPR personnel in troubleshooting technical issues that may arise on these platforms.

Executing CMGs virtually has been incorporated into CNIC's SSLC for prospective installation command triad leadership. CNIC provided follow-on guidance to alert SAPR personnel that only secure platforms should be utilized to conduct CMGs. The NAVADMIN 093-20 and DoD memo were distributed advising SAPR personnel of this update. The field has the option to hold CMGs telephonically on government hosted conference lines or via DCS.

Navy VLCP has no oversight of CMG policy or implementation, however as participants and despite COVID-19, VLC were able to attend CMGs around the globe in support of their clients.

6.2 Revised Expedited Transfer Procedures: How is your Military Service ensuring that upon approval of an expedited transfer the losing SARC is facilitating the scheduling of an "intake meeting" with the gaining SARC? What steps has your Military Service taken to ensure the gaining SARC meets with 100% of incoming

expedited transfer victims? The SAPR policy regarding expedited transfers was expanded to allow the transfer of a Service member whose adult military dependent makes an allegation of sexual assault that was not domestic abuse-related. How many of these types of expedited transfers were granted? How many were denied? Of those requests that were granted, was the Service member transferred at the same time as the adult dependent, and if not, please describe the circumstances (e.g., a Service member was deployed or in specialized training and was transferred upon his/her return to the installation). Overall, how did the COVID-19 pandemic impact the expedited transfer process, and how did your Military Service adjust its processes to accommodate these transfer requests? (OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Revisions to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program's Expedited Transfer Policy," (February 10, 2020), p. 3-5)

The August 2020 update to the Navy's Military Personnel Manual (MPM) 1300-1205, Chapter 72, incorporates specific roles, responsibilities and timeframes for SARCs and commanders to support a seamless Expedited Transfer process. These requirements are summarized in a checklist to ensure compliance and have specific expectations for the losing and gaining SARC.

Upon notification of an Expedited Transfer, the releasing SARC must meet with the Service member victim to "out-brief" and address any SAPR questions about the transfer process. During the out-brief, the releasing SARC informs the Service member victim that the victim's case will be transferred to the installation SARC at the gaining location for a mandatory intake meeting. The releasing SARC explains that the purpose of the "intake meeting" with the gaining SARC is to help the Service member victim understand the full range of support options at the new installation, facilitate appointments with mental health, medical, advocacy, legal services, or other response personnel at the new location, and help answer any questions the Service member victim may have. The releasing SARC also explains that after the "intake meeting" with the gaining SARC, the Service member victim may decline any further SAPR services. The releasing SARC facilitates the scheduling of the "intake meeting" with the gaining SARC. The releasing SARC provides the Service member victim with the gaining SARC's name and contact information, to include the address of the gaining SARC's office, as well as an appointment date and time. The releasing SARC also follows existing procedures to transfer the case in DSAID to the gaining SARC after all information on the expedited transfer has been annotated.

The gaining SARC follows up with the Service member victim regularly to ensure the "intake meeting" occurs. During the "intake meeting," the gaining SARC explains the full range of support options at the new installation, facilitate appointments with mental health, medical, advocacy, legal services, or other response personnel, and help answer any questions the Service member victim may have. The gaining SARC also explains that after the "intake meeting," the Service member victim may decline any further SAPR services. The gaining SARC coordinates with the gaining Commanding Officer (CO) for a separate CO "intake meeting," if required, and updates the Service member victim's case in DSAID per the Service member victim's decision for continued services.

Dependent Expedited Transfer Requests				
	Requested	Approved	Denied	Did SVM transfer with dependent
FY20	1	1	0	Yes

The COVID-19 pandemic had minimal impacts on the expedited transfer process, these transfers are considered a high priority and were coordinated virtually.

6.3 Retaliation Training Definition: How is your Military Service ensuring the DoD SAPRO retaliation definition has been incorporated into annual SAPR training? (OUSD-PR Memorandum, “Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Updates Involving the Replacement of Lost Forms, Retaliation Reporting, and Electronic File Locker,” (October 15, 2019), p. 9)

Retaliation training, including all appropriate definitions of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism and maltreatment has been incorporated in mandatory annual SAPR GMT, Petty Officer, Chief Petty Officer, and Officer training since FY16. Themes, core competencies and learning objectives include definitions and applicability, the undesired effects, how and to what organizations to make reports of retaliation, and command and individual roles and responsibilities. Additionally, facilitators address the role of social media, how retaliatory behaviors do not comply with Navy core values or the Navy Ethos and what resources are available to victims, witnesses, and first responders.

All SAPR training is centrally developed by the Navy SAPR section of the OPNAV N17, CNIC HQ SAPR or NETC and legally reviewed by OJAG Code 20 prior to Navy-wide dissemination.

6.4 Retaliation Reporting Form: Describe how your Military Service ensures that SARCs, SAPR VAs, and potential retaliation reporters (victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders, and family members) are aware of the new DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases?” (OUSD-PR Memorandum, “Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Updates Involving the Replacement of Lost Forms, Retaliation Reporting, and Electronic File Locker” (October 15, 2019), p. 2)

Training was provided via tangible training products and webinar demonstrations at the region and installation level. Information on retaliation and referrals for retaliation reporters is included in core competency training for prospective SARCs, SAPR VA, and first responders, as well as quarterly SAPR Update Newsletters, enterprise announcements, and share-sites containing relevant guidance and resources. Advanced training is provided to region leadership (e.g., RSARCs, Region SAPR Officers) to assist SAPR personnel in responding to and referring reports of retaliation.

Virtual support was stood up via the establishment of a robust share-site via milSuite platform. The share-site provided a means of quickly disseminating evolving guidance, serving as a repository for training materials and demonstrations, and connecting SAPR personnel with internal and external resources.

Information is disseminated at the installation and command level by SARCs and SAPR VA at General Military Training, core competency and continuing education training for SAPR personnel and stakeholders, and in coordination with Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO), HR, NCIS, CRT, Fleet & Family Support Programs, Ombudsmen, Chaplain Corps, and other relevant agencies involved in allegations of retaliation or who may need to refer a reporter of retaliation to SAPR. These collaborations ensure that all potential reports of retaliation, including civilians, contractors, and family members, are aware of retaliation reporting pathways and resources.

7. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Requirements:

Provide your Military Service's status on the NDAA sections listed below. There are unique requirements embedded within each NDAA section's language, so referring to the entire section is necessary.

After reviewing the designated NDAA section:

- If the requirement(s) has/have been implemented, provide the completion date (e.g., Completed, January 15, 2020).

- If the requirement(s) has/have not been implemented, provide the projected completion date (e.g., Projected completion date: January, 2021).

7.1 NDAA for FY 2020, section 525. Training of Members of Boards for Correction of Military Records and Discharge Review Boards on Sexual Trauma, Intimate Partner Violence, Spousal Abuse, and Related Matters

Completed date: 29 September 2020

7.2 NDAA for FY 2020, section 540. Increase in Investigative Personnel and Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Liaisons (Note: See related questions 3.1 and 4.5)

Completed date: 30 September 2020

7.3 NDAA for FY 2020, section 541. Improvement of Certain Special Victims' Counsel Authorities. (Note: See related question 4.3)

Projected completion date: 1 December 2023

7.4 NDAA for FY 2020, section 542. Availability of Special Victims' Counsel at Military Installations (Note: See related question 4.3)

Completed date: 1 December 2020

7.5 NDAA for FY 2020, section 550A. Policies and Procedures on Registration at Military Installations of Civilian Protective Orders Applicable to Members of the Armed Forces Assigned to Such Installations and Certain Other Individuals

Projected completion date: 30 September 2021

8. Analytics Discussion

8.1 Military Services & NGB*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from 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.

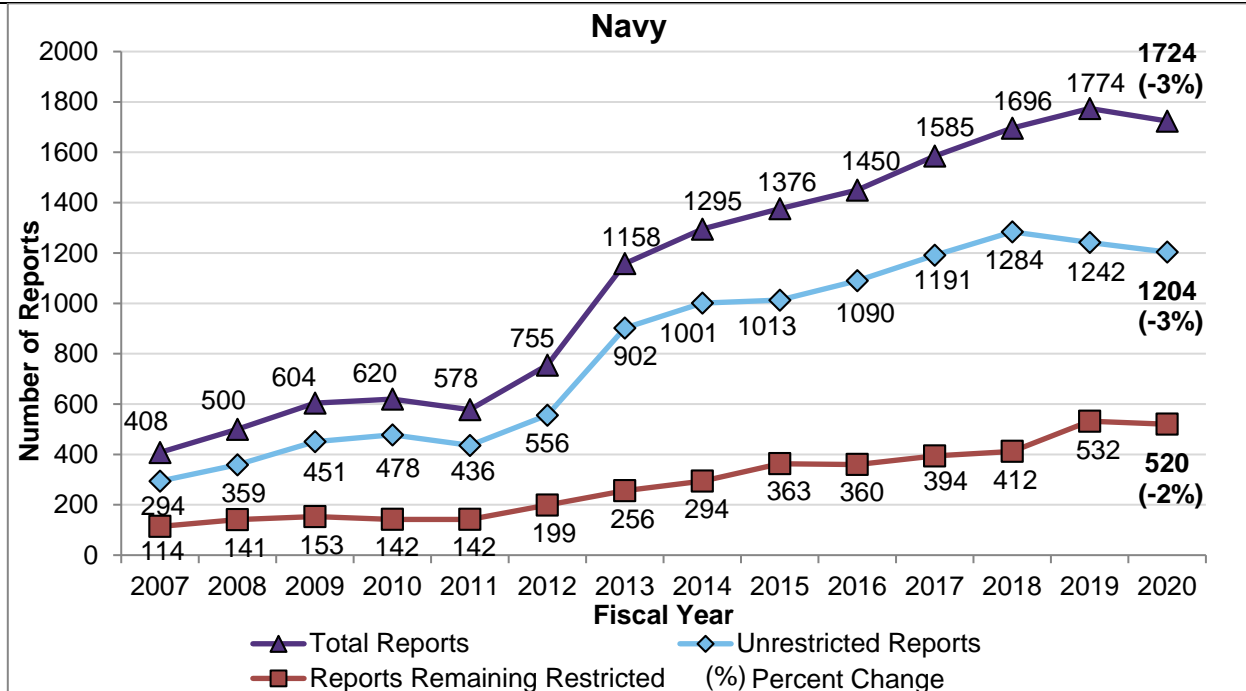
***NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

This section must briefly address each of the following:

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

I. Overview

In FY20 there were 1,724 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 2.8% decrease from FY19 (1,774). The Navy believes COVID-19 and response measures, including Restrictions on Movement, may have affected victim reporting. As long as there is a gap between prevalence and reports of sexual assault, work remains in understanding, preventing, and responding to this destructive behavior.



II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY20 there were 1,204 unrestricted reports, representing a 3.1% decrease from FY19 (1,242). Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a MCIO investigation and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

Service Member on Service Member

Navy Service member on Service member (or “blue-on-blue”) allegations of sexual assault represented 46.4% (559 of 1,204) of Unrestricted Reports compared to 46.5% (578 of 1,242) in FY19. There was a 20.2% decrease in blue-on-blue penetrating allegations (221 compared to 277 in FY19) and a 6.8% increase in blue-on-blue contact allegations (312 compared to 292 in FY19).

Male Victim Reporting

Male Service member victims continue to be an area of strategic focus for the Navy SAPR program and reporting by this population decreased in FY20. Unrestricted Reports made by males decreased by 7.4% (238 compared to 257 in FY19) and they accounted for a slightly smaller percentage of unrestricted reports than in FY19 (19.8% compared to 20.7%).

Service Member Victim Unrestricted Reports (by Gender)			
Fiscal Year (FY)	Males	Females	Total
FY20	238	844	1,082
FY19	257	864	1,121
FY18	264	887	1,151

Expedited transfers

In FY20, there were 324 requests for expedited transfers made by Service member victims (compared to 358 in FY19). Of these, 26 were unit/duty requests and 298 were installation requests (compared to 64 unit/duty and 294 installation requests in FY19). Five requests were denied due to the report being found non-credible.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year (FY)	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Unrestricted Reports
FY20	324	319	5	1,082
FY19	358	349	9	1,121
FY18	323	315	8	1,151

Military Protective Orders (MPO)

In FY20, there were 231 MPOs issued, representing a 15.7% decrease from FY19 (274). Four MPO violations involving two victims were reported during this fiscal year.

III. Restricted Reports

In FY20 there were 653 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 11.4% decrease from FY19 (737). Of those, 133 or 20.4% were converted to Unrestricted Reports (compared to 205 or 27.8% in FY19), resulting in 520 reports remaining restricted (compared to 532 in FY19). Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

IV. Victims Support Services

Unrestricted Reports

In FY20, there were 8,975 support service referrals for victims who made unrestricted reports, representing a 16.3% decrease from FY19 (10,727). Of those referrals, 8,178 or 91.1% were for military resources and 797 or 8.8% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (2,178), legal (1,585), and mental health (1,229) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 61% of all requests made in this category. Additionally, DoD Safe Helpline referrals decreased by 18.3% (667 compared to 816 in FY19).

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: other (291), victim advocate (201), and mental health (126) referrals, and they accounted for 77.5% of all requests made in this category.

Restricted Reports

In FY20, there were 3,408 support service referrals for victims who made restricted reports representing a 2.3% increase from FY19 (3,488). Of those referrals, 3,144 or 92.2% were for military resources and 264 or 7.74% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (945), other (745), and mental health (516) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 70.2% of all requests made in this category.

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (74), mental health (62), and other (61) referrals. They accounted for 74.6% of all requests made in this category.

V. Investigations

In FY20, 1,047 investigations were completed, representing a 1.5% increase from FY19 (1,032). Of those investigations, 1,036 or 98.9% were completed by the service MCIOs and 11 or 1.1% were completed by either US civilian or foreign law enforcement agencies.

The average length of investigations conducted by the NCIS was 111 days and the median was 94 days, compared to an average of 121 days and a median of 99 days in FY19 (representing a 8.3% decrease in average, and a 5% decrease in the median). This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, and/or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving confessions or limited evidence (e.g., cases involving victim declinations or unknown subjects).

The average length of time between the date the investigation was closed and the date DoD took a command action was 82 days and the median was 69 days, compared to 142 days on average and a median of 122 days in FY19 (representing a 42.3% decrease on average and 43.4% decrease in median days).

In cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 470 days (a 28.2% increase from FY19's 390 days) and the median was 483 days in FY20 (a 20.8% increase from FY19's 400 days). In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 182 days representing a 5.2% increase from FY19.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

In FY20, the percentage of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process increased to 6% (40 of 655) compared to 2% (16 of 787) in FY19 and 3% (26 of 783) in FY18.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY20, command action was taken against 363 (55.4% of 655) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) allegations. Types of command action include court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, and other adverse administrative actions.

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY20, there were 89 (13.6% of 655) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, compared to 134 (17% of 787) in FY19. A total of 44 (57.9% of 76) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 30 cases were for penetrating offenses, resulting in 14 (46.6%) convictions and 16 (53.3%) acquittals. The remaining 14 cases were for contact offenses, resulting in 11 (78.6%) convictions and 3 (2.14%) acquittals.

**8.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:
- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in the National Guard Bureau's response.**

- Include civilian and contractor personnel, as applicable
- 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, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (May 24, 2017), 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.	3	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	70	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).	0	3
Civilian SARCs	See above.	92	3
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.	0	5,600
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	78	9
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal	137	0

	experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.		
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	932	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	7	205

Notes:

1. Program Managers:
 - a. CNIC: 2
 - b. VLCP: 1

2. Dedicated HQ Level Professionals:
 - a. N17: 5
 - b. NCIS: 3
 - c. SAPR Officers: 53
 - d. CNIC HQ SAPR: 6
 - e. Fleets: 3 full time

3. Sexual Assault-Specific Legal: This number does not count all trial counsel, defense counsel, and Staff Judge Advocates.
 - a. Trial Counsel Assistance Program: 40 personnel; Senior Trial Counsel, Assistant Senior Trial Counsel, core counsel, legalmen and civilians (who meet SVIP requirement).
 - b. Defense Counsel Assistance Program: 43 personnel. See above.
 - c. VLC Program: 43 personnel (total). VLC (34), VLC staff (9), plus Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff.
 - d. OJAG Code 20: 11 personnel, 9 attorneys (military and civilian) and 2 paralegals.

4. Sexual Assault Specific Investigators: NCIS has trained 932 special agents via AASATP or through the addition to SABTP.

5. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners:
 - a. Civilian SAFE Program Managers: 7 (SAMFE certified)
 - b. SAMFEs: 205 (who stand watch at the MTF and/or are operational)

**FY 2020 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary:
United States Marine Corps**

Honor, Courage and Commitment. *These are values by which Marines live. They are the building blocks of moral decision-making and underpin our nation's expectations of the Corps. Each sexual assault that occurs in the Marine Corps violates those ideals. Marines who commit the crime of sexual assault, or fail to intervene and stop an assault, violate the trust of their fellow Marines, military leaders, and the citizens who've charged them with standing watch over our nation's security.*

Nearly every Marine who serves, does so with honor, integrity and virtue. They are the reason the Marine Corps is America's "gold standard" fighting force. The actions of a small number, though, are unacceptable and jeopardize the trust and confidence Americans have placed in their Marine Corps. We remain committed to work tirelessly to root out this breach of trust in our ranks.

Marine Corps leaders recognize while demographics may be an indicator the institution is more susceptible to sexual assault, the relative youth and marital status of our ranks does not excuse immoral or illegal behavior. The Marine Corps composition is unlikely to change; therefore, prevention and deterrence efforts must be tailored to the Marine Corps culture and strengthened to address our operating environment. The battle continues.

The Secretary of the Navy and Commandant of the Marine Corps have made clear preventing sexual assault is a top priority. All Marine Corps leaders, starting with the Commandant, remain engaged, committed, and willing to take the necessary steps to eliminate sexual assault completely from the ranks. The Corps developed and committed to a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program built around five Lines of Effort (LOE). These align with those found in the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan.

LOE1 - Prevention. The Marine Corps focus is to create and maintain a culture that instills respect and protects the well-being and readiness of every Marine, their family and our civilian workforce. Prevention reaches individuals and groups, teaching them skills that support healthy relationships and interactions, positive social behaviors, and healthy coping skills. Prevention is practiced at every level of the Marine Corps involving leaders who uphold the standards that instill knowledge, encourage reporting, and require response.

LOE 2 - Assistance and Advocacy for Victims. Leaders, advocates, and investigators will treat every Marine who reports a sexual assault with dignity and respect. The SAPR program focuses on providing care for Marines and their families who are the victims of sexual assault. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR regularly updates SARC and SAPR Victim Advocate training to ensure support services are trauma-informed and victim-centered and meet the highest standards of medical and mental health care.

LOE 3 – *Investigation*. Marine Corps commanders will work with investigators to ensure victims receive updates throughout the entire process; the investigation is treated with sensitivity and discretion. Leaders and NCIS agents will employ appropriate investigative tools and techniques in a timely manner to determine the facts surrounding any allegation of sexual assault. Marine Corps prosecutors and staff judge advocates will use these investigations to make disposition recommendations to convening authorities, who in turn will take action to address every case.

LOE 4 – *Accountability*. Every Marine in our ranks must know the Corps will hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. Further, Marine Corps leaders are entrusted and expected to establish a culture and maintain a climate that does not tolerate sexual misconduct of any type, and holds individuals accountable if they fail to meet those requirements.

LOE 5 – *Program Assessment*. Program leaders from HQMC and commands at every echelon continuously evaluate the effectiveness of all aspects of the SAPR program, including command climate and culture. Command inspections, data from focus groups and climate surveys help to determine the SAPR program's efficacy. Where shortfalls occur, they are reported to the responsible commander and one level higher to ensure corrective actions are undertaken.

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

1.1 Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) Implementation Efforts: Summarize the major PPoA activities completed in FY 2020 to include completion of Phase II. Discuss efforts underway to meet PPoA "short-term" objectives (to be completed by May 2021), and include successes and major prevention activities from the period under review. (Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, "Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action," (26 April, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))

The Department of Defense (DoD) Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) provides the framework for prevention of sexual assault. The Marine Corps centers sexual assault prevention efforts on building skills to promote positive behaviors, such as healthy relationships and interactions, boundaries, and effective communication. Streamlining prevention initiatives, our efforts focus across four lines of effort: skill building, collaboration, communication, and application of data and research. Each line of effort includes solution-focused action items for leaders at all echelons.

Skill Building

Collaboration efforts across the Marine Corps have resulted in new curricula that build skills to promote positive behaviors. "Real Relationships" is a healthy relationships and interactions curriculum that builds communication, boundaries, self-care, and conflict resolution skills across all types of relationships.

SAPR training forms the nucleus to build skills, knowledge, and behaviors. Marine Corps sexual assault training continues to evolve, ensuring it builds positive skills tailored to each Marine's rank and level of responsibility. Prevention is at the heart of our training curriculum. Prevention topics include awareness of the continuum of harm, components of healthy relationships and interactions, empathy as a pillar of emotional intelligence, and effective communication.

A "Prevention In Action Toolkit" is currently under development. Our objective is to provide leaders with skill building materials adjusted to the needs of their unit/command. Materials planned for inclusion include educational outreach, hip pocket guides, and one-page information sheets for leaders. Skill building materials address shared protective factors, which promote positive behaviors, readiness, and unit cohesion. Specific unit training is also a part of the Tool Kit, which addresses topics raised in the Defense Organizational Climate Survey and the DoD Instruction 6400.09, DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm.

HQMC SAPR developed new annual training for Staff Noncommissioned Officers (SNCO). The SNCO SAPR Annual Training focuses on three lines of effort: prevention, the roles and responsibilities of an SNCO in the SAPR program, and trauma-informed leadership.

Semper Fit is an overarching wellness program that includes physical fitness, recreation, health promotion, and the Single Marine Program. We have long recognized the link between physical well-being and protective factors. Our efforts to connect these via the Semper Fit program builds awareness among Marines, families and communities that physical activities are important protective factors.

Our physical fitness efforts focus on developing and implementing a "trauma-informed" curriculum through the "Semper Fit" program. This curriculum covers the different responses to trauma, the importance of asking for permission before physically correcting someone's pose, and leadership skills, to ensure support to those who experienced trauma.

Collaboration

The Integrated Prevention Network (IPN) is an ecosystem that unites military and civilian communities to create a comprehensive network. It brings to bear capabilities that connect and coordinate agencies, organizations, and resources to help Marines develop characteristics that reduce or buffer the effects of risk, stress, and trauma. These protective factors form the core of attributes that contribute to mental health allowing Marines to be resilient in the face of challenges.

IPN's goals are:

- 1) Integrate and strengthen community capacity building – or create community partners – to leverage the resources of all network members.
- 2) Promote a universal approach to supporting Marines, attached Service members, families, veterans, and civilians.

- 3) Achieve positive behaviors, maintain force readiness and resiliency, improve the overall well-being of the Marine Corps, and positively affect each community.

The IPN is already taking shape. Marine Corps stakeholders have built partnerships with federal organizations, Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs) and Military Service Organizations (MSOs), collegiate organizations, non-profit organizations, and corporate entities. We have identified core competencies of each service provider to determine how they can best serve the IPN and Marines it supports. We have begun to match those capabilities with our needs across Marine Corps installations.

The IPN is continuously adding to the list of community- and nationally-based organizations to build both capabilities and capacity Corps-wide. Our objective is to create and sustain cross-collaboration throughout the Marine Corps by strengthening existing relationships and adding partners where necessary. The IPN will pilot at yet to be selected Marine Corps location(s) in mid-2021. Pending the results of our pilot, expansion will occur mid-2022.

Memorandums Of Understanding (MOU). These MOU's establish strategic and collaborative partnerships with Sister Services and Federal agencies, as well as within local communities across states/regions. Their purpose is to facilitate and improve access to non-medical psychological health care by providing early identification and support through information and referral systems. These partnerships will better serve and support Service Members and their families, particularly those geographically dispersed or who do not live near a military installation or medical treatment facility.

The Marine Corps has actively initiated an MOU with the National Guard Bureau (NGB). This agreement ensures geographically dispersed Marines, and Service members, as well as their families, have access to non-medical psychological health care and benefit from efforts to build skills to promote positive behaviors. This affords our Marines and their families in remote locations the ability to more easily locate and access services within their local communities.

An additional MOU with the Department of Veterans Services is also in development. This arrangement will permit mobile vet centers to attend events where there is a large group of Marines: reserve drill weekends, Yellow Ribbon Reintegration events, and family days are just a few examples. This effort will enable the Marine Corps to increase preventive outreach.

Innovation, Prevention, and Outreach (IPO) Forums complement the IPN. The IPO involves a partnership with NGB and incorporates other government agencies. Its purpose is to focus on developing and implementing solutions to:

- 1) Synchronize efforts to develop and codify changes in legislation to meet the needs of these unique populations.
- 2) Improve access to non-medical psychological health care through information and referral systems.

- 3) Review shared equities and develop partnerships with federal, state, and local entities.
- 4) Collaborate and promote cooperation, to support a “No Wrong Door” philosophy.
- 5) Identify traditional and non-traditional partnerships and leverage existing programs to increase readiness and resiliency.
- 6) Engage in integrated prevention strategies to develop solutions that focus on increasing readiness, and promoting positive behaviors.

We look forward to sharing what we learn through the IPO in next year’s report.

Communication

Marine and Family Programs Division (MF) created a Communication Plan focused on readiness, resilience, retention, and quality of life. The goal of this communication plan is to develop effective public awareness and social marketing campaigns including targeted messages for specific segments of the Marine Corps. Those messages are intended to change attitudes and norms to reduce (or eliminate) problematic behaviors.

The Prevention In Action Newsletter released its first issue in June of 2020. The newsletter shared actionable solutions and skill-building ideas framed across a central theme and designed for the Marine Corps Total Force. The monthly newsletter has addressed a range of topics including networks, problem solving, connectedness, financial management, and leadership. Planned future themes will address total force fitness, reset and reboot, inclusion, individual optimization, and healthy relationships.

Application of Data and Research

We have developed a logic model for the SAPR program. Our logic model outlines program inputs and activities and maps the activities to measures of performance and measures of effectiveness. The logic model serves as a map or guide to how specific activities connect to desired results. The logic model guides research and evaluation efforts.

Research occurs prior to the release of training curricula to the fleet for implementation. All training includes elements that are evidence-based or evidence-informed. This approach improves the likelihood that the tools we employ will achieve their expected results in real world situations. Once the training is delivered, our work continues.

Feedback in the form of evaluations is the basis upon which we judge the effectiveness of training and whether changes are necessary. The SAPR Standardized Evaluation Measurement Program (STEMP) will be the chief tool we employ to evaluate training. STEMP involves online surveys that are accessible from any electronic device to assess the quality of the training, training content, and knowledge change in participants. HQMC will deploy STEMP pilots in FY21.

HQMC is also engaged in developing research that supports the SAPR program. HQMC SAPR is working with staff from the Marine Corps Directorate of Analytics and

Performance Optimization (MCDAPO) office to explore research areas for victims and perpetrators, including:

- Descriptive statistics of sexual assault in the Marine Corps by units, perpetrator and victim demographics, incident locations, and career timing
- Analysis of the “red zone” of sexual assault in the Marine Corps
- Post-incident career trajectory analysis

The outcomes of this research will help us better understand sexual assault in the Marine Corps and identify at risk populations and locations to inform sexual assault prevention and intervention efforts.

Additionally, we leveraged organizational health and climate data to inform prevention and response efforts. For example, analyses conducted on the 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active-Duty Members revealed the specific behaviors and attitudes that increase service member risk of sexual assault. These five signals (i.e., sexual harassment, gender discrimination, workplace hostility, lack of respect, low responsibility) are the basis for primary prevention approaches that support commanders in recognizing and addressing early negative behaviors and adopting a more proactive prevention approach.

1.2 COVID-19 Impact: Discuss the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual assault prevention efforts (if any). If there was an impact, what adjustments were made to advance prevention efforts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Throughout most of 2020, COVID-19 restrictions limited opportunities for in-person training events and small group discussions. Virtual platforms provided options to continue training and prevention. Training was modified to a hybrid delivery model, allowing for virtual or in-person training. Commands reported an increase in sexual assault prevention training completion from the prior year.

The shift to virtual platforms and small group discussions because of COVID-19, enabled commanders to remain engaged with the SAPR Program, executing practical training, social media communication, and outreach.

Despite significant cancellations of in-person events due to COVID-19, the Marines Corps executed Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) events in April. Units and installations made use of social media and virtual platforms to keep Marines engaged in prevention. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma used Facebook to host “Virtual Denim Day” and SAAPM banner posters. Joint Base Henderson Hall successfully transitioned annual training to a virtual platform and trained 88 percent of assigned Marines.

Research shows people who are sexually assaulted are at a higher risk for suicide, compared with those who do not experience sexual assault. I Marine Expeditionary Force SAPR collaborated with Suicide Prevention trainers and hosted multiple Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training events for all the SAPR Victim Advocates.

MCAS Miramar SAPR collaborated with the Marine Intercept Program to establish a holistic and comprehensive approach to the prevention series "Join the Resilience, Be Part of the Puzzle" to increase protective factors and strengthen resiliency skills.

The Marine Intercept Program addresses at-risk Marines by virtue of a suicide attempt or ideation; a licensed mental health professional reaches out to the Marine to increase resilience skills and reduce the future risk of suicide.

1.3 Future Plans: Based on the approach provided in your Military Service's Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM), identify major leadership approved initiatives or activities, your Military Service is undertaking. Identify key considerations or obstacles that might affect the implementation of the PPOA. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action," (26 April, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))

HQMC SAPR and MF partners will continue to implement elements of the PPOA in accordance with the Marine Corps established Plan of Action and Milestones. Planned efforts focus on developing and improving the SAPR program and prevention efforts.

Approved SAPR-related initiatives include:

- Skill Building - periodic reviews of existing academic and professional literature to identify new and emerging evidence-based practices with the potential for adoption by the Marine Corps.
- Collaboration - regular outreach to existing military and civilian prevention programs developed by other organizations and agencies to identify new and emerging evidence-based programs with the potential for adoption by the Marine Corps.
- Evaluation - a comprehensive evaluation of the Marine Corps SAPR program, which will assess program policy, needs, staffing, operations, performance, and effectiveness informed by data collected from program staff, stakeholders, and Marines.
- Application - examination of the effectiveness of SAPR training throughout its lifecycle -- starting with development, progressing through implementation, and, if necessary, continuing through modifications or updates.

The Marine Corps is on track to meet its PPOA commitments. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to present the opportunities to expand our virtual reach, as well as potential for unforeseen delays resulting from changes to operations or restrictions placed on certain activities. Some delivery dates may need to adjust based on future events.

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

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on SARC and SAPR VA training; victim medical and mental health services; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; certifications (e.g., implementation of Tier III background checks

for SAPR personnel); victim care in deployed environments; response services for men who report sexual assault; collaboration with civilian victim response organizations; and SAPR training for the force (e.g., junior officer (O1-O2) and mid-level enlisted (E4-E6) leader training on appropriate actions to address SAPR). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (1 December, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoD Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men (October 2016))

The Marine Corps SAPR Program provides response services to Marines, Sailors, and their families. SAPR also provides support capabilities to commanders, SARCs, and SAPR VAs. The Marine Corps accomplishes this by preparing SAPR personnel to serve through a predictable and disciplined process. That process starts with vetting.

SAPR personnel undergo a thorough vetting process involving Tier III background checks, before completing the required 40-hour SAPR VA Initial Training and being credentialed by the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing Program (D-SAACP) as a Victim Advocate. Oversight also plays an important role in advocacy. HQMC continuously assesses staffing needs and works with commands to ensure they have the necessary support

HQMC incorporated D-SAACP audits into monthly 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline audit calls to monitor SARC and VA certification, re-certification, suspension, and revocation of credentials. Continuing education is also a vital component of this program

D-SAACP approved a Marine Corps-created “Real Relationships” course, allowing SARCs and SAPR VAs to obtain continuing education for this prevention-focused training.

Several SAPR training curricula were revised or created in FY20. HQMC revised the 40-hour SAPR VA Initial Training to focus on building and refining advocacy skills, cultural competency, and prevention. This training teaches trauma-informed approaches, barriers to reporting, common societal misperceptions of sexual assault, services available in deployed and dispersed environments, and social media’s role in offering victim-centered SAPR services.

The SAPR Professional Military Education (PME) for the Commandant’s Combined Commandership Course was revised to focus on actionable recommendations for pre-command leaders and their Sergeants Major to prepare them to engage proactively in sexual assault prevention once they assume command. The PME consists of a presentation led by the Chief of Behavioral Programs followed by small group discussions led by Colonel mentors and assisted by SAPR and Victims’ Legal Council (VLC) SMEs. Content covers the three phases of sexual assault prevention including primary prevention, response (secondary prevention), and postvention (tertiary prevention).

The SNCO SAPR Annual Training t currently under development focuses on the role of a SNCO in the SAPR program and trauma-informed leadership. The training provides scenario-based discussions about what leaders should do if someone reports a sexual assault in their unit.

HQMC SAPR continues to infuse content on male victimization into outreach and education products, is pursuing initiatives to increase reporting among male victims, and aims to improve first responders' knowledge base.

- The revised SAPR VA Initial Training teaches participants research-informed male-specific barriers to reporting sexual assault, seeking help, and differences in the language men use when describing a sexual assault to provide victim-centered care.
- The Commandant's Combined Commandership Course revision and SNCO SAPR Annual Training includes male-specific barriers to reporting.
- The credentialing cycle from DSAACP (only 4 times a year) is a significant short fall that impedes/gaps coverage at times. The quarterly timeline does not support gaps/turnover of SARCs, which require more training and does not have multiple "back up" personnel such as the SAPR VA cadre. Use of ad hoc certifying sessions are not guaranteed and at the discretion of DoD SAPRO and NOVA on an "emergent basis." That basis usually is denied if there is at "least one credentialed SARC in the geographic area," i.e. one Installation SARC, which is often unrealistic given the dispersed nature of the USMC.
- Flexibility in DoD Sexual Assault Certification Program credentialing cycle would reduce gaps in SAPR personnel. For some units in the Marine Corps, denials of ad hoc boards based on having a credentialed SARC in the geographic area does not take into consideration that the local SARC is maintaining a high operational tempo and workload and are unable to absorb additional responsibilities and cases.
- Barriers include a lack of integrated prevention training with a variety of prevention stakeholders, and no dedicated integrated prevention workforce. SARCs and SAPR VAs are deeply entrenched in responsibilities to support victims, support the commander's program, and implement trainings and require partners in prevention. Collaboration across the prevention workforce is necessary to enhance total fitness and reduce sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other problematic behaviors.
- Increased access to technologies and support for synchronous virtual instruction will ensure SAPR personnel are able to deliver interactive training that is safe and meets needs of the force. After intensive focus on in person training, the COVID-19 pandemic forced a shift in approach. Clarifying what training methods are acceptable and ensuring access to instructional technology continues to be a challenge, especially for OCONUS and deployed Marine Corps units.

2.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any victim assistance and advocacy-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., SARC and SAPR VA certification and continuing education; victim access to services; and sexual assault reporting issues) and how such challenges were addressed.

Describe in detail how your SARCs/SAPR VAs provided advocacy telephonically and had victims complete DD Form 2910, "Victim Reporting Preference Statement;" DD Form 2910-1, "Replacement of Lost DD Form 2910;" and/or DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases" electronically for submission.

Also, describe any challenges.

Did a Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner assist in providing the victim a DD Form 2910 prior to a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)?

Were there any issues in providing telephonic advocacy while the victim was at a healthcare facility awaiting a SAFE?

Describe efforts to publicize SAPR resources or encourage reporting/help seeking during the national pandemic.

Reporting: Victims of a sexual assault in the Marine Corps were able to access SAPR services throughout the period of COVID-19 restrictions in 2020. Reporting was done through a combination of in person (Traditional), via 24/7 installation support lines and the DoD safeline. The updated DD2910 allows people to sign the form electronically from remote locations.

Services: SARCs and SAPR VAs continued to refer sexual assault victims to tele-mental health services or in-person services. The medical community expanded tele-mental health service to ensure Marines had mental health treatment options throughout periods of pandemic-related restrictions.

Continuing Education: Throughout 2020, the Marine Corps continued to provide 40-hour SAPR VA Initial Training and train-the-trainer instruction. All SAPR annual training occurred, meeting SAPR program requirements. Like many other collective training activities, SAPR professionals relied on smaller, socially distant in person, or virtual training to achieve or maintain required competencies.

Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs continued to meet continuing education requirements and credentialing board deadlines throughout 2020's COVID-19 restrictions.

HQMC provided a supplemental USMC SAPR VA Initial training to give Service-specific, small group training, when the National Organization for Victim Assistance temporarily permitted the use of online modules to meet the D-SAACP requirements.

HQMC increased distribution of virtual continuing education opportunities from sister Services, DoD and civilian entities through weekly communication with SARCs.

Example: Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Butler collaborated with Human Resources to develop mandatory online briefs and provide training to Marine Corps civilian personnel when in-person training was not available due to social distancing requirements.

The Installation 24/7 Helplines remained operational by credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs, many of whom were able to provide in-person advocacy by request.

Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, DoD SAPRO equipped the DD 2910, DD 2910-1, and DD 2910-2 with digital signatures. This allowed SARCs and VAs to continue advocacy services and ensure immediate and effective reporting of any retaliation or reprisal. In response to COVID-19 Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Examiners (SAMFE) adjusted processes at Emergency Departments, providing victims with a hard copy of the DD 2910 while allowing the victim access to the SAPR VA over the phone or in the facility parking lot.

Example: MCB Camp Pendleton created a program to augment the installation SAPR office with SAPR credentialed Marines, who, after honorable discharge from military service, have demonstrated a commitment to work in the victim advocacy field after

military service. This approach enabled the installation to address gaps in SAPR VA personnel coverage, particularly 24/7 helpline and response, giving SAPR credentialed Marines more hands-on experience with cases and advocacy.

SAPR programs-maintained visibility of SAPR services through:

- Increasing social media and online presence
- Participating in events on platforms such as web conferencing and Facebook Live
- Distributing marketing materials with sanitizer, cleaning wipes, and stress management items
- Increased signage at key installation and locations (e.g., barracks, dining facilities, administrative work spaces)

COVID-19 had minimal impact on the provision of sexual assault forensic exams. SAFE programs followed their local medical treatment facility (MTF) COVID-19 response policy for patient screening before receiving medical care from the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE). 24/7 SAFE access remained in effect at all 24/7 MTF locations from the onset of COVID-19. SAMFEs took additional PPE precautions when performing examinations. Due to virtual or telephonic advocacy responses, fewer individuals were in the exam room space. SAMFEs and the local advocacy teams collaborated to ensure victims could receive reporting preference counseling and other SAPR program resources. In July, Health Affairs released the "Memorandum on Guidance for Healthcare Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic/Intimate Partner Abuse, and Child Abuse/Neglect During COVID-19 Public Health Emergency" to support victims seeking care. This memorandum allowed for official policy oversight across the DoD of the medical-forensic care already in effect for COVID-19 response. Navy Medicine has performed 154 SAFEs from March through August 2020, demonstrating ongoing medical-forensic care to those in need (or were requested via law enforcement for alleged offenders), continuing the mission of trauma-informed, patient-centered care during COVID-19.

2.3 Victim Assistance and Advocacy Oversight: Describe how your Military Service provides oversight for the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal (e.g., command inspections to ensure the availability of trained SAPR personnel and other first responders; staff assistance visits; case management group review of unrestricted sexual assault and related retaliation reports; assessment of initial and follow-on advocate training; and feedback mechanisms). (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (24 May, 2017), Encl 2, para 6I & ai(4) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan "Task List," (1 December, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance and Advocacy, Objective 2.1, Task #7, p. 3)

The Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) is the principal advisor on inspection matters and compliance for the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC). The inspections program evaluates the thoroughness and efficacy of all commands with and without a Commanding Generals Inspection Program in the Marine Corps. The IGMC ascertains current command conditions, assesses policy compliance, and recommends corrective actions, thereby promoting Marine Corps institutional discipline and foundational readiness.

IGMC conducts command inspections, functional area assessments and makes appropriate evaluations, reports, and recommendations. Inspections use Functional Area Checklists (FACs) to assess a functional area's thoroughness and effectiveness. FACs are written by subject matter experts (SMEs) on behalf of their HQMC FA sponsors Each

checklist question references a congressional mandate, DoD directive or instruction, SECNAV instruction, MCO, or Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul). Inspection teams train and assist functional area managers. After receiving an inspection report, commanders write a corrective action report that details a plan and timeline to remediate ineffective functional areas and effective functional areas with findings.

The IGMC allows HQMC SAPR program managers to conduct face-to-face training and get valuable feedback from the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)SAPR personnel while ensuring full programmatic compliance. In addition to inspections, HQMC SAPR, along with the MARFOR SARCs, conducted non-inspection related site assistance visits to provide guidance, clarification, resources, support, and observation of various training. During COVID-19, HQMC continued these efforts utilizing telephonic and virtual communication platforms to maintain ongoing program compliance. The FMF used the Case Management Group (CMG) to provide oversight of victim assistance and advocacy and shifted to virtual platforms when required due to restrictions.

HQMC SAPR continues to participate in the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit. HQMC SAPR was able to work with the DoD Safe Helpline to ensure the proper SAPRO offices obtained the report so the victim received local advocacy services immediately without unnecessary warm handoffs and delays in services. HQMC SAPR continued to execute monthly audits of installation 24/7 Helplines across the FMF. Ensuring the designated individual answering the phone is within D-SAACP compliance, is knowledgeable about reporting options, and is available for local assistance, establishes trust in the local SAPR program, and affirms quality SAPR services are available for anyone who contacts the Helpline. HQMC SAPR conducted monthly DSAID quality assurance reports, which provide senior leadership with a programmatic overview.

2.4 SARCs and SAPR VA Suspension, Revocation, and Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service received a suspension? A revocation? A reinstatement? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category) (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (1 December, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, "Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)," (28 February, 2020), Section 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

One SAPR VA was suspended due to a non-SAPR related judicial punishable offense resulting in loss of confidence from the SAPR VA's Commanding Officer.

2.5 SAFE Kits: Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in blocks A and C of the Victim Services matrices). (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (24 May, 2017), para 4I and Encl 2, para 6n)

USMC receives medical treatment from Naval Medical Facilities, which conduct most Marine Corps sexual assault forensic exams. There were no instances in which a Service member's access to a forensic exam was hindered due to the lack of a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kit or qualified examiner for all reports of sexual assault received in FY20.

All Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) with SAFE are stocked with a sufficient number of kits to perform victim and/or alleged offender exams. Over 750 SAFE kits exist in the Navy Medicine Area of Responsibility (AOR) inventory. The number of SAFE kits available in the Navy Medicine and Operational AORs are reported and tracked monthly. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) facilities can use the DoD TriTech SAFE kit, which the MTF provides. These facilities can also use their state SAFE kits.

No issues were reported regarding laboratory testing. All SAFE kits go to the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory/Defense Forensic Science Center, while all forensic toxicology kits are sent to the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System. Protocols for handling SAFE kits and toxicology kits are spelled out in the MTF and MOA if a MOA exists with a partnered facility.

2.6 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (include the number of MPOs issued and the number violated)? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (24 May, 2017), Encl 5, para 7)

Marine Corps Commanders issued 247 Military Protective Orders (MPOs) for Unrestricted Reports filed in FY20.

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

HQMC is updating the SAPR policy to incorporate updated approaches and requirements associated with victim advocacy, expedited transfers, and retaliation and reprisal. To address the nexus between sexual assault and suicide, the Safety Assessment tool will be revised to be consistent with the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs in working with those who present with suicidal thoughts and ideations.

Approximately one-third of the USMC turns over each year. As such, focused efforts are necessary to educate new Marines, SAPR VAs, and SARCs. HQMC SAPR will update all SAPR annual training curricula and 40-hour SAPR VA Initial training to reflect current data trends as well as best practices in advocacy, cultural competency, and how to respond to someone who has been sexually assaulted.

HQMC SAPR is revising SARC Initial training for command, installation, and Marine Forces-level SARCs. The SARC Initial training will expand on the victim advocacy core competencies established in the 40-hour SAPR VA Initial Training. The training will reflect the added roles and responsibilities for SARCs at each level as well as set SARCs up for success to oversee and execute a SAPR program focused on providing superior victim assistance and advocacy.

HQMC SAPR will continue to use virtual platforms to enhance training, outreach, education, awareness, and prevention efforts. HQMC SAPR will continue to host annual training for SARCs across the Marine Corps to develop advocacy skills, learn best practices from DoD and civilian sexual assault experts, and provide them with tools to provide to victim advocates. HQMC SAPR collaborates closely with programs across Manpower and Reserve Affairs and MF to excel in response and advocacy.

The Marine Corps is incorporating findings from a Department of Navy SAPRO effort to leverage 2018 WGRA data to inform sexual assault prevention. Through analyses of this data, the Office of People Analytics identified five signals that, when present, increase sexual assault risk. These findings are being incorporated into pre-command PME and resources to support leaders in recognizing and addressing the first signs of sexual harassment, gender discrimination, workplace hostility, lack of respect and lack of responsibility or willingness to intervene.

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

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates made to your Military Services' Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations; investigative resources and manpower capabilities (e.g., defense investigators and digital forensic examiners); training for military criminal investigators (e.g., the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program), law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders; policy and regulation updates; case quality reviews; retaliation investigations; and information sharing within DoD and other organizations (e.g., federal and/or local civilian law enforcement). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (1 December, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

This section's response remains similar to the Marine Corps' response to last year's report with a few minor changes. Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul) 5800, the primary source for guidance related to the integration of trial counsel and investigators, has since been replaced with a more permanent and comprehensive manual—Marine Corps Order 5800.16 (Legal Support and Administration Manual), Volume 16 (Military Justice) (MCO 5800.16-V16). Despite this, the course and mode of interaction between the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the Regional Trial Counsel's Office, and the Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLC) remain the same.

MCO 5800.16-V16 directs each regional Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) to maintain a Complex Trial Team (CTT) under the direction of the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC). The CTT, by design, delivers trial services in all Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) cases. Accordingly, under the direction of the RTC, the CTT works in

close and continuous coordination with the victim, victim support providers, the command, and NCIS to deliver a comprehensive investigation and, when appropriate, the prosecution in all SVIP cases. CTTs are equipped with experienced trial counsel who are specifically trained and qualified to handle SVIP cases. CTTs are also assigned at least one investigator from the Marine Corps' Criminal Investigation Division, designated as a Regional Trial Investigator (RTI), to coordinate with NCIS and/or civilian authorities and provide CTT trial counsel with an organic investigation capability.

CTT trial counsel is involved in SVIP cases from the outset. This interaction is initiated when NCIS provides an SVIP case notification to the respective RTC, which occurs within 24 hours of receiving an allegation that qualifies as an SVIP case. MCO 5800.16-V16 requires an SVIP-qualified trial counsel to be detailed to that particular case as soon as practicable. This requirement ensures that the SVIP-qualified trial counsel from the CTT works with the victim, victim support providers, command, and NCIS from the earliest stages of the investigation. This occurs so quickly to support the victim and ensure that the investigation, as far as possible, results in actionable evidence sufficient to sustain a conviction at court-martial.

During the end of Fiscal Year 2020 and carrying over into the beginning of Fiscal Year 2021, the Marine Corps is conducting an assessment of the quality and consistency of post-notification interaction between SVIP-qualified trial counsel and respective SVIP partners. In addition to conducting this assessment, the Marine Corps is focused on leveraging training opportunities to increase its trial counsel expertise with regard to the entire lifecycle of handling SVIP cases. While COVID-19 has imposed challenges on this focus (discussed further in the following section), the Marine Corps nonetheless sent trial counsel to four training courses during Fiscal Year 2020. These four courses had specific ties to SVIP cases: (1) the Navy Trial Counsel Assistance Program's Domestic Violence Course; (2) the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program's Annual SVIP Course; (3) the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program Course; and (4) the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program Course. In addition, each RTC conducted quarterly regional training for all trial counsel on relevant topics.

Finally, the Marine Corps has implemented career progression, training, experience requirements, and detailing criteria to ensure well-qualified judge advocates handle SVIP cases. This ensures that only the most qualified attorneys may try SVIP cases: those who have experience trying contested cases, demonstrated an aptitude for the courtroom, completed an SVIP-qualifying training course, and received recommendations from supervisors.

SVIP cases involve alleged violations of Articles 117a (wrongful broadcast or distribution of intimate visual images), 118 (murder), 119 (manslaughter), 119a (death or injury of an unborn child), 120 (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact), 120a (stalking offenses committed prior to 1 January 2019), 120b (rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child), 125 (kidnapping a child and forcible kidnapping generally), 128 or 128b (domestic violence involving aggravated assault or child abuse), 132 (retaliation when the retaliation was for reporting a sex-related

offense), 134 (child pornography or assault with intent to commit the previously listed articles), and 80 (attempts to commit the previously listed articles).

The Marine Corps currently has 67 senior judge advocates who possess a Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Criminal Law. This advanced degree is required for judge advocates serving in supervisory positions involving litigation.

NCIS started a new initiative for oversight and accountability of investigations and operations called Systematic Planning, Accountability, and Resourcing through Collaboration (SPARC). The SPARC initiative was designed to create and maintain a culture of agency-wide ownership over the quality of NCIS investigations and operations through collaborative problem solving and 360-degree accountability. SPARC fosters agency-wide accountability by holding field office leadership teams responsible for knowing the details of criminal, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism trends in their areas of responsibility that have relevance to the Department of the Navy (DON) and for devising plans to investigate those crimes effectively. SPARC encourages a shared responsibility for learning and information sharing to improve the quality of investigations and operations continuously. The goal is rapid action to resolve deficiencies, fast reallocation of resources to address priorities, and opportunities to reduce crime, especially with adult sexual assault allegations. SPARC facilitates the identification and implementation of best practices across NCIS and the DON Law Enforcement (LE) community. SPARC does not represent a drastic deviation from the oversight and compliance of adult sexual assault investigations and operations already provided by designated agency programs. SPARC re-shaped the existing oversight process to generate a mutual understanding between NCIS headquarters' executives and field offices of expectations in investigations and operations.

3.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any investigation-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training and delays or inability to conduct sexual assault victim and witness interviews) and how such challenges were addressed.

COVID-19 has imposed a series of challenges for the investigation of SVIP cases. From about March of 2020 forward, in-person investigation training courses have been cancelled. This has limited the number of SVIP-qualified trial counsel available to interview witnesses and work with NCIS investigating sexual assault. Minor challenges associated with COVID-19 mitigation have limited the opportunity to conduct in-person victim and witness interviews and other routine investigative steps. These challenges have resulted in a few unavoidable delays. When possible, delays have been reduced through a variety of methods, such as using alternatives to in-person exchanges and employing appropriate risk mitigation measures (e.g., masks, social distancing, cleaning plans, etc.).

NCIS Field Offices continue to respond to criminal incidents and initiate criminal investigations. Person's crimes, including sexual assault and death investigations, remain a top priority for an immediate NCIS response. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic,

NCIS established procedures and protocols to respond to crime scenes and conduct interviews. NCIS provided guidance and best practices to field offices for certain criminal investigative activities. The guidance covered donning and removing personal protective equipment; engagement in death investigations, collecting, packaging, and submitting evidence; and proper disposal of used PPE and decontamination of equipment and self. To minimize the potential exposure of NCIS personnel to COVID-19, NCIS Field Office leadership teams actively triage incidents requiring immediate response vs. delayed response by increasing the use of telephonic interviews and increasing the amount of personnel on telework status. At NCIS headquarters, personnel continue to support investigations and operations while in a telework status. Each Field Office has initiated their own telework procedures to minimize COVID-19 exposure while still successfully responding to criminal allegations. NCIS continues to engage with state and local law enforcement (LE) partners nationwide on COVID-19 first responder policy.

3.3 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. Additionally, did COVID-19 impact on any evidence processing delays and/or evidence deterioration within the SAFE kit (e.g., packaging the SAFE kit box in plastic caused deterioration of evidence samples due to moisture/mold)? If yes, how were these issues addressed? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May, 2012), p. 11)

The Marine Corps has experienced challenges with delays in processing DNA through DFSC, particularly where the DFSC resists or refuses to test SAFE kits or other physical evidence. This occurs despite requests by investigators and trial counsel to do so, in cases where the issue of sexual contact or intercourse is not in question. This typically occurs when the accused makes a statement to law enforcement admitting the sexual content, but insists that it was consensual. Challenges of this nature delay critical testing and generate additional correspondence between trial counsel and/or NCIS and DFSC (in order to explain the situation and petition DFSC to conduct the requested testing). Recent changes to NCIS policy allowing Trial Counsel to remain involved in the DNA testing request process have been made, and should help to alleviate this issue. The inclusion of Trial Counsel has traditionally permitted increased responsiveness on the part of DFSC by ensuring the reason for DNA testing is properly communicated.

These challenges are exacerbated when the accused is in pre-trial confinement because this initiates the Article 10, UCMJ speedy trial clock. However, NCIS is the primary law enforcement body that investigates sexual assault allegations involving Marine Corps personnel; therefore, the Marine Corps will defer to them in resolving challenges germane to this topic.

While COVID-19 has predictably caused delays in the processing of evidence for testing, the Marine Corps is not aware of any COVID-19-related challenges that have resulted in the loss of evidentiary value.

In 2019, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support (OFS) began tracking evidence submission error rates for evidence submitted to USACIL/DFSC. Most of the errors were the result of improper packaging, packaging defects and incorrect documentation on lab requests. When USACIL/DFSC identify the errors at intake, the lab must de-conflict and take corrective action prior to accepting and examining the evidence. This resulted in a delay in the turnaround time to conduct the examination, which could negatively affect the timeliness of an investigation.

In an effort to reduce the error rate, OFS provided agency wide evidence submission training and created a checklist for submitting evidence to USCIL/DFSC for examination. The new resource reference tool guides investigators and Evidence Custodians (EC) through the entire process (pre-submission to packaging). All field offices were encouraged to utilize the resource to help reduce the error rate while providing additional training/education to the field.

Due to COVID-19, there has been an increase in the turnaround time for all cases. During FY20, the turnaround time for sexual assault cases has slowly increased from 57 days to 81 days. The turnaround time started to increase during the onset of COVID-19. The delay in processing the evidence is due to the telework schedule of the USACIL/DFSC personnel. USACIL/DFSC has been able to outsource the evidence processing of high-visibility criminal investigations for quicker turnaround time.

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

See NCIS response to 3.1 and 3.3.

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

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on any new legal support resources or manpower capabilities; training of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault; and policy and regulation updates. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (1 December, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

This section's response remains similar to the Marine Corps' response to several questions in last year's report.

As an initial matter, last year's submission referred to the pending Military Justice volume of the Marine Corps' Legal Services Administrative Manual (which was under review at that time). The Military Justice volume (MCO 5800.16-V16) has since been finalized and published, replacing the provisions of MCBul 5800 (Military Justice Requirements and Implementation Guidance) with a more permanent and comprehensive manual.

Among other things, MCO 5800.16-V16 defines Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) cases as involving alleged violations of Articles 117a (wrongful broadcast or distribution of intimate visual images), 118 (murder), 119 (manslaughter), 119a (death or injury of an unborn child), 120 (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact), 120a (stalking offenses committed prior to 1 January 2019), 120b (rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child), 125 (kidnapping a child and forcible kidnapping generally), 128 or 128b (domestic violence involving aggravated assault or child abuse), 132 (retaliation when the retaliation was for reporting a sex-related offense), 134 (child pornography or assault with intent to commit the previously listed articles), and 80 (attempts to commit the previously listed articles).

The Marine Corps requires an SVIP-qualified trial counsel assigned to the respective regional Complex Trial Team (CTT) to try all SVIP cases. A CTT consists of SVIP-qualified trial counsel, highly skilled civilian Litigation Attorney Advisors (LAA), victim-witness assistance personnel, Regional Trial Investigators (RTI), and administrative support personnel. The Officers-In-Charge (OICs) of the regional Legal Services Support Sections (LSSS), who are responsible for all legal services throughout a specified geographical region, maintain a list of all SVIP personnel within their region.

MCO 5800.16-V16 designates the qualification criteria for SVIP-qualified trial counsel; to be SVIP-qualified, trial counsel must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Qualified as a General Court-Martial Trial Counsel (GCMTC);
- (2) Demonstrated to the LSSS OIC's satisfaction that the trial counsel possesses the requisite expertise, experience, education, innate ability, and disposition to competently prosecute SVIP cases;
- (3) Prosecuted a contested special or general court-martial SVIP case as an assistant trial counsel;
- (4) Attended a qualifying intermediate level trial advocacy training course for the prosecution of SVIP cases; and
- (5) Received recommendations, in writing, from the Senior Trial Counsel (STC), Regional Trial Counsel (RTC), and, when applicable, the LSST OIC.

The Marine Corps' Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) conducts an annual and Marine Corps-wide SVIP-qualifying training course for trial counsel and support Marines. This weeklong course focuses on the prosecution of sexual assault cases and includes

training in building case theory, charging crimes associated with SVIP cases, general trial advocacy skills, use of expert witnesses, victim support, and prosecutorial ethics. A mix of experienced practitioners, including senior judge advocates, district attorneys, and expert witnesses who testify in sexual assault cases, commonly provide instruction at this course.

The requirement for attendance at an SVIP-qualifying training event may also be satisfied by a variety of courses open to Marine Corps judge advocates who are hosted by the other services. Additionally, the Marine Corps is working with the Navy to develop a Military Justice Orientation Course (MJOC) that is intended as an SVIP-qualifying course. MJOC is also a replacement for both the trial counsel and defense counsel orientation courses that all Marine judge advocates will complete in-person at the Naval Justice School, immediately following graduation from the Basic Lawyer Course.

This additional course, which follows the Basic Lawyer Course, obviates the need for newly-trained judge advocates to attend additional in-person training courses immediately after beginning an assignment as either trial counsel or defense counsel (according to prevailing training requirements). Put differently, it will deliver newly minted judge advocates to their first assignment as trial counsel (or defense counsel) with the benefit of already having completed the trial counsel (or defense counsel) orientation course and an SVIP-qualifying training course.

In addition to efforts aimed at training and qualifications for SVIP-qualified trial counsel in the prosecution of SVIP cases, the Marine Corps has also focused on documenting the handling of all SVIP cases, regardless of their ultimate disposition. In any case where the military has jurisdiction, and there is an allegation of actual, attempted, or solicited offenses involving death, the infliction of grievous bodily harm, or sex-related offenses, an SVIP-qualified trial counsel, in conjunction with the RTC and/or STC in complex cases, is required to produce a Case Analysis Memorandum (CAM). While the exact content and level of detail vary with the circumstances of the case, CAMs include, at a minimum: a summary of the case; a statement concerning the victim's preferred disposition, including jurisdictional preference, and, if provided, the reason for the victim's preferences; an indication as to whether civilian authorities declined the case the reason an evaluation of the real, documentary, and testimonial evidence in the case; and a discussion of any jurisdictional and the statute of limitations concerns.

An SVIP-qualified trial counsel can sign and submit an abbreviated CAM to the appropriate Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). A comprehensive CAM involving significant legal analysis requires RTC approval prior to submission to the SJA. The CAM must be submitted to the SJA prior to the Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority's (SA-IDA) initial disposition decision.

In addition to the record of information reflected in the CAM, trial counsel and victims' legal counsel (VLC) are required to record the victim's preferences into the Marine Corps' Case Management System. Additionally, the SA-IDA for each case is required to send a Sexual Assault Disposition Report to Judge Advocate Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps to memorialize how and why the Marine Corps handled the case.

4.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any accountability-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training; delayed client meetings with sexual assault victims; trial delays; and witness preparation delays) and how such challenges were addressed.

COVID-19 has imposed a series of challenges in the course of prosecuting SVIP cases.

From about March 2020 forward, in-person training courses have been canceled; this has limited the availability of SVIP-qualifying training courses (required for trial counsel to prosecute SVIP cases as lead counsel). This has limited the number of new SVIP-qualified trial counsel that have been certified since the onset of the pandemic. The Marine Corps' Trial Counsel Assistance Program is currently developing an SVIP-qualifying training course that can be conducted through a mix of virtual lectures and localized activities as a way to provide SVIP-qualifying training as the pandemic continues.

In addition to challenges related to training, COVID-19 has created innumerable minor challenges associated with COVID-19 mitigation procedures, quarantine and/or isolation procedures, travel restrictions, and health-protection conditions that have delayed the courts-martial process. These challenges have been addressed by accepting whatever delays proved unavoidable and arranging, where possible, to mitigate delays and accommodate COVID-19 requirements and procedures while continuing the courts-martial process.

All of the regional Legal Services Support Sections (LSSSSs) have developed and employed procedures tailored to their specific courtrooms and related facilities to accommodate COVID-19 precautions in order to continue to conduct all courts-martial. Video-teleconferencing and remote communication means have been employed where possible to minimize travel and limit in-person interaction. Where COVID-19 precautions have limited in-person public access to courts-martial, alternative solutions (by way of broadcasting the proceedings to separate viewing areas) have been pursued.

4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service has made to the SVC/VLC program; how case load management is being accomplished for sexual assault and domestic violence victims; and the feedback mechanism(s) and metrics used to determine the success of the program. Are SVCs/VLCs assigned at every installation in your Military Service? If not, is one made available to the victim within the NDAA-required timeframe of 72 hours? Are SVCs/VLCs assisting sexual assault victims with their retaliation allegations? Also, describe methods to inform/train SVCs/VLCs on the new DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases." Additionally, describe efforts to sustain SVC/VLC service to victims during the COVID-19 pandemic. (NDAA for FY

2020, sections 541, 542, & 548 / NDAA for FY 2016, section 532 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

The Marine Corps Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) continued to refine its policies and practices during FY20 and provided effective legal services to all qualifying victims, including sexual assault and domestic violence victims. The VLCO has represented victims of domestic violence (DV) on a discretionary basis since its inception and continued this practice during FY20. In accordance with MCO 5800.16-V4 and our VLCO Manual, the ability to assign counsel to represent victims of pure DV offenses (without a sexual component) rests with our four Regional Victims' Legal Counsel (RVLC). Traditionally, RVLCs have been able to manage the caseloads of their respective VLC by assigning counsel to DV victims on a case-by-case basis, as resources will allow. On 1 December 2020, VLCO will assume responsibility for mandated DV representation in accordance with section 548 of the FY20 NDAA, which will remove any discretion VLCO currently has to decline representation based on resources or counsel availability.

Although VLCO currently declines representation in only a few DV cases, we do not know how many additional requests for representation we will receive from DV victims once the assignment of counsel becomes mandatory. VLCO has made efforts to grow the organization in order to manage the increased collective caseload and maintain VLC competency while responding to the mandatory assignment of counsel in DV cases. The regions report their respective caseloads, issues of concern, and other feedback to the VLCO headquarters weekly, allowing the headquarters to monitor the overall health and success of the program.

The VLCO implemented additional training during the FY to ensure that all Marine VLC are aware of the additional authorizations in accordance with section 541 of the FY20 NDAA. Marine VLC has been assigned to several post-disposition sexual assault cases to assist victims with retaliation claims, and VLCs have provided assistance and information about support options to victims of retaliation to include the support that is available through SAPR channels upon completion of a DD Form 2910-2.

The VLCO is divided into four regions that mirror those of the Legal Services Support Sections. VLCs are assigned to all major installations in the Marine Corps, and although VLCs are not stationed at every installation where Marines are assigned, the regional structure allows VLCs from nearby larger installations to cover responsibilities at smaller installations. For example, a VLC stationed at Camp Pendleton, California or the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) at Twentynine Palms, California, can cover VLC requirements at Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California. As of now, we have had no problems meeting all requests from victims to consult with a VLC, irrespective of the duty stations of the VLC or the victim. As an added measure, we have requested additional travel funds for FY21 to account for any unexpected VLC travel in accordance with the 72-hour consultation requirement. The VLCO has also entered into an informal agreement with the various services' SVC/VLC programs. SVC/VLCs at all

installations will conduct initial consultations for all victims at that installation who request a consultation within 72 hours, regardless of service.

The VLCO has continued its service to victims throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Virtual and telephonic meetings are now preferred to in-person interaction, although VLCs still conduct face-to-face meetings, if necessary. As trials resumed during the summer of 2020, the VLCO implemented a "VLC preservation" policy by which a VLC should have minimum in-person interaction for two weeks prior to any trial or hearing in order to avoid any unforeseen, mandatory restriction of movement that might limit the VLC's ability to be in court.

4.4 Victim Notification: How is your Military Service ensuring that the victim of an alleged sexual assault by another member of the Armed Forces is receiving notification of each significant event in the military justice process that relates to the investigation, prosecution, and confinement of the alleged perpetrator? (NDAA for FY 2020, section 538)

In accordance with Marine Corps Order 5800.14, Trial Counsel assigned to special victim cases are required to provide victims of sexual assault with notice concerning many of the significant events involved in the military justice process. The Marine Corps is extending the Trial Counsels' responsibility to include the additional notifications identified in the NDAA for FY 2020, Section 538. Headquarters Marine Corps, Judge Advocate Division (JAD) is working with the Navy's Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) to incorporate the new requirements in an updated version of JAGINST 5800.7 (JAGMAN), which will provide detailed instructions to trial counsel. JAD is further drafting a Practice Advisory that, upon publication, will raise awareness concerning the new requirements among staff judge advocates and military justice practitioners.

Marine Corps Trial Counsel will be required to provide Section 538 notifications to all victims, not just service member victims of sexual assault. Trial Counsel are required to document all victim notifications in the Victim Witness Assistance Program section of the Marine Corps prescribed case management system.

While Trial Counsel will generally notify victims concerning their right to obtain information during the appellate process, the government's appellate Victim-Witness Assistance Coordinator (VWAC) at Navy OJAG (Code 46) will provide actual notice of all appellate filings, appellate hearings, and appellate decisions.

4.5 Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP): Has there been an increase in VWAP personnel? If so, how are the additional personnel being utilized? (NDAA for FY 2020, section 540)

The Marine Corps has not increased the number of VWAP personnel. The Marine Corps currently maintains adequate personnel to meet VWAP requirements. However, Headquarters Marine Corps, Judge Advocate Division (JAD) conducted a VWAP personnel assessment throughout FY20. The assessment revealed that the quality of the

Marine Corps VWAP personnel could be improved. Specifically, the Marine Corps will benefit from civilianizing Regional Victim-Witness Liaison Officer (RVWLO) billets and the Victim-Witness Assistance Coordinator (VWAC) billets at each Legal Services Support Team (LSST). Hiring civilian personnel as RVWLO will directly affect each region by eliminating high turnover and the appointment of service members who carry the RVWLO billet merely as a collateral duty. Further, the placement of a civilian VWAC at each LSST will ensure victims and witnesses navigating the court-martial process have access to an experienced coordinator for VWAP-specific issues.

The Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to the CMC) has made hiring civilian VWAP personnel a strategic priority for Fiscal Year 2021.

4.6 CATCH Program: Provide an update on your Military Service's implementation of the CATCH Program to include any challenges faced by victims and SARCs. Also, describe your efforts to promote awareness of the program. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (1 May, 2019), p. 2)

The Marine Corps launched the CATCH program on 28 August 2019. The program has been fully implemented and is operational. Before the initial rollout of the CATCH program, HQMC SAPR provided a teleconference with all SARCs in the FMF to educate them on the CATCH program. HQMC SAPR used the DoD provided materials to conduct initial market media push to the FMF and SARCs.

HQMC SAPR continues to monitor and update cases in CATCH, sends out regular information and reminders to the FMF concerning the CATCH program, and periodically sends out requests for information about CATCH. No challenges have been identified at this time.

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

The Marine Corps legal community currently possesses sufficient resources and personnel to perform military justice functions capably. However, the findings of a recent comprehensive analysis of the provision of legal services throughout the Marine Corps, commissioned by the SJA to the CMC and conducted with the assistance of the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA), have led the SJA and CMC to create the Judge Advocate Division Strategic Initiatives Branch (JSI). The purpose of this branch is to identify and take the actions needed to implement those structural changes the CNA identified as having the ability to increase the effectiveness of the Marine Corps legal services community.

Meanwhile, the Marine Corps has continued its concerted effort to ensure judge advocates and legal services support specialists in all practice areas (prosecution, defense, and victims' counsel) are adequately trained. To that end, the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) completed the production of the Trial Counsel Orientation (TCO) course. The TCO is mandatory training that all Marine Corps trial

counsel must complete prior to being detailed to their first case upon assignment from Naval Justice School. Additionally, the Marine Corps is working in conjunction with the Navy to develop a Military Justice Orientation Course (MJOC). MJOC is intended as an SVIP-qualifying course and as a replacement for both the trial counsel and defense counsel orientation courses that all Marine judge advocates will complete in-person at the Naval Justice School, immediately following graduation from the Basic Lawyer Course. This additional course following the Basic Lawyer Course obviates the need for newly-training judge advocates to attend additional in-person training courses immediately after beginning an assignment as either trial counsel or defense counsel (as prevailing training requirements demand).

Additionally, the Marine Corps published MARADMIN 519/20 (FY21 Military Justice Training Calendar) on 9 September 2020 to provide an extensive list of training opportunities for personnel involved in the handling of special victim legal cases. The MARADMIN further ensures Marine Corps-wide, regional, and local training efforts are coordinated in a manner that avoids unnecessary trial delays. Each course identified in the MARADMIN focuses on enhancing critical advocacy skills, providing military justice practice updates, and increasing counsels' understanding of the unique nature of special victim litigation.

In addition to the above education efforts, the Marine Corps continues to increase the number of personnel designated with AMOS - 4409 (Criminal Law Specialist) via increased attendance at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) and through the use of the Civilian Education Program (CEP). Marines seeking the AMOS - 4409 must obtain a Masters of Laws (LL.M.) degree with a criminal or military justice focus. The expansion of this AMOS has increased the ability of the Marine Corps to fill supervisory counsel roles (RTC, Senior Trial Counsel, etc.) with highly trained personnel whose experience is centered on the investigation, evaluation, and litigation of complicated special victim cases.

The Marine Corps legal community recently published a volume of the Legal Support Administrative Manual (LSAM) focused exclusively on military justice. With the publication of this LSAM volume, the Marine Corps consolidated all guidance on counsel qualifications, special victims litigation, post-trial processing, the maintenance of courtroom security, and several additional related topics. The publication of this volume has significantly reduced the number of documentary resources on which Marine Corps judge advocates must rely when identifying military justice requirements. The Marine Corps is currently preparing to update the LSAM to incorporate recent changes to law and policy pursuant to the NDAA for FY20.

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

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2020. As applicable, include significant updates on efforts to fulfill your oversight responsibilities, to include the

use of internal inspection programs; initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID); and SARC and SAPR VA training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (1 December, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

In FY20, HQMC SAPR entered into a Data Share Agreement with the Marine Corps Directorate of Analytics and Performance Optimization to further the Service-level goal of understanding factors that contribute to sexual assault victimization and perpetration. This collaborative approach to assessment will combine data from disparate systems and explore several research questions from a holistic perspective. HQMC expects the results of this multi-year effort to have meaningful programmatic implications.

As in prior years, HQMC SAPR remains committed to improving the quality of the reporting data we collect. Weekly, monthly, and quarterly audits of data ensure that Marine Corps reporting data are as complete and accurate as possible.

HQMC SAPR uses the IGMC Functional Area Checklists as a guide to ensure the SAPR program is in compliance. The checklist is reviewed and revised annually to accommodate policy updates. In addition, a guide for all augment inspectors assists with inspection challenges and on-the-spot training and education. HQMC SAPR continues its data validation efforts through monthly reconciliation spreadsheets, SharePoint tools, MilSuite, training webinars, audits, and assisted site visits through teleconferences and virtual platforms.

HQMC SAPR continues to work closely with DoD to improve DSAID capability and various data points for input. To this end, HQMC SAPR held webinars to discuss new DSAID entry points, policy updates and changes, required documentation, and advocacy services. An example from the FMF is the effort made at MCB Camp Butler. Camp Butler initiated an upgraded phone system for better communication between victims and civilian VAs. They also developed a SharePoint site to provide access to local resources, schedule Command Resource Briefs and 40-hour SAPR VA training, and provide registration for continuing education courses.

The Marine Corps is in the process of implementing electronic pre-and post-tests to assess SAPR training. In FY19, the Marine Corps developed evaluation tools for SAPR annual training for Marines as well as SAPR professional training using the Standardized Evaluation Measurement Program (STEMP) framework. To support a pilot, sites were identified, training evaluation tools were refined, and guidance was developed. HQMC planned an initial pilot study that was postponed due to the COVID-19-related limits on in-person training and travel restrictions.

In FY20, the Marine Corps worked with the RAND Corporation to assess the effectiveness of Take a Stand (TaS) training as part of Getting to Outcomes (GTO), a DoD-funded

project. This evaluation project compares current lecture-based SAPR training to an augmented SAPR training that adds small group discussions on developing healthy relationships to the standard lecture-based training. The study consists of focus groups, pre- and post-testing, and fidelity audits. COVID-19 has delayed the project.

Research and Program Evaluation supports and strengthens recruitment efforts for the Congressionally mandated, Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA). Congress delayed the Fiscal Year 2020 WGRA due to COVID-19; the survey is expected to launch in summer of Fiscal Year 2021.

Research and Program Evaluation conducted focus groups to support a formative evaluation of SAPR's new SNCO training. Feedback from these focus groups was consolidated and provided to the training's content developers before the training content was finalized.

HQMC SAPR-affiliated researchers attended information-gathering activities, including collaboration with DoD SAPRO and sister Services on evidence-informed innovations to SAPR research and evaluation processes and methodologies.

5.2 COVID-19 Impact: Describe any assessment-related challenges (if any) your Military Service may have encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., personnel training and entry of reports into DSAID) and how such challenges were addressed.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected certain program evaluation efforts. Travel restrictions limited evaluators' ability to conduct in-person evaluation activities, including training observations, focus groups, and audits. Additionally, disruptions to the traditional style of in-person training required adjustments to both delivery of training and the evaluation processes. The pandemic temporarily postponed many planned training and evaluation events. HQMC adapted its evaluation strategies to perform required activities remotely.

COVID did affect reporting; we observed there was a delay entering reports into DSAID, due to connectivity challenges associated with the requirement for Service-wide telework. As of this report's drafting, all the necessary documentation for FY20 reports have been appropriately uploaded to the DSAID File Locker.

Delays were attributed to the requirement SARC's use secure, government scanners to upload DD Form 2910s to DSAID. Remote work precluded access to secure scanning, resulting in some timeliness issues. These have all been resolved.

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

HQMC will use the information gained from research and STAMP pilots (see answer in 2.1 above) to develop plans, policies, and make resource decisions to achieve the Assessment goal.

As described above (in 2.1) logic model mapping will aid in measuring, analyzing, and assessing program progress to improve its overall effectiveness. Mapping serves as the basis of design for information collection and research to inform our efforts.

We plan to initiate an evaluation of the SAPR program both at HQMC and within the FMF. This effort will identify current programmatic gaps, best practices, policy compliance, and other aspects of the SAPR program.

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2020 on the following:

6.1 Monthly Case Management Group Procedures: Provide an update on your Military Service's implementation of the revisions to the monthly Case Management Group (CMG) Policy (e.g., tracking of the number of days between an expedited transfer request and the actual transfer date; specialized training for those conducting sexual assault safety assessments; and implementation of the DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases")?

Did the COVID-19 pandemic impact your ability to conduct CMG meetings, and if it did, how did you mitigate the impact? (OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Revisions to the Monthly Case Management Group Meetings for Adult Sexual Assault Cases" (13 November, 2019))

HQMC SAPR issued a memorandum instructing SARCs to document the number of days between an Expedited Transfer request and departure date in the Safety Notes section of DSAID. If the time between a request and departure exceeds 30 days, SARCs must also indicate the CMG chair's notification date and document these facts in the CMG Meeting Minutes.

HQMC SAPR released a Letter of Instruction detailing the change from the Retaliation Data Call to DSAID as the system of record for reports and allegations of retaliation.

Case Management Groups were largely uninterrupted due to COVID restrictions. Virtual and telephonic CMGs took place of in person meetings.

6.2 Revised Expedited Transfer Procedures:

How is your Military Service ensuring that upon approval of an expedited transfer the losing SARC is facilitating the scheduling of an "intake meeting" with the gaining SARC? What steps has your Military Service taken to ensure the gaining SARC meets with 100% of incoming expedited transfer victims? The SAPR policy regarding expedited transfers was expanded to allow the transfer of a Service member whose adult military dependent makes an allegation of sexual assault that was not domestic abuse-related. How many of these types of expedited transfers were granted? How many were denied? Of those requests that were granted, was the Service member transferred at the same time as the adult dependent, and if not,

please describe the circumstances (e.g., a Service member was deployed or in specialized training and was transferred upon his/her return to the installation). Overall, how did the COVID-19 pandemic impact the expedited transfer process, and how did your Military Service adjust its processes to accommodate these transfer requests?

(OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Revisions to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program's Expedited Transfer Policy," (10 February, 2020), p. 3-5)

HQMC SAPR provided policy, detailing procedures all SARCs and VAs must follow to ensure gaining SARCs meet any Marines who arrive at their organization via an expedited transfer.

Each CMG discusses expedited transfers to ensure every Marine receives a timely response. The CMG provides leaders a forum for oversight of the process.

COVID-19 had minimal impact on expedited transfers. Some limitations on expedited transfers from CONUS to OCONUS occurred due to specific travel restrictions. The HQMC SAPR audit ensures all expedited transfer information is in DSAID and tracks each request until completion.

HQMC SAPR conducted a DSAID webinar to:

- Provide expedited transfer guidance;
- Answer questions from FMF to ensure clarification and compliance with policy changes;
- Review the expedited transfer checklist; and
- Provide DoD guidance on adult-dependent expedited transfer requests.

The Marine Corps received three Expedited Transfer requests from military dependents receiving SAPR services. Two were for Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves and one was for a local transfer. All three requests were approved and executed appropriately.

6.3 Retaliation Training Definition: How is your Military Service ensuring the DoD SAPRO retaliation definition has been incorporated into annual SAPR training?
(OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Updates Involving the Replacement of Lost Forms, Retaliation Reporting, and Electronic File Locker," (15 October, 2019), p. 9)

The Marine Corps incorporated definitions of retaliation into all training. Each training curriculum for SAPR VAs, SARCs, and Marines includes available reporting options, resources, and appropriate reporting methods.

We have incorporated the definition and examples associated with retaliation into the Command Resource Brief. This approach ensures commanders understand their role in protecting all those involved in a sexual assault incident.

Similarly, training for SARCs and VAs also teaches them to ask about retaliation and reprisal when conducting initial and follow-on safety assessments.

6.4 Retaliation Reporting Form: Describe how your Military Service ensures that SARCs, SAPR VAs, and potential retaliation reporters (victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders, and family members) are aware of the new DD Form 2910-2, "Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases?" (OUSD-PR Memorandum, "Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Updates Involving the Replacement of Lost Forms, Retaliation Reporting, and Electronic File Locker" (15 October, 2019), p. 2)

HQMC SAPR incorporated training on DD 2910-2 into the 40-hour SAPR VA training, held webinars, and held in-person training pre-COVID-19 to discuss current policies and the implementation of retaliation reporting.

7. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Requirements:

Provide your Military Service's status on the NDAA sections listed below. There are unique requirements embedded within each NDAA section's language, so referring to the entire section is necessary.

After reviewing the designated NDAA section:

- If the requirement(s) has/have been implemented, provide the completion date (e.g., Completed, 15 January, 2020).**
- If the requirement(s) has/have not been implemented, provide the projected completion date (e.g., Projected completion date: January, 2021).**

7.1 NDAA for FY 2020, section 525. Training of Members of Boards for Correction of Military Records and Discharge Review Boards on Sexual Trauma, Intimate Partner Violence, Spousal Abuse, and Related Matters

Completed 23 September 2020.

7.2 NDAA for FY 2020, section 540. Increase in Investigative Personnel and Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Liaisons (Note: See related questions 3.1 and 4.5)

Completed 20 May 2020.

7.3 NDAA for FY 2020, section 541. Improvement of Certain Special Victims' Counsel Authorities. (Note: See related question 4.3)

Completed 31 July 2020.

7.4 NDAA for FY 2020, section 542. Availability of Special Victims' Counsel at Military Installations (Note: See related question 4.3)

Completed 1 Oct 2020.

7.5 NDAA for FY 2020, section 550A. Policies and Procedures on Registration at Military Installations of Civilian Protective Orders Applicable to Members of the Armed Forces Assigned to Such Installations and Certain Other Individuals

Pending receipt of Secretary of Defense guidance.

8. Analytics Discussion

8.1 Military Services & NGB*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from 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 its available information and data.**

This section must briefly address each of the following:

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

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Overview of Sexual Assault Reports in the Marine Corps

The number of sexual assault reports that the Marine Corps received in FY20 was 1181, reflecting the continued rise that began in FY13. Despite some expected variation from year to

year, reported sexual assaults remain rather consistent over time. As in previous years, most victims in Marine Corps reports were enlisted females (E1-E4) electing SAPR services via the Unrestricted Reporting option. More reports in FY20 were for in-Service incidents than in any previous year.

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

DSAID data are live and subject to change. While we made every effort to align the current results from previous annual reports, this analytic discussion represents a snapshot in time from the live database. It is possible that some data from sexual assault reports filed in prior years will differ slightly from previously published numbers. In these instances, data are current as of 20 November 2020.

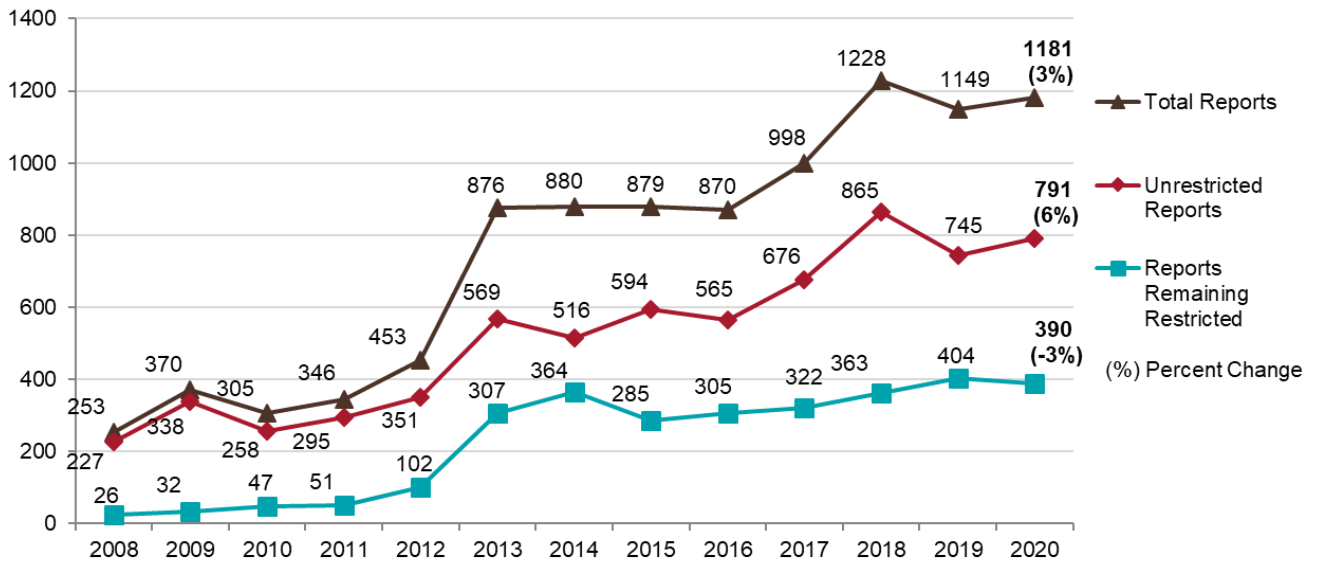
ALL SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS

Reports of Sexual Assault over Time (Metric #11)

In FY20, the Marine Corps received 1181 reports of sexual assault. While this is slightly lower than FY18 (1228), it is somewhat higher than FY19 (1149), and appears to maintain the surge of reports seen in FY13. The small increase in total reports received in FY20 as compared to FY19 appears to be driven by Unrestricted Reports of in-Service incidents. Figure 1 shows the number of sexual assaults reported to the Marine Corps from FY08-FY20.

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

Figure 1. Metric 11: Sexual Assault Reports by Report Type (FY08-FY20)



Victim Gender in All Reports

The majority of victims in FY20 sexual assault reports were women (77.0%). The percentage of male victims in reports increased slightly (23.0% in FY20 compared to 21.7% in FY19). Men and women file Unrestricted Reports at similar rates overall. Since FY14 65.8% of women and 66.8% of men reporting a sexual assault to the Marine Corps have done so via an Unrestricted Report.

Conversions from Restricted to Unrestricted Reports

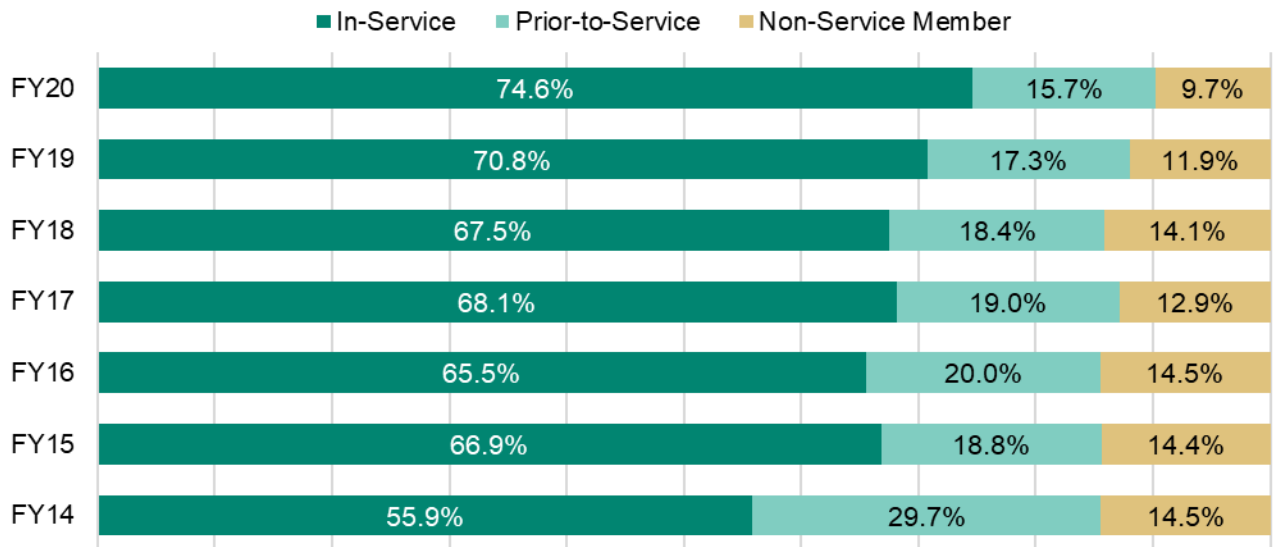
In FY20, 119 victims elected to convert their report from Restricted to Unrestricted, slightly more than any prior year. Marines may choose to convert to an Unrestricted Report at any time and for a variety of reasons, such as a desire for their Command’s support, access to additional services (e.g., expedited transfer), or wanting to pursue a criminal investigation.

Victim Military Status

The Marine Corps offers SAPR services to active duty and reserve members of the military, adult military dependents, and DoD employees and contractors OCONUS. Figure 2 below depicts the proportion of all reports involving a non-Service member victim, Service member victim reporting a prior-to-Service incident, and Service member victim reporting an in-Service incident. The composition of victim service status in Marine Corps reports has remained relatively constant since FY15, though the percentage of in-Service incidents went up somewhat in FY20 compared to prior years.

In the graph (Figure 2), “in-Service” indicates incidents that occurred while the victim is in the military; “non-Service member” indicates that the victim was a civilian (either SAPR-eligible or non-eligible) or a foreign national; and “prior-to-Service” indicates incidents that occurred before the victim entered military Service.

Figure 2. Higher Percentage of In-Service Incidents Reported in FY20 Than in Prior Years (FY14-FY20)

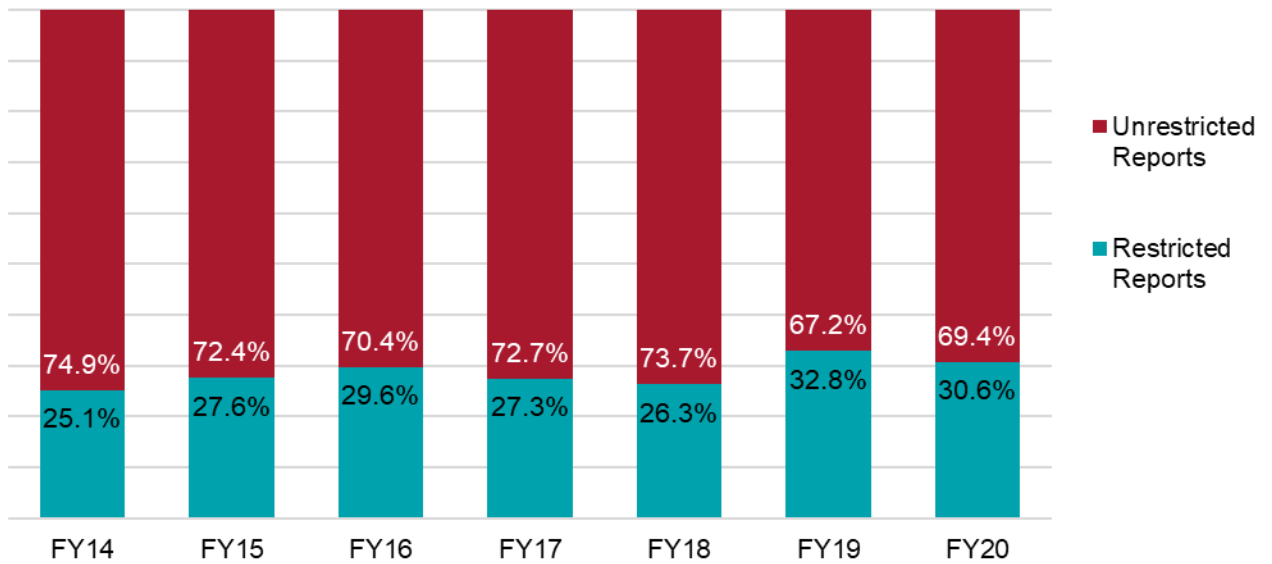


VICTIMS WITH REPORTS OF IN-SERVICE INCIDENTS

Report Type

As in previous years, the majority of reports we received were for incidents occurring during a Service member’s time in the military. The proportion of Unrestricted to Restricted Reports for In-Service Incidents has remained relatively constant since FY14. Figure 3 shows in-Service incidents by report type over time.

Figure 3. Most In-Service Incidents are Reported Via Unrestricted Reporting (FY14-FY20)

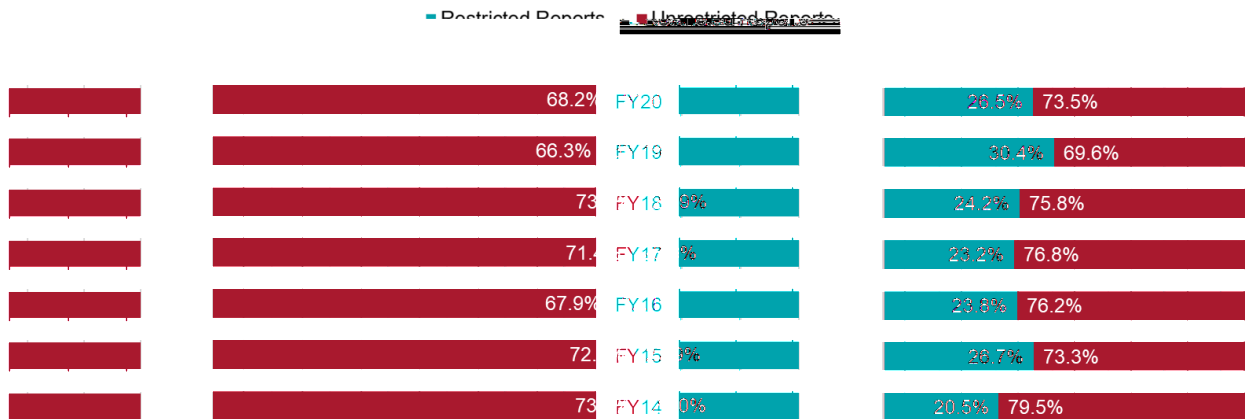


Victim Demographics for In-Service Incidents

Men comprised 22.2% of the victims in FY20 reports of in-Service incidents, down from 25.1% in FY19.

Men file Unrestricted Reports for in-Service incidents in a slightly greater proportion than women. In FY20, 73.5% of male victims were associated with an Unrestricted Report for an in-Service incident; 68.2% of female victims filed Unrestricted Reports in the same year. Both men and women elected Unrestricted Reporting more frequently in FY20 than in FY19. Figure 4 depicts the proportion of report type by victim gender for in-Service incidents reported in FY14-FY19.

Figure 4. Men and Women Elect Unrestricted Reporting at a Similar Rate (FY14-FY20)

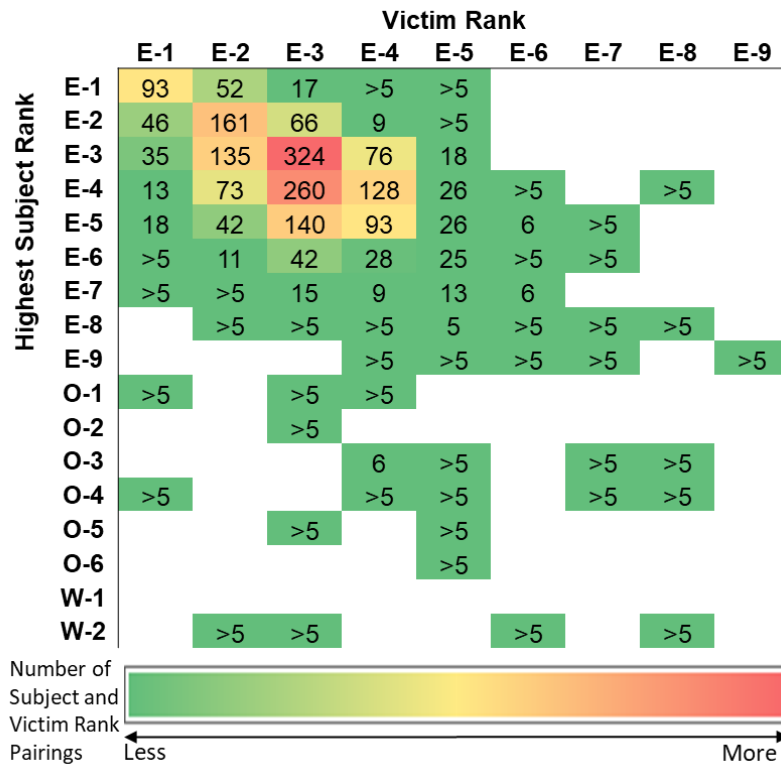


Ranks and Relationship between Victim and Subject

Since FY14, 97.8% of all victims reporting in-Service sexual assaults were enlisted; the remaining 2.2% of victims were commissioned officers or chief warrant officers. Lance Corporals (E-3) continue to be the most frequent victim rank to report a sexual assault to the Marine Corps. In FY20, 44.6% of all in-Service reports involved an E-3 victim, up from 35.5% in FY19. Lance corporals comprise approximately 24% of active duty Marines, making it the most populous rank in the Marine Corps. The percentage of reports with lance corporal victims is disproportionate to the composition of the Marine Corps. Sexual assault is a severely underreported crime; we therefore cannot determine if lance corporals are more likely to be sexually assaulted or more likely to report.

Analysis of in-Service report data over time suggests that Service Member victims and subjects are often peers or near-peers (no more than one rank higher or lower). Service Members indicated that the subject was an acquaintance (39.8%), otherwise known (15.5%), or friend (14.3%). It is worth noting that subject rank data are limited to Unrestricted Reports as the Marine Corps only collects detailed subject information for individuals titled in a law enforcement investigation. HQMC SAPR continues to develop and offer additional resources to better equip leaders at all levels to discuss issues such as consent, boundaries, and healthy relationships with their Marines. The heat map in Figure 5 illustrates the relationship between victim and subject rank, aggregated from Unrestricted Reports of In-Service incidents received FY14-FY20.

Figure 5. Most Service Member Victims and Subjects are Peers or Near-Peers (FY14-FY20 Aggregated)

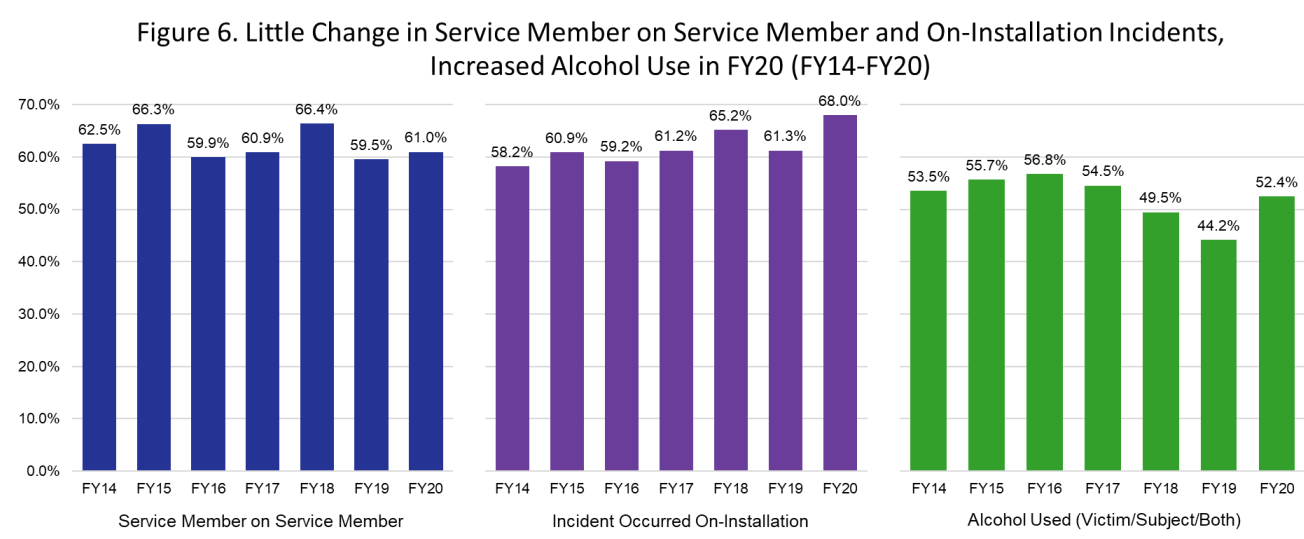


Incident Details

In FY20 61.0% of all in-Service reports were Service member-on-Service member incidents. As Figure 6 illustrates, this is similar to FY19 and FY17 in which 59.5% and 60.9% were Service member-on-Service member incidents, respectively. It does not appear that the higher percentage of Service member-on-Service member reports in FY18 (66.4%) was a meaningful change in the trend. As with rank data, subject demographic data are limited to Unrestricted Reports for individuals subject-titled in a law enforcement investigation.

68.0% of the in-Service incidents reported in FY20 occurred on a military installation or ship, higher than 61.3% in FY19. As with Service member-on-Service member incidents, it does not appear that the small increase in FY18 (65.2%) from previous years was meaningful. Figure 6 provides additional information.

Alcohol involvement is indicated by a single, self-report item in DSAID. A yes for this data point signals that alcohol was used by the subject, victim, or both. It cannot reveal who was drinking or under what circumstances. It cannot indicate intoxication or alcohol misuse on the part of the victim or subject. Nonetheless, as Figure 6 illustrates, alcohol involvement increased in FY20 (52.4%) compared to 44.2% in FY19.



NON-MILITARY VICTIMS

Summary of Reports with Non-Military Victims

The Marine Corps received 115 reports of sexual assault involving non-military victims in FY20. HQMC SAPR collects data on these reports in order to capture supportive services offered to SAPR-eligible civilians (e.g., spouses of Service Members or DoD civilians overseas) or to collect data on a subject affiliated with the Marine Corps. A smaller proportion of reports involved non-military victims in FY20 (9.7%) than in previous years (FY14-FY19).

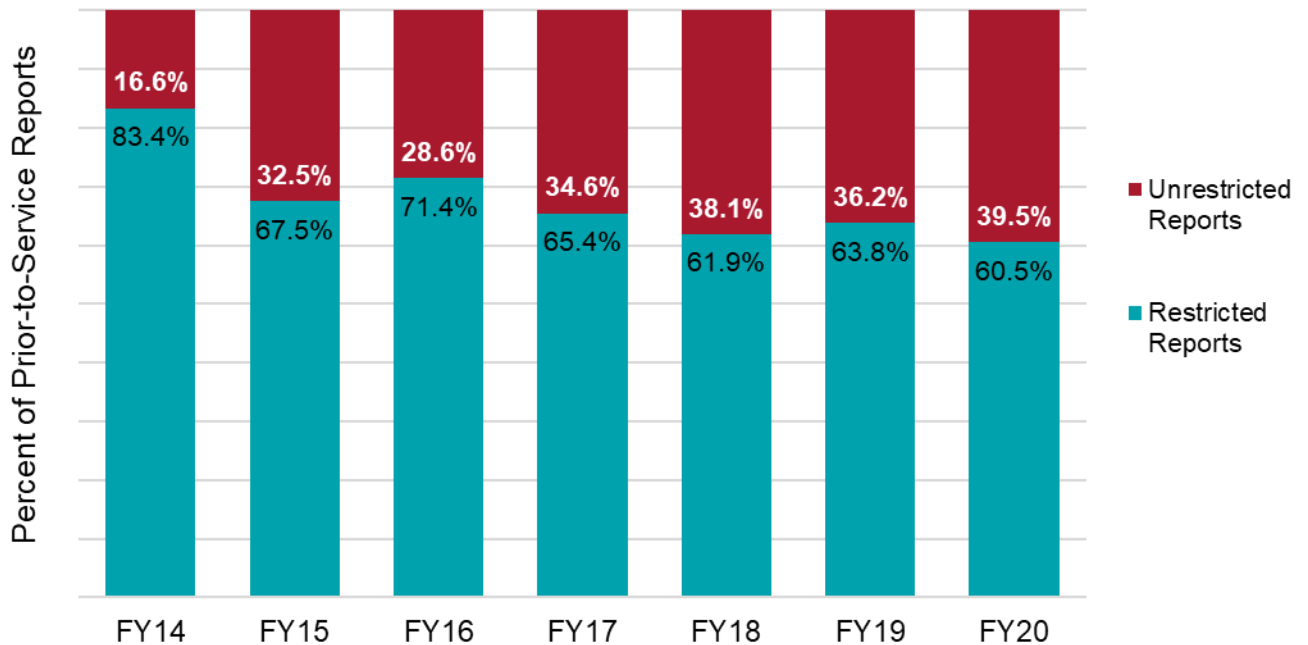
MILITARY VICTIMS REPORTING PRIOR-TO-SERVICE INCIDENTS

Prior-to-Service Incidents

The Marine Corps encourages Service Members to report incidents of sexual assault at any time, regardless of when the incident occurred. Of the 1181 reports filed in FY20, 185 (15.7%) were for incidents that occurred prior to the individual entering military Service. This is decreased slightly from 17.3% in FY19 and continues the overall downward trend of prior-to-Service incidents from FY14 (29.7%).

Most reports of prior-to-Service incidents were filed via the Restricted Report option (60.5% in FY20, slightly down from 63.8% in FY19). Many Marines who reported a prior-to-Service sexual assault via the Restricted Reporting option indicated reasons for choosing a Restricted Report such as a desire to avoid retelling their story or that they did not want their command involved. In this way, Restricted Reports are likely an indicator of help-seeking behavior. For many Marines, this may be the first time they have had access to supportive services since they experienced a sexual assault. Figure 7 shows prior-to-Service incidents by report type over time.

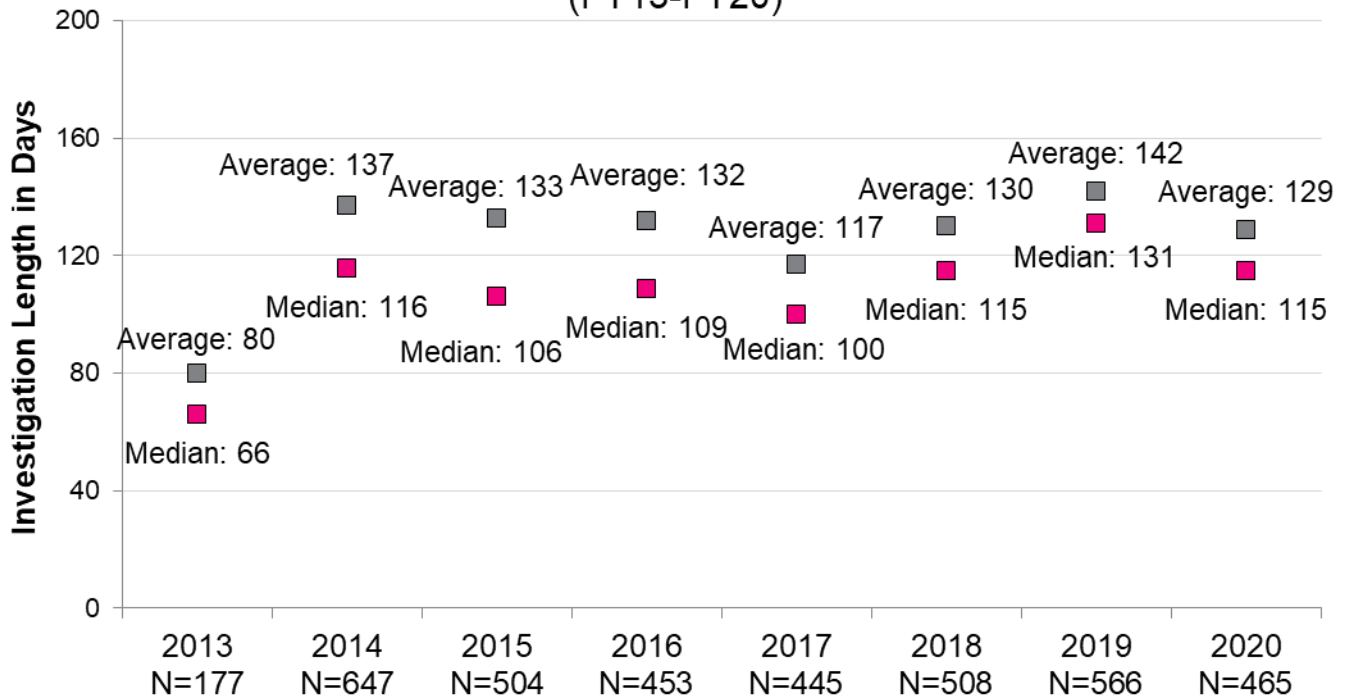
Figure 7. Prior to Service Incidents by Report Type (FY14-FY20)



Investigations (Non-Metric #6)

NCIS completed 465 investigations for Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault in FY20. These reports may have been filed in FY20 or in a previous year. The median length of an NCIS investigation was 115 days, somewhat lower than FY19 (131) but the same as FY18. Figure 8 shows median and average investigation length for NCIS investigations from FY13-FY20.

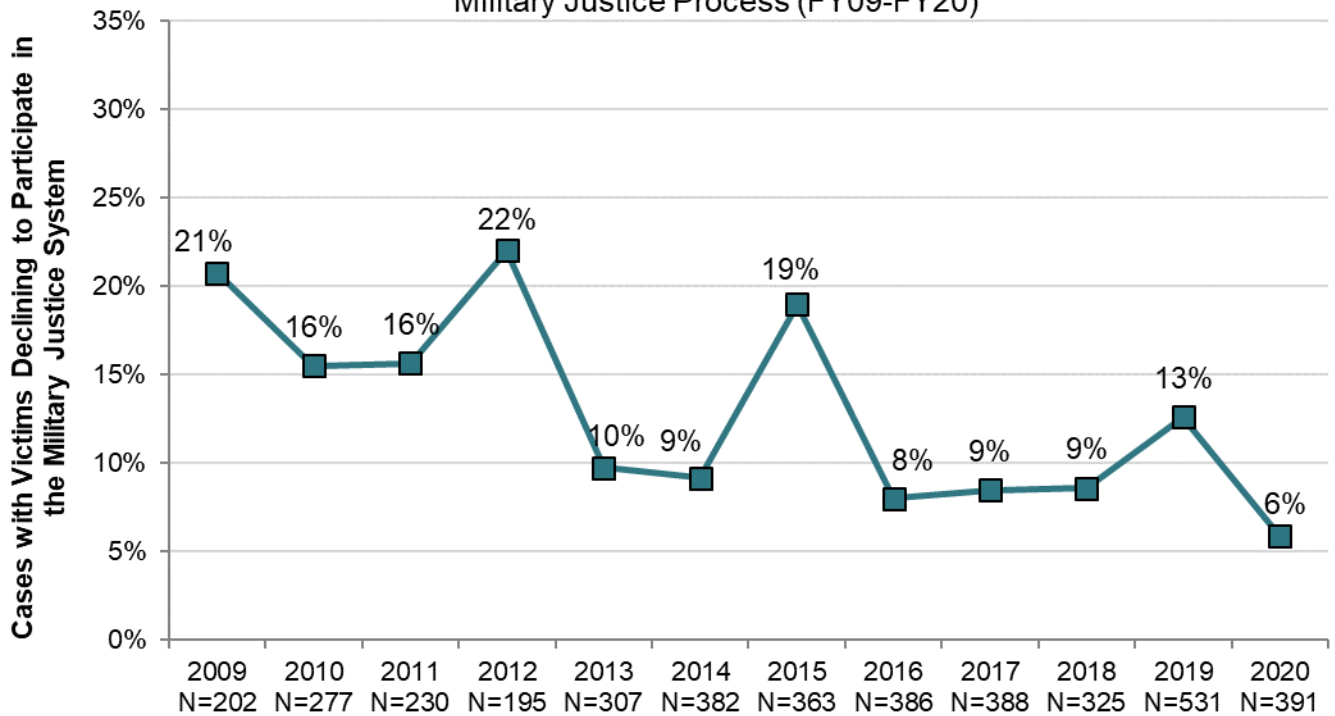
Figure 8. Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length (FY13-FY20)



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

The Marine Corps documents a victim’s willingness to participate in the military justice process using the standard Victim's Preference Letter (VPL), contained in Appendix A-1-q of the JAGMAN. Specifically, Appendix A-1-q informs the victim of the opportunity to express his or her willingness to participate in investigative and legal proceedings, to include providing testimony, under oath, at a court-martial. In FY20, 23 victims declined to participate in the military judicial action. Command action was precluded in all 23 of those cases. Figure 9 displays the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate in the military justice process from FY09-FY20 (Metric #7).

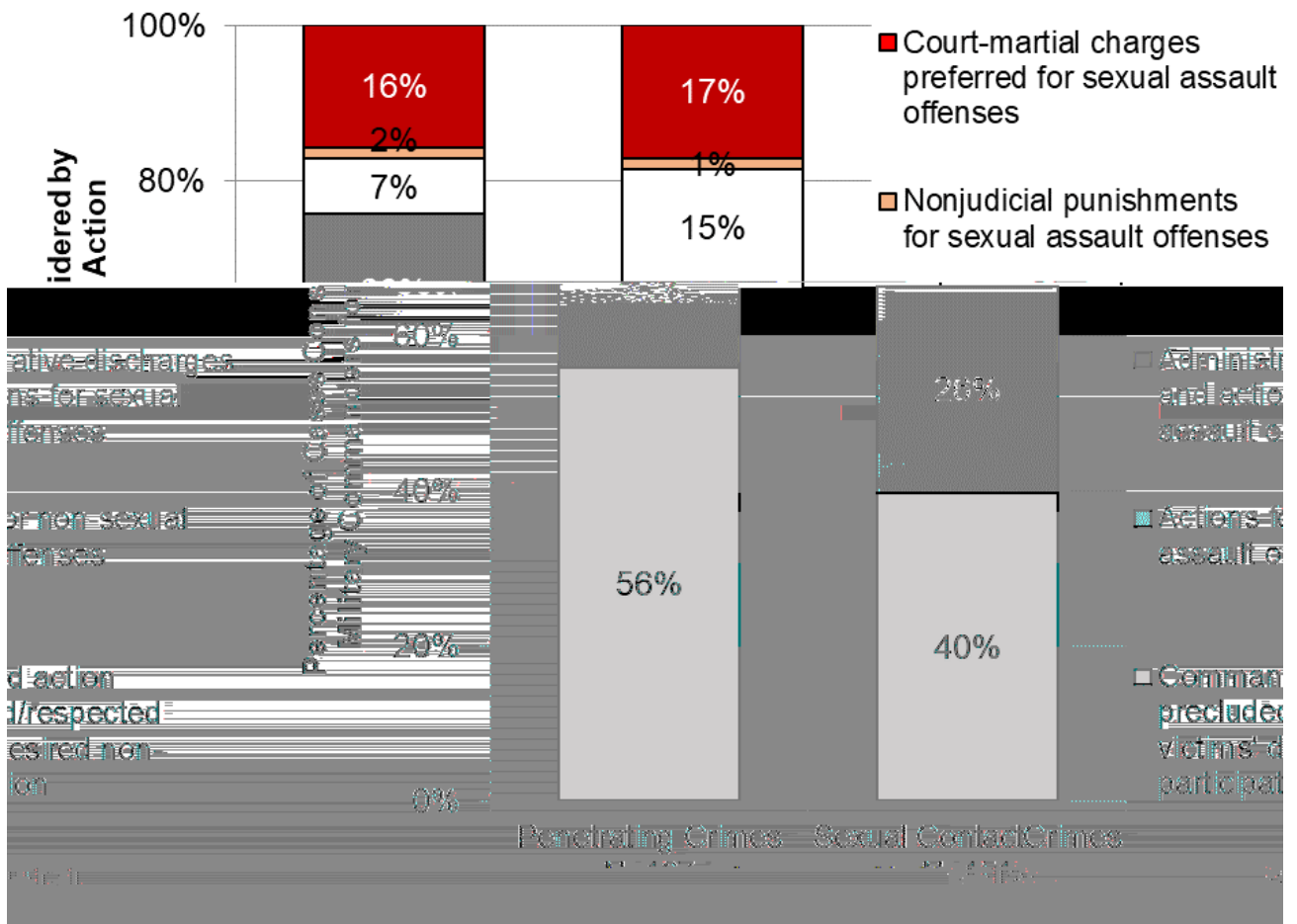
Figure 9. Metric 7: Subject with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process (FY09-FY20)



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

Law enforcement completed 591 sexual assault investigations in FY20, which includes cases reported in FY20 and previous years. Of these, there was sufficient evidence to support command action in 218 cases. Sexual assault charges were substantiated in 120 of those cases, resulting in 72 court-martial preferrals, 7 non-judicial punishments (NJPs), 19 administrative discharges, and 22 other adverse administrative actions. 36 of the 72 court-martial preferrals proceeded to trial. Figure 10 shows command actions taken for military subjects in FY20 (Non-Metric #1).

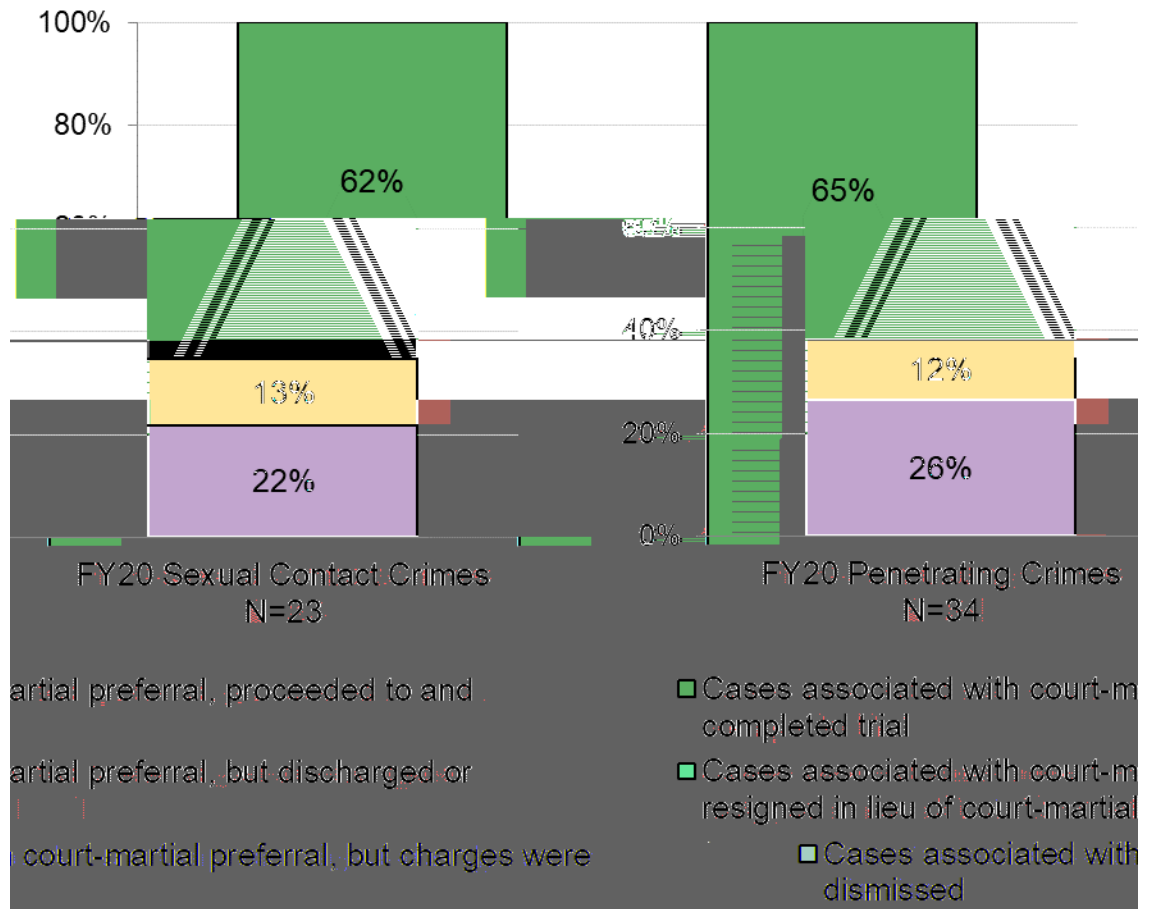
Figure 10. Non-Metric 1: FY20 Completed Command Actions for Penetrating and Sexual Contact Crimes Investigated



Courts-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY20, 36 cases proceeded to trial involving at least one charged sexual assault offense. In 29 of those cases, the subject was convicted of at least one charge (though not necessarily a sexual assault). Sentences break down as follows: 21 cases resulted in confinement; 26 cases resulted in reduction in rank; 7 cases resulted in fines/forfeitures; 11 cases resulted in punitive discharge/dismissal; 8 cases resulted in restriction; and 4 cases resulted in hard labor without confinement. Additionally, 5 subjects convicted of a qualifying sexual assault offense were required to register as a sex offender. Figure 11 depicts court-martial actions by crime charged (penetrating sexual assault or sexual contact crime; Non-Metric #2).

Figure 11. Non-Metric 2: Sexual Assault Court-Martial Actions Completed by Crime Charged (FY20)

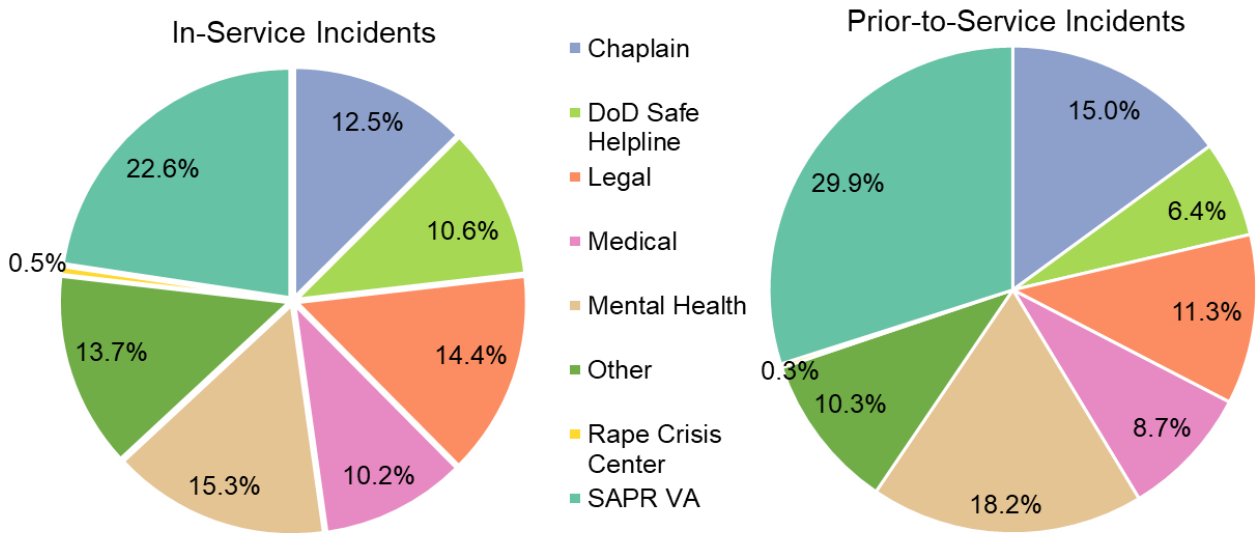


VICTIM SERVICES

Summary of Victim Referrals

Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs offered over 4,500 referrals for eligible victims filing Restricted and Unrestricted Reports in FY20, with 24.4% of these for SAPR VA services. Because victim choice is the driving force of SAPR services, it is likely that not all of the offered referrals were accepted. Figure 12 below displays the referrals offered to eligible victims in prior-to-Service and in-Service incidents reported in FY20.

Figure 12. SAPR Offered Eligible Victims a Wide Range of Support Services in FY20



Other Services

The Marine Corps received 80 expedited transfer requests from Marines with Unrestricted Reports in FY20, up from 62 in FY19 but still a sizeable decrease from 110 in FY18. These expedited transfer requests could be associated with reports made in FY20 or in a previous year. The majority (65, 81.3%) requested a Permanent Change of Station (PCS), while 15 (18.8%) requested to be moved to another unit at the same location. HQMC SAPR has made a concerted effort in FY20 to improve leadership understanding of the expedited transfer laws, policies, and orders. It is possible that Commanders are using alternate means to support victims' individual recovery process, such as internal moves within the unit or moving the subject instead of the victim.

Of the 80 requests, 91.3% were approved, either by the victim's immediate Commander or after a General Officer review, with seven (8.8%) requests disapproved. Reasons for disapproving an expedited transfer request included the victim is a subject in a separate criminal investigation; no credible report determination of a sexual assault; victim is pending UCMJ action; victim is undergoing mental health or medical evaluation; and one which was improperly submitted by the victim and subsequently approved after resubmission.

8.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in the National Guard Bureau's response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel, as applicable
- 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, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information. (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (24 May, 2017), 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.	0	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	9	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).	0	49
Civilian SARCs	See above.	55	0
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.	0	1202
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	21	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	106	17

Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	932	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	7	205

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY20 Totals
# FY20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		1165
# Service Member Victims		1082
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		78
# Relevant Data Not Available		5
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		1165
# Service Member on Service Member		559
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		78
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		20
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		164
# Relevant Data Not Available		344
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		1165
# On military installation		502
# Off military installation		404
# Unidentified location		259
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		1165
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY20		1142
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2020		368
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2020		774
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		19
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		4
# 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		1
# Victims - Other		3
# All Restricted Reports received in FY20 (one Victim per report)		653
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		133
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY20		520
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY20	FY20 Totals	FY20 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1165	1082
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	377	351
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	109	100
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	104	86
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	250	227
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	112	105
# Relevant Data Not Available	213	213
Time of sexual assault	1165	1082
# Midnight to 6 am	264	237
# 6 am to 6 pm	229	214
# 6 pm to midnight	318	290
# Unknown	54	52
# Relevant Data Not Available	300	289
Day of sexual assault	1165	1082
# Sunday	116	103
# Monday	124	113
# Tuesday	129	123
# Wednesday	106	98
# Thursday	113	101
# Friday	171	157
# Saturday	194	175
# Relevant Data Not Available	212	212

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)										FY20 Totals		
	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				
# Service Member on Service Member	402	91	11	11	6	36	2	0		559		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	71	3	0	1	0	3	0	0		78		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	3	1	0	2	1	0	1		20		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	11	1	1	32	108	1	0		164		
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	338		344		
FY20 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 FY20												
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY20 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)			
D1.	127	2	287	2	10	415	0	0	18	304	1165	
# Service Member on Service Member	42	0	179	0	2	310	0	0	8	18	559	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	20	0	30	0	1	19	0	0	2	6	78	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	20	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	28	1	63	1	1	50	0	0	8	12	164	
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	1	12	1	6	34	0	0	0	261	344	
D2.	TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY20 Reports	107	2	254	2	9	394	0	0	16	1082	
# Service Member Victims: Female	94	2	211	0	6	286	0	0	12	233	844	
# Service Member Victims: Male	13	0	43	2	3	108	0	0	4	65	238	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY20												
D3. Time of sexual assault	127	2	287	2	10	415	0	0	18	304	1165	
# Midnight to 6 am	34	1	85	2	1	106	0	0	9	26	264	
# 6 am to 6 pm	24	0	51	0	3	132	0	0	2	17	229	
# 6 pm to midnight	44	0	101	0	6	128	0	0	6	33	318	
# Unknown	12	1	13	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	54	
# Relevant Data Not Available	13	0	37	0	0	34	0	0	1	215	300	
D4. Day of sexual assault	127	2	287	2	10	415	0	0	18	304	1165	
# Sunday	15	1	33	0	2	51	0	0	4	10	116	
# Monday	14	0	33	0	0	61	0	0	3	13	124	
# Tuesday	10	0	45	1	2	57	0	0	1	13	129	
# Wednesday	13	0	28	0	1	51	0	0	1	12	106	
# Thursday	10	0	33	0	1	60	0	0	3	6	113	
# Friday	28	1	58	0	1	63	0	0	3	17	171	
# Saturday	37	0	57	1	3	72	0	0	3	21	194	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	212	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY20	
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 FY20	1125
# Investigations Completed as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	680
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	445
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY20	923
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	641
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	616
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	17
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	242
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	3
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# 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	5
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	6
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY20	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY20. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY20 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1036
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	28
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	71
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	967
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	730
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	701
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	29
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	7
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	21
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	195
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	1073
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	15
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	10
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	956
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	949
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	7
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	7
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	3
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	94
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY20	
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 FY20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	11
# 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 FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	11
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	10
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	10
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY20 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, 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 (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY20	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 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	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	134	2	330	2	10	431	1	0	21	153	1084
# Male	9	0	44	2	1	121	0	0	6	39	222
# Female	125	2	285	0	9	310	1	0	15	114	861
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F2. Age of Victims	134	2	330	2	10	431	1	0	21	153	1084
# 0-15	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 16-19	38	0	86	0	1	119	1	0	8	7	260
# 20-24	66	0	174	0	7	202	0	0	9	26	484
# 25-34	22	0	58	1	2	83	0	0	4	12	182
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	23
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	6	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	107	126
F3. Victim Type	134	2	330	2	10	431	1	0	21	153	1084
# Service Member	107	2	295	2	8	407	1	0	19	147	988
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	25	0	34	0	2	20	0	0	2	6	89
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	107	2	295	2	8	407	1	0	19	147	988
# E1-E4	80	2	235	0	7	321	1	0	16	109	771
# E5-E9	24	0	40	2	0	72	0	0	2	28	168
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	1	5	27
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	18
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	107	2	295	2	8	407	1	0	19	147	988
# Army	1	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12
# Navy	105	2	288	2	8	400	1	0	19	143	968
# Marines	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	107	2	295	2	8	407	1	0	19	147	988
# Active Duty	105	2	279	2	8	392	1	0	19	140	948
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	21
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	18
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	137	1	355	2	9	419	1	0	23	31	978
# Male	109	1	270	2	8	340	1	0	12	23	766
# Female	3	0	12	0	0	27	0	0	1	0	43
# Unknown	25	0	73	0	1	52	0	0	10	8	169
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	137	1	353	2	9	419	1	0	23	31	976
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 16-19	13	0	38	0	0	57	0	0	2	2	112
# 20-24	56	0	134	0	2	127	1	0	5	6	331
# 25-34	31	0	80	0	4	124	0	0	4	6	249
# 35-49	4	0	16	1	2	48	0	0	1	2	74
# 50-64	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6
# 65 and older	3	0	19	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	32
# Unknown	4	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	2	2	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	26	0	56	1	1	44	0	0	8	11	147
G3. Subject Type	137	1	353	2	9	419	1	0	23	31	976
# Service Member	96	0	261	0	8	356	1	0	11	14	747
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	8	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	23
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	31	1	84	1	1	60	0	0	11	10	199
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	96	0	261	0	8	356	1	0	11	14	747
# E1-E4	58	0	160	0	3	205	0	0	7	7	440
# E5-E9	33	0	81	0	3	129	1	0	2	5	254
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# O1-O3	0	0	11	0	1	7	0	0	2	1	22
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	11
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	96	0	261	0	8	356	1	0	11	14	747
# Army	3	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
# Navy	88	0	243	0	8	339	1	0	11	13	703
# Marines	5	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	22
# Air Force	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	9
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	96	0	261	0	8	356	1	0	11	14	747
# Active Duty	90	0	253	0	7	340	1	0	11	13	715
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	15
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY20, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	2		
# 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	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	1133	# Victims in investigations completed in FY20	1084
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY20	422	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY20	660
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	105		
# Unknown Offenders	71	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	49
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	27	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	16
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	18
# Subjects who died or deserted	2	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	6
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	203	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	31	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	154	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	25
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	134
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	18	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	21
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	603	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	604
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2020	182		
# FY20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	182	# FY20 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	174
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	21	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	23
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	35	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	35
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	17
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	19	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	19
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	61	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	53
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	12
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY20	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	89
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY20	13
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY20	76
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	25
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	21
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	7
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	6
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	44
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	19
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	25
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	25
# Subjects receiving confinement	20
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	20
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	5
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	16
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY20	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY20	64
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY20	18
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY20	46
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	11
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	35
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	34
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	26
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	27
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	25
# Subjects receiving extra duty	17
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	10
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	22
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY20	12
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	28
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	11
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	14
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY20	6
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	27

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.	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY20	18
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY20	1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY20	17
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	3
# 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	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	14
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	13
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	13
# Subjects receiving confinement	8
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	3
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY20	88
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY20	8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY20	80
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	2
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	78
# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects with no punishment	4
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	73
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	51
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	44
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	50
# Subjects receiving extra duty	40
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	15
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	10
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
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.	FY20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY20	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY20	2
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	17

Restricted Reports

NAVY FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	653
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	642
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20*	133
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	124
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	520
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	518
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	520
# Service Member on Service Member	339
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	99
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	80
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	520
# On military installation	#REF!
# Off military installation	227
# Unidentified location	108
# Relevant Data Not Available	46
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	520
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	108
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	33
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	35
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	92
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	92
# Relevant Data Not Available	160
Time of sexual assault incident	520
# Midnight to 6 am	107
# 6 am to 6 pm	35
# 6 pm to midnight	175
# Unknown	180
# Relevant Data Not Available	23
Day of sexual assault incident	520
# Sunday	54
# Monday	31
# Tuesday	33
# Wednesday	36
# Thursday	28
# Friday	70
# Saturday	110
# Relevant Data Not Available	158
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims	518
# Army Victims	3
# Navy Victims	511
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	2
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY20 Totals
Gender of Victims		520
# Male		92
# Female		428
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		520
# 0-15		31
# 16-19		145
# 20-24		239
# 25-34		83
# 35-49		16
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		6
Grade of Service Member Victims		518
# E1-E4		349
# E5-E9		116
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		30
# O4-O10		6
# Cadet/Midshipman		17
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		518
# Active Duty		486
# Reserve (Activated)		15
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		17
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		520
# Service Member		518
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		2
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		84
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		46
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		37
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		38.48
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		60.48
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY20		FY20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20		39
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20		38
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

NAVY FY20 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		8178
# Medical		724
# Mental Health		1229
# Legal		1585
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		929
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		2178
# DoD Safe Helpline		667
# Other		745
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		797
# Medical		28
# Mental Health		126
# Legal		20
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		6
# Rape Crisis Center		121
# Victim Advocate		204
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		291
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		112
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		2
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		67
B. FY20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY20		231
# Reported MPO Violations in FY20		3
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		3
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0
<i>*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.</i>		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	26	FY20 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	Total Number Denied
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	298	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	3	Report not credible
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		3144
# Medical		333
# Mental Health		516
# Legal		413
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		419
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		943
# DoD Safe Helpline		283
# Other		745
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		264
# Medical		7
# Mental Health		62
# Legal		3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		3
# Rape Crisis Center		54
# Victim Advocate		74
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		61
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		63
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		1

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY20 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	83
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	72
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	83
# Male	3
# Female	76
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	83
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	7
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	68
D4. Non-Service Member Type	83
# DoD Civilian	2
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	69
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	217
# Medical	20
# Mental Health	22
# Legal	40
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	22
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	71
# DoD Safe Helpline	14
# Other	28
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	73
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	32
# Victim Advocate	23
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	13
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY20 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	6
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	5
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	5
# Male	0
# Female	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	5
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	5
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	48
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	21
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	6
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY20 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY20 Totals
# FY20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		11
# Service Member Victims		10
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		11
# Service Member on Service Member		7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		11
# On military installation		6
# Off military installation		5
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		11
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY20		11
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2020		1
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2020		10
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY20 (one Victim per report)		5
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY20		5
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY20		FY20 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		11
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		5
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
Time of sexual assault		11
# Midnight to 6 am		5
# 6 am to 6 pm		3
# 6 pm to midnight		2
# Unknown		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
Day of sexual assault		11
# Sunday		0
# Monday		2
# Tuesday		2
# Wednesday		3
# Thursday		0
# Friday		1
# Saturday		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
		FY20 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
		10
		4
		1
		0
		3
		1
		1
		4
		3
		2
		0
		1
		10
		0
		2
		2
		3
		0
		1
		1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

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	FY20 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	11		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
FY20 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 FY20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY20 Totals
D1.	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	11
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
D2.	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	10
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY20 Reports	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	10
# Service Member Victims: Female	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	11
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	11
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Saturday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 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											
FY20 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 FY20. 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	FY20 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	11

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY20	12
# Investigations Completed as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	9
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	3
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY20	11
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	2
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY20. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY20 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	11
# 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 FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	11
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY20 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, 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 Investigation Completed in FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 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	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	11
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
# Female	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	11
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F3. Victim Type	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	11
# Service Member	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# E1-E4	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Navy	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	8
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
# Active Duty	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
G1. Gender of Subjects	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
# Male	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 25-34	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
# Service Member	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# E1-E4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	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	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
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Navy	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# Active Duty	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 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 FY20 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY20, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	11	# Victims in investigations completed in FY20	11
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY20	6	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY20	8
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1		
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
		# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	2	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	3
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2020	3		
# FY20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	3	# FY20 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	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)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2	# 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

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI)	
FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	5
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	5
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	5
# Service Member on Service Member	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	5
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	5
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	5
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	4
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	5
# Sunday	1
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	3
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims	5
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	5
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Gender of Victims	5
# Male	1
# Female	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	5
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	5
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	3
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	5
# Active Duty	4
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	5
# Service Member	5
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY20 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY20 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY20 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	5
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	3
Djibouti	2
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	0
Lebanon	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Somalia	0
Syria	0
Turkey	0
Uae	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY CAI FY20 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	89
# Medical	5
# Mental Health	14
# Legal	14
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	17
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	24
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	16
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY20	6
# Reported MPO Violations in FY20	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*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.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	27
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	7
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	6
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

Table with 18 columns: No., Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For, Incident Location, Victim Affiliation, Victim Pay Grade, Victim Gender, Subject Affiliation, Subject Pay Grade, Subject Gender, Subject Prior Investigations for Sexual Assault?, Subject Moral Water Account(s), Subject Referral Type, Quarter/Disposition Completed, Case Disposition, Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged, Most Serious Other Offense Charged, Court Case or Article 15 Outcome, Missing Demand at Art 12 Hearing, Y/N/A applicable, Most Serious Offense Convicted, Administrative Discharge Type, Most Restrictive Sex Officer, Alcohol Use, Case Synopsis Note.

FY20 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY																					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Reported Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Description Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Article 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
395	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Female	No	No	Mild/Referral	Q2 (January-March)	Not judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			<p>Publication of Pay and Demerits: No; FWD: No; Restriction: Yes; Restrictive Length: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade: Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Confinement/Custody (NJP Only): No.</p> <p>Note: Victim reported that Subject grabbed Victim's groin over the clothes without her consent. NCIS investigated. Subject denied the contact occurred. Subject reported that she was not comfortable with the investigation. Subject was assigned to the ship while in port in the Philippines in February 2018. Charges were referred on 6 March 2019 by Navy Region Northcom. Court Martial was held from 1-7 November 2019. Subject acquitted of Article 120 but convicted of Article 128. An administrative separation board was held on 18 March 2020. Subject was separated from the Navy with an administrative discharge of other.</p>
396	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Reholding Counseling	Q3 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject		<p>Note: Subject allegedly grabbed buttocks of victim several times while alone in workcenter during 8th hour. RLSD recommended case be handled by non-judicial punishment (NJP) and/or administrative separation (ASSEP). Subject refused NJP and demanded court-martial. Command authorized for ASSEP board. Board found and took was not met to support allegation based on lack of direct evidence.</p>
397	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								<p>Note: Subject allegedly grabbed buttocks of victim several times while alone in workcenter during 8th hour. RLSD recommended case be handled by non-judicial punishment (NJP) and/or administrative separation (ASSEP). Subject refused NJP and demanded court-martial. Command authorized for ASSEP board. Board found and took was not met to support allegation based on lack of direct evidence.</p>

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY20 Totals
# FY20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		779
# Service Member Victims		672
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		107
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		779
# Service Member on Service Member		342
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		107
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		64
# Relevant Data Not Available		259
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		779
# On military installation		495
# Off military installation		223
# Unidentified location		61
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		779
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY20		715
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2020		272
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2020		443
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		1
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		63
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		5
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		2
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		16
# Victims - Other		40
# All Restricted Reports received in FY20 (one Victim per report)		497
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		107
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY20		390
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY20		
	FY20 Totals	FY20 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	779	672
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	279	235
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	95	76
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	66	61
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	213	182
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	117	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	9
Time of sexual assault	779	672
# Midnight to 6 am	243	206
# 6 am to 6 pm	157	131
# 6 pm to midnight	252	217
# Unknown	116	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	9
Day of sexual assault	779	672
# Sunday	113	86
# Monday	99	93
# Tuesday	79	66
# Wednesday	85	71
# Thursday	88	77
# Friday	140	126
# Saturday	165	143
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	10

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	FY20 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	356	77	5	6	17	58	0	260	779		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	246	67	3	6	2	18	0	0	342		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	104	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	107		
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	7		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4	7	1	0	14	38	0	0	64		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	259		
FY20 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 FY20											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	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	FY20 Totals
D1.	115	2	269	7	27	260	0	1	11	87	779
# Service Member on Service Member	36	0	122	0	15	164	0	0	3	2	342
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	29	0	37	1	5	33	0	0	2	0	107
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	0	24	2	1	17	0	0	3	7	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	40	2	83	2	5	46	0	1	3	77	259
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY20 Reports	86	2	232	6	22	227	0	1	9	87	672
# Service Member Victims: Female	73	1	194	0	13	157	0	1	5	45	496
# Service Member Victims: Male	14	1	38	6	9	70	0	0	38	42	176
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	115	2	269	7	27	260	0	1	11	87	779
# Midnight to 6 am	38	0	93	3	14	81	0	0	7	7	243
# 6 am to 6 pm	14	0	41	0	6	77	0	0	2	17	157
# 6 pm to midnight	45	0	92	0	5	86	0	0	2	22	252
# Unknown	17	2	41	4	2	15	0	1	0	34	116
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	11
D4. Day of sexual assault	115	2	269	7	27	260	0	1	11	87	779
# Sunday	23	0	37	0	2	39	0	0	2	10	113
# Monday	11	0	33	1	2	28	0	1	2	21	99
# Tuesday	8	0	28	1	3	29	0	0	1	9	79
# Wednesday	14	0	19	0	6	37	0	0	0	9	85
# Thursday	2	1	36	1	3	39	0	0	2	4	88
# Friday	24	1	54	2	7	39	0	0	2	11	140
# Saturday	33	0	61	2	4	49	0	0	2	14	165
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY20	
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 FY20	681
# Investigations Completed as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	364
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	317
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY20	547
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	16
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	422
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	389
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	33
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	9
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	91
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	3
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY20	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY20. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY20 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	583
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	28
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	51
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	5
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	570
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	15
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	14
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	452
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	419
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	33
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	13
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	82
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	623
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	486
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	453
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	33
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	125
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY20	
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 FY20 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	5
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	5
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY20 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, 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 (continued)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY20	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	93	1	222	4	27	241	1	1	10	28	628
# Male	15	1	29	3	8	61	0	0	2	9	128
# Female	77	0	192	1	19	180	1	1	8	19	498
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F2. Age of Victims	93	1	222	4	27	241	1	1	10	28	628
# 0-15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	12
# 16-19	27	0	65	1	11	65	0	0	3	6	178
# 20-24	33	0	103	1	9	112	0	0	3	5	266
# 25-34	11	0	18	1	5	21	0	0	1	1	58
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	18	1	23	1	2	35	0	0	3	3	86
# Unknown	4	0	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	7	23
F3. Victim Type	93	1	222	4	27	241	1	1	10	28	628
# Service Member	58	1	180	3	20	204	1	1	8	24	500
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	31	0	40	1	7	35	0	0	2	4	120
# Foreign National	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	58	1	180	3	20	204	1	1	8	24	500
# E1-E4	50	0	160	3	18	182	1	1	8	21	444
# E5-E9	6	1	20	0	1	17	0	0	0	3	48
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
# O4-O10	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
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	58	1	180	3	20	204	1	1	8	24	500
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	3	0	12	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	31
# Marines	55	1	167	3	19	187	1	1	8	24	466
# Air Force	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	58	1	180	3	20	204	1	1	8	24	500
# Active Duty	56	1	178	3	20	198	1	1	8	24	490
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	97	0	201	5	22	227	1	0	10	12	575
# Male	85	0	171	5	20	189	0	0	7	8	485
# Female	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	15
# Unknown	11	0	21	0	2	27	1	0	3	3	68
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
G2. Age of Subjects	97	0	201	5	22	227	1	0	10	12	575
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 16-19	13	0	29	0	2	32	0	0	3	0	79
# 20-24	54	0	100	2	14	104	0	0	3	2	279
# 25-34	13	0	36	1	2	47	0	0	0	2	101
# 35-49	2	0	4	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	21
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	15	0	32	2	3	29	1	0	4	4	90
G3. Subject Type	97	0	201	5	22	227	1	0	10	12	575
# Service Member	78	0	164	1	20	197	0	0	6	4	470
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	6	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
# 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	13	0	27	2	2	29	1	0	4	6	84
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	78	0	164	1	20	197	0	0	6	4	470
# E1-E4	67	0	125	1	16	146	0	0	6	2	363
# E5-E9	9	0	39	0	4	46	0	0	0	2	100
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	78	0	164	1	20	197	0	0	6	4	470
# Army	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	4	0	11	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	30
# Marines	73	0	151	1	19	180	0	0	6	4	434
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	78	0	164	1	20	197	0	0	6	4	470
# Active Duty	72	0	158	1	20	193	0	0	6	4	454
# Reserve (Activated)	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
# 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 (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS	FY20 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY20, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	2		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	660	# Victims in investigations completed in FY20	628
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY20	270	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY20	331
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	38		
# Unknown Offenders	25	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	14
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	6	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	4
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	112	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	14	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	93	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	7
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	65
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	5	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	429	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	453
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2020	70		
# FY20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	70	# FY20 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	63
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	20	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	20
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	7
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	10
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	8
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY20	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	72
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY20	15
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY20	57
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	14
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	5
# 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	7
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	6
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	36
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	7
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	29
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	29
# Subjects receiving confinement	21
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	26
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	7
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	11
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	8
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	4
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	8
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	5
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY20	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY20	7
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY20	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY20	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	1
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	3
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	2
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY20	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	16
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	11
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY20	3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	22

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.	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY20	17
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY20	5
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY20	12
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	1
# 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	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	8
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	7
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	6
# Subjects receiving confinement	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	6
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	2
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	5
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY20 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY20	30
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY20	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY20	29
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	29
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	28
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	21
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	24
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	19
# Subjects receiving extra duty	13
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	8
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY20 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY20	6
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	12
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY20	4
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	28

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	497
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	480
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20*	107
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	98
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	390
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	382
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	390
# Service Member on Service Member	200
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	115
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	8
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	67
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	390
# On military installation	162
# Off military installation	166
# Unidentified location	61
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	390
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	71
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	14
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	22
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	75
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	88
# Relevant Data Not Available	120
Time of sexual assault incident	390
# Midnight to 6 am	80
# 6 am to 6 pm	39
# 6 pm to midnight	139
# Unknown	131
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	390
# Sunday	44
# Monday	31
# Tuesday	23
# Wednesday	33
# Thursday	26
# Friday	52
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	117
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims	382
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	20
# Marines Victims	362
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY20 Totals
Gender of Victims	0
# Male	93
# Female	297
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	390
# 0-15	60
# 16-19	139
# 20-24	151
# 25-34	27
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
Grade of Service Member Victims	382
# E1-E4	328
# E5-E9	42
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	11
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	382
# Active Duty	378
# 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
Victim Type	390
# Service Member	382
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	8
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	112
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	85
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	22
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	35.39
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	56.93
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	4
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY20	FY20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20	12
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	12
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS FY20 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		3110
# Medical		300
# Mental Health		470
# Legal		464
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		386
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		675
# DoD Safe Helpline		298
# Other		517
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		99
# Medical		9
# Mental Health		18
# Legal		8
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1
# Rape Crisis Center		23
# Victim Advocate		31
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		65
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		73
B. FY20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY20		218
# Reported MPO Violations in FY20		3
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		3
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0
<i>*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.</i>		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	15	Total Number Denied 8
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Reasons for Disapproval (Total) 6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	65	No credible report determination of a sexual assault 2
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	8	Victim is a subject in a separate criminal investigation 2
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		1749
# Medical		180
# Mental Health		302
# Legal		205
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		258
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		503
# DoD Safe Helpline		177
# Other		124
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		26
# Medical		2
# Mental Health		5
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1
# Rape Crisis Center		9
# Victim Advocate		7
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		36
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0
		Victim is pending UCMJ action 1
		Victim undergoing mental health evaluation 1
		Improperly submitted; resubmitted per CO direction and subsequently approved 1
		Other 1

Support Services (continued)

D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY20 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	59
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	7
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	36
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	59
# Male	2
# Female	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	59
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	8
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
D4. Non-Service Member Type	59
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	56
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	141
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	20
# Legal	15
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	49
# DoD Safe Helpline	11
# Other	24
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	26
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	6
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	12
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY20 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	7
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	5
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	5
# Male	0
# Female	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	5
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	2
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	5
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	28
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY20 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY20 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY20 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY20. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY20 Totals
# FY20 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		2
# Service Member Victims		2
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		2
# Service Member on Service Member		2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		2
# On military installation		2
# Off military installation		0
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		2
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY20		2
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2020		1
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2020		1
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY20 (one Victim per report)		0
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY20		0
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY20	FY20 Totals	FY20 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	2	2
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	2	2
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	2	2
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

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	FY20 Totals		
	# Service Member on Service Member	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY20 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 FY20	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY20 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY20 Reports	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY20											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY20 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 FY20. 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	FY20 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY20	2
# Investigations Completed as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	0
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY20 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY20	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY20. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY20 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY20 (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 FY20 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY20, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY20	
(all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY20 (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 FY20 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 FY20, 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 FY20 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	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)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY20 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY20										FY20 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3. Subject Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	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 FY20 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY20 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY20, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY20 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	0	# Victims in investigations completed in FY20	0
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY20	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY20	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0		
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
		# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	0	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	0
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2020	0		
# FY20 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY20 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial 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	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI)	
FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	0
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	0
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20*	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	0
# Service Member on Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	0
# On military installation	0
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	0
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	0
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	0
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims	0
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Gender of Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	0
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	0
# Active Duty	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	0
# Service Member	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY20 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY20	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY20 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY20 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	0
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	0
Lebanon	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Somalia	0
Syria	0
Turkey	0
Uae	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS CAI FY20 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY20 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY20 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY20	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY20	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*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.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY20 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY20 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY20	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

