



Sexual Assault in the U.S. Coast Guard (FY 2014)

Report to Congress
February 13, 2015



U. S. Coast Guard

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Foreword

February 13, 2015

The Coast Guard presents the following report, “Sexual Assault in the U.S. Coast Guard (FY 2014),” as prepared by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Sexual assault is a crime and is a violation of the Service’s core values. The Coast Guard is making every effort to drive sexual assault from the Service. With consistent assessments and enhancements to our Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR), we will continue to hold offenders accountable and offer professional and compassionate support for victims while countering fears of stigma. To assist in achieving these objectives, the Coast Guard released the SAPR Strategic Plan for 2013 to 2017. During fiscal year (FY) 2014, the Coast Guard has made significant progress toward the goals of that Strategic Plan.



These efforts have both set the foundation for, and created improvements in, training, policy, investigation and prosecution, communications, and workplace climate and culture. Our efforts to implement the SAPR Strategic Plan will continue beyond the significant FY 2014 accomplishments we have realized by further developing sustainable processes and systems for legacy and new sexual assault prevention and response efforts, and, in collaboration with the White House and Department of Defense, in defining and instituting metrics to measure the effectiveness of these activities over time.

Section 217 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010 (Pub. L. No. 111-281) directs the Commandant to report on sexual assaults involving members of the Coast Guard. Pursuant to Congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following members of Congress:

The Honorable John Thune
Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

The Honorable Bill Nelson
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

The Honorable Bill Shuster
Chairman, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
Ranking Member, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

The Honorable Michael McCaul
Chairman, House Homeland Security Committee

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson
Ranking Member, House Homeland Security Committee

The Honorable John R. Carter
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable John Hoeven
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

I am happy to answer any further questions you may have, or your staff may contact my Senate Liaison Office at (202) 224-2913 or House Liaison Office at (202) 225-4775.

Sincerely,



Paul F. Zukunft
Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
Commandant



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I. Legislative Language

This report responds to the language in section 217 of the *Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010* (Pub. L. No. 111-281), which states:

SEC. 217. REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE COAST GUARD.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than January 15 of each year, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit a report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Coast Guard to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall contain the following:

- (1) The number of sexual assaults against members of the Coast Guard, and the number of sexual assaults by members of the Coast Guard, that were reported to military officials during the year covered by such report, and the number of the cases so reported that were substantiated.
- (2) A synopsis of, and the disciplinary action taken in, each substantiated case.
- (3) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Secretary concerned during the year covered by such report in response to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Coast Guard concerned.
- (4) A plan for the actions that are to be taken in the year following the year covered by such report on the prevention of and response to sexual assault involving members of the Coast Guard concerned.

II. Background

Over the last several years, the Coast Guard has dedicated significant resources to eliminate sexual assault from the Service. The Coast Guard has long recognized the importance of a strong Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program and has taken direct actions—such as hiring a dedicated Program Manager and chartering a Task Force to examine sexual assault training, policy, investigations, communications, and culture—to address the problem. In January 2013, these efforts culminated with the Coast Guard’s establishment of the Sexual Assault Prevention Council as a cross-directorate body comprised of shareholders in the SAPR Program and processes.

The Council has made significant progress in increasing the collective understanding of the current climate, drive positive cultural change, increase the availability and quality of response support for sexual assault victims, improve investigative and prosecution processes, and empower leadership to take action to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault. As its first order of business, the Council developed and published the U.S. Coast Guard SAPR Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2013-2017. The SAPR Strategic Plan outlines the following four strategic goals around which the Coast Guard will focus its efforts during fiscal years 2013-2017:

- **Climate:** Create a culture intolerant of sexual assault or behaviors that enable it.
- **Prevention:** Eliminate sexual assault in the Coast Guard through the foundation of a strong preventative culture.
- **Response:** Improve the availability and quality of response support for sexual assault victims. Increase victim confidence and lessen the stigma associated with reporting.
- **Accountability:** Ensure those who commit sexual assault in the Coast Guard are held appropriately accountable. Improve capability and capacity for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of sexual assault; and elevate leadership engagement in response to sexual assault.

In alignment with these goals, the Sexual Assault Prevention Council identified and took action on a focused set of activities to drive the Coast Guard’s near-term efforts to eliminate sexual assault from the Service. The Council’s accomplishments in support of established goals include:

- **Climate:** The Council assessed the current sexual assault prevention and response climate and culture and implemented improved training programs and issued targeted communications. Specific efforts included the sponsorship of a Junior Council and a SAPR Summit, which improved unit indoctrination and standardized training, and recruit training; awareness events for the annual Sexual Assault Awareness Month; and issuance of public affairs guidance and instituted a blog series.
- **Prevention:** The Council raised Service-wide awareness of sexual assault issues and improved bystander intervention training through leadership training tools and incorporating bystander intervention training in several forums attended by a broad cross-section of Coast Guard personnel.

- **Response:** The Council increased sexual assault response resources, developed and instituted Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Victim Advocate certification requirements, enhanced the Victim Advocate screening process, established a Special Victims' Counsel Program to represent the interest of victims throughout the investigatory and military justice process, and stood up a Victim Recovery and Response Committee to enhance Coast Guard efforts toward victims.
- **Accountability:** The Council evaluated and improved the investigative and prosecution processes and equipped Coast Guard leaders with the necessary tools to enable them to fully engage in response activities. Specific activities included a review of disposition determinations, development of a Sexual Assault Incident Report and an accompanying Commanding Officers/Officers-in-Charge Quick Reference Guide, and establishment of a Case Review Board of Pilot, Sexual Assault Response Teams, and Crisis Intervention Teams.

The Council's efforts have set the foundation for improvements in training, policy, investigation and prosecution, communications, and workplace climate and culture. While these accomplishments are significant, the Council's work is not complete. The Council plans to continue efforts to implement the SAPR Strategic Plan, develop sustainable processes and a system for legacy and new sexual assault prevention and response efforts, and institute metrics to measure the effectiveness of activities over time.

III. Data Report

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, the Coast Guard conducted 169 investigations for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault.¹ Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) tracks and maintains sexual assault data by “cases” or “investigations” as well as by the number of victims and offenders. Several of these cases/investigations involved multiple victims and/or subjects.

In FY 2014, there were 209 victims in unrestricted reports and 181 subjects. Additionally, 45 Restricted Reports were also received.² Since Restricted Reporting does not engage the command or the investigative process (per the member’s request), these reports are not included in the case/investigation following data. The number of unrestricted and restricted reports and investigations has steadily increased since 2007. Though the reason for the uptrend beginning in 2009 is not conclusive, we believe that some of the rise in reports reflects increased victim confidence in the investigatory and response process. It is worth noting that the rise corresponds with enhanced capabilities and awareness efforts that were initiated in FY 2009, beginning with the creation of the Coast Guard SAPR program.

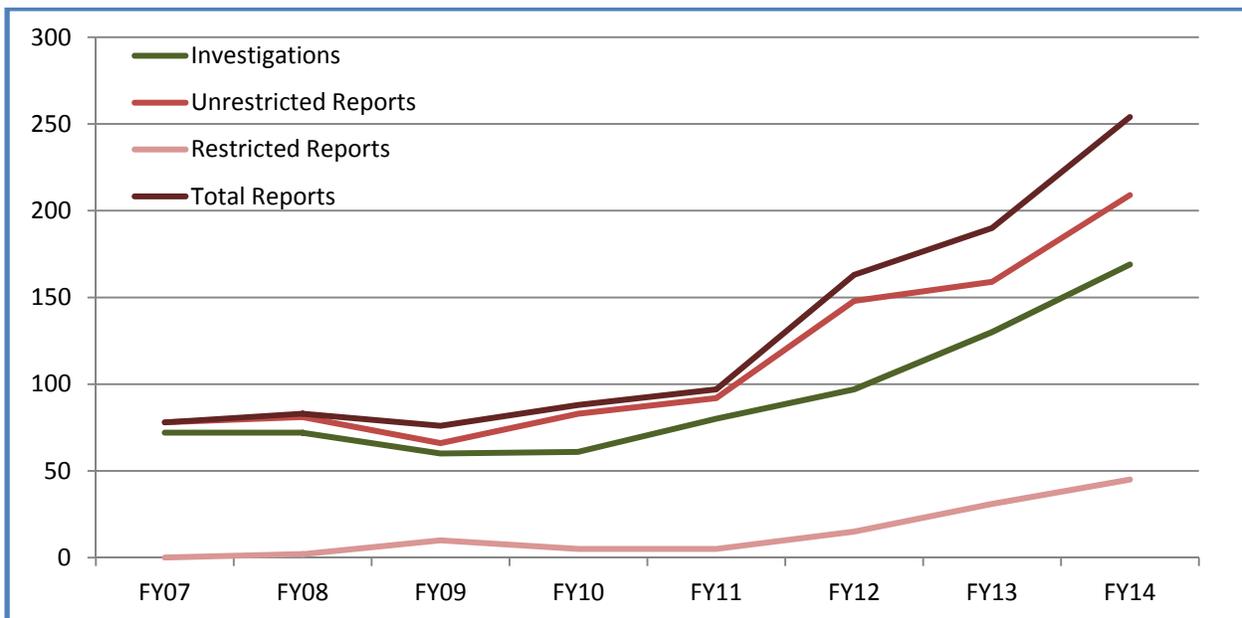


Figure 1: Reports have increased in conjunction with enhanced victim response and investigatory capabilities.

¹ Sexual assault is covered under UMCJ current and previous versions, Articles 120 (Rape and sexual assault generally), 125 (Sodomy), or 80 (Attempts). While sexual assault is a specific offense under Article 120, it is also used more broadly to include rape, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, attempts at these offenses, and any of these acts of non-sexual nature that would be considered one of these offenses had the contact involved been sexual. An Unrestricted Report is when a victim discloses that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault without requesting confidentiality or Restricted Reporting, or discloses an incident to law enforcement or someone other than those allowed to receive a Restricted Report, or if the incident is disclosed by a third party. Under Unrestricted Reporting, the victim’s report is provided to CGIS to initiate an official and independent investigation.

² The Restricted Reporting option allows a victim to report or disclose that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault to specified officials (SARC, VA, healthcare provider) on a confidential basis. Under these circumstances, the victim’s report and any details are provided to a healthcare provider, the SARC or a VA, but will not be reported to law enforcement through the official investigative process unless the victim consents to such a report or an established exception is exercised under COMDTINST 1754.10 (series).

Each of the categories below (A - F) has underlined what is being counted (i.e., # of Investigations, Victims, Subjects). The number of Investigations will not equal the total number of Victims and/or Subjects due to some of the investigations having multiple Victims and/or Subjects.

A. Breakdown of Subjects and Victims in Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014

# Service Member on Service Member	114
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	22
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	21
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	12
Total # Unrestricted Investigations	169

B. Location of Sexual Assaults in Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014

# ON military installation	37
# OFF military installation	98
# Both ON & OFF military installation	6
# Unidentified location	28
Total # Unrestricted Investigations	169

C. Breakdown of # Victims in Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014

# Service Member	187
# Service Member (from other Services)	0
# Non-Service Member	22
Total # Victims in Unrestricted Investigations	209

D. Breakdown of # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014

# Service Member	143
# Service Member (from other Services)	2
# Non-Service Member	24
# Unidentified Subjects	12
Total # Subjects in Unrestricted Reports	181

E. Case Disposition of "Closed" Investigations in FY 2014

Disposition of "Closed" Investigations:	41
Courts-Martial	18
UCMJ Article 15 Proceedings	7
Other Administrative Action	1
Discharge in Lieu of Courts-Martial or other Admin. Action	3
Command Action Inadvisable (due to insufficient evidence)	12
Case Disposition of Remaining Investigations:	128
Open (Investigation On-going)	61
Open-Pending Adjudication (O-PA)	41
Accused falls under Civilian/Foreign Authority	19
CLOSED Investigations with Unidentified Offender(s)	7
Total # Investigations	169

F. Status of Case Dispositions from Prior FY Investigations in FY 2014

# Court-Martial	25
# Nonjudicial Punishment	10
# Discharge in lieu of court-martial or other disciplinary action	4
# Other Administrative Action	7
# Command Action Inadvisable Insufficient evidence, victim recanted, death of offender, etc.	21
# of Investigation w/Unidentified Subjects	4
# Accused under Civilian or Foreign Authority	5
# Investigations Open or Pending Adjudication	27
Total # <u>Case Disposition</u> from previous FY Investigations Accounted for FY2014	103

IV. Plan of Action

Actions Completed FY 2014

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) Credentialing:

In 2014, all SARCs and VAs were mandated to receive a professional credential via the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP) offered by the National Office of Victim Assistance (NOVA). This new credentialing requirement ensures that all SARCs and VAs have met appropriate training requirements and have the tools to successfully fulfill their critical responsibilities, and are aligned with DOD VA credentialing requirements.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Crisis Intervention Team (SAPR CIT):

A new concept, the SAPR CIT, was introduced and mandated throughout the Coast Guard to improve collaboration and reduce response time immediately following an unrestricted report of sexual assault. For every unrestricted report, a SAPR CIT - comprised of the responding SARC, assigned Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) special agent, a staff judge advocate (SJA) from the servicing legal office, a medical officer, representatives from the victim and subject's commands, and other entities as necessary and appropriate - will convene within 24 hours to provide primary coordination for incident response.

Victim Advocate (VA) Mandate:

A VA mandate was developed to dictate service-wide VA distribution using a geographic location-based model. This mandate provides guidance and direction to the field to ensure that the appropriate numbers of VAs are trained, credentialed, and accessible to victims throughout the workforce, regardless of location.

Victim Advocate (VA) Screening Process:

An improved screening process for VAs was implemented during 2014. The selection process includes an interview by the command, including a records review, an interview by the SARC, and a background screening. The new procedure includes enhanced criteria that align with those used by the Department of Defense (DOD) and provides a framework to assess the availability and quality of response support for sexual assault victims.

Sexual Assault Prevention Workshop (SAPW):

The four-hour discussion-based SAPW, which enforces the bystander intervention strategy, continued through 2014 and continues to be extremely well received as it is offered throughout the Coast Guard. The effectiveness of the SAPW is assessed via electronic feedback surveys, offered immediately after the training, followed by another survey six months later. The first assessment was completed in spring 2014 and provided leadership with insight on how personnel viewed the training and if the information provided in the SAPW was retained by service member.

The initial training evaluations were predominantly positive with over 92% of respondents marking "excellent" or "good" on the questions asking if content conveyed relevance of the subject, as well as whether they would apply the knowledge they gained during the training. The six month post-survey demonstrated that over 75% of respondents marked "excellent" or "good" for the question asking if they discussed what they learned at a SAPW with their shipmates.

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID):

The Coast Guard reached an agreement with the DOD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DOD SAPRO) to be included with the other armed services in using DSAID to capture its sexual assault case information. Once Coast Guard data is entered into the database, the SAPR Program will be able to provide non-sensitive metrics and statistics for the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is expected to implement DSAID during 2015.

Sexual Assault Prevention Council (SAPC):

The SAPC is now in its second year of operation, meeting every three to four weeks. This flag-level Council supports and directs efforts of the Coast Guard SAPR Program, and implements the recommendations of the 2011-2012 SAPR Task Force and the objectives identified within the 2013-2017 SAPR Strategic Plan (released April 2013).

Victim Response and Recovery Care Committee (VRRCC):

The SAPC chartered the VRRCC in February 2014 to review current service delivery to victims, and to offer recommendations to enhance comprehensive victim-centered support, both initially and as needed during recovery to best facilitate a victim's return to wellness. The VRRCC has developed a victim reassignment process guide to meet the mandate of the *National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2014* and ensure victim needs are considered during the transfer process. The committee is examining the treatment of collateral misconduct to eliminate barriers to reporting, and is in the process of developing a career guide for victims to preserve their opportunity to serve. The VRRCC is also developing process guides to coordinate sexual assault response through the SAPR Crisis Intervention Team. The VRRCC expects to complete its mandate by the summer of 2015.

Special Victims Counsel (SVC):

The Coast Guard established the SVC program in July 2013, and during 2014 the SVC Program Office continued its efforts to build a cadre of trained, qualified SJAs to serve as SVCs to victims requesting their services. SVCs provide legal assistance to victims in a confidential attorney-client privilege relationship throughout the investigation and any related proceedings, and are also trained as VAs. In FY 2014, 99 referrals were requested for the assignment of SVCs to victims of sexual assault in the Coast Guard.

SAPR Training:

Tailored training and a Unit Indoctrination Toolkit were created for inclusion into unit indoctrination programs. The Toolkit includes (1) Commanding Officer/Officer-in-Charge talking points defining sexual assault and harassment and linking the individual's role in prevention and response to the Coast Guard's core values, and (2) a wallet card for the new member that provides key information on the unit's sexual assault prevention and response resources.

Standardized lesson plans for integration into existing leadership, accessions, command cadre, and healthcare provider training courses were developed, and the lessons were instituted in early 2014.

In 2014, a SAPR Stand Down was mandated for all Coast Guard units. At each unit, personnel viewed a 3-hour video featuring a well-known expert in the field of sexual assault. The video was introduced by the Commandant, followed by a facilitated discussion regarding the need to foster and maintain a *culture of respect*, whereby all members are treated with dignity and respect at all times.

Culture of Respect:

A charter was approved in January 2014 for the Force Readiness Command to develop a Culture of Respect Integrated Process Team (COR IPT). The COR IPT was tasked with developing innovative multi-level organizational training and performance support solutions to improve the Coast Guard's culture of respect, which impacts not only sexual assault but all the other related issues, to include retaliation, the stigma placed on victims and interveners, hazing, and sexual harassment. In Phase 1 of the effort, the COR IPT conducted a strategic needs assessment (or gap analysis) to determine the current state of culture in the Coast Guard and to identify the optimal culture. Once identified, the COR IPT examined the root causes of the gaps between the current and optimal states and grouped the findings into four categories: skills and knowledge (or training); environmental (policy/procedures, resources, tools, etc); motivation and incentive; and, assignment and selection (putting the right person in the job). The COR IPT is finalizing the Phase 1 report. Findings and recommendations, which discuss how to close the gap between the current state and optimal state, will be provided to the applicable Coast Guard Headquarters program offices. Once finalized and approved, the team will begin Phase 2. Phase 2 includes an extensive review of the recommendations by Coast Guard Headquarters program offices to determine how to approach the recommendations, and program offices will select which recommendations they intend to develop. In Phase 3, Coast Guard Headquarters program offices will implement these solutions, and the team will develop an evaluation schedule to track the effectiveness of the solutions.

Lawful General Order Against Retaliation:

In June 2014, the Commandant issued a lawful general order prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member who reports a criminal offense. The prohibition includes: taking or threatening to take unfavorable personnel action; withholding or threatening to withhold favorable personnel action; ostracism; and, abusive or otherwise unwarranted treatment by seniors, peers, or subordinates. Retaliation is punishable under the UCMJ as a violation of Article 92.

Staffing and Funding:

In August 2013, the Coast Guard approved a sourcing request that dedicated \$5.2 million in annual funding and an additional 31 military and civilian full time positions to SAPR-related programs. These new positions, supporting the Coast Guard's SAPR Program Office, Coast Guard Investigative Service and the Service's Legal and Public Affairs components, were placed on budget in FY 2014.

Case Review Board Pilot:

The SAPC chartered a group of senior officers for a pilot project, bringing command, medical, legal, law enforcement, a sexual assault response coordinator (SARC), and senior enlisted representatives, to review two closed cases from time of initial report to final disposition. The pilot was conducted from May to July 2014. The group reviewed criminal investigation files, court-martial files, and records from the SARC and the command, with the inter-disciplinary team meeting to review all of the records together. The team also interviewed many individuals involved in the cases. The project had two tasks. The first task was to evaluate the two cases for lessons learned across the entire spectrum of issues that arose in the cases, from how the situations could have been prevented, to what could have been improved in the investigation, the handling of the victim, the command response, to review of the criminal proceedings. The second task was to provide recommendations as to whether this process could be a useful tool in improving sexual assault prevention and response. Based on their review of the two cases, the board members made 33 specific recommendations to either change or re-evaluate existing policies. Recognizing the recommendations are based on a limited amount of data, the Military Campaign Office tasked review of these recommendations to the respective programs with a view towards reporting to the SAPC whether the recommended changes have been made, whether the changes are necessary, or if more information is needed. The pilot project also recommended these

types of case reviews be done regularly and included eight recommendations for how to establish these boards on a permanent basis. Once program review is complete, the SAPC will be asked to determine whether to make such reviews a regular activity.

RAND Military Workplace Study:

The Coast Guard participated in the RAND's Military Workplace Study (RMWS) chartered by DoD. The purpose of the study is to establish an estimated baseline for the prevalence of sexual assaults in the Coast Guard and provide breakout of sexual assault details. The study employed a survey that sampled more than a third of the active duty workforce and the entire reserve workforce between August and September 2014. Survey questions were redesigned from those used in previous assessments to better align with the legal definitions and criteria for sexual offenses under UCMJ Articles 80 and 120. As opposed to previous studies that asked members whether they thought they experienced certain situations, this study asked direct questions on whether certain specific events occurred. These specific events aligned with legal definitions. The Coast Guard expects a final report from RAND in the spring of 2015.

Plan of Actions for FY 2015

The Coast Guard's ongoing campaign against sexual assault continues into FY 2015. Primary Coast Guard objectives continue to focus on enhancing prevention efforts and fostering a culture of trust in which victims will report sexual assault incidents and gain intervention assistance. Inherent in this process are timeliness of response and our ongoing efforts to ensure that persons who commit these crimes are held appropriately accountable. While not exhaustive, some of the items being addressed in FY 2015 include:

- The SAPR Military Campaign Office, originally scheduled to be integrated within the Office of the Assistant Commandant for Human Resources in the summer of 2015, will be extended for one additional year to continue coordinating the implementation of our SAPR Strategic Plan.
- SAPR Program initiatives include ongoing standardized VA training sessions to uniformed members across the Coast Guard.
- SARC Training will be provided for newly hired employees tasked with SARC responsibilities.
- The SAPR Policy Manual, COMDTINST M1754.10D, will be revised and released during FY 2015.
- A Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Manual is also under development to capture all processes and procedures related to sexual assault prevention and response.
- The Coast Guard will also continue to expand its delivery of bystander intervention training across the enterprise, including the SAPW.
- A revised online SAPR annual mandated training for all members was released in October 2014.
- The Coast Guard will again validate the number of trained and credentialed VAs in early FY 2015 to evaluate and ensure appropriate distribution across the entire service.
- The Coast Guard will implement DSAID during the second quarter of FY 2015 to track and manage sexual assault incidents, thus aligning with DOD.

- In FY 2011, CGIS created a designation of “Family and Sexual Violence Investigators” (FSVI). During FY 2012, FSVIs began receiving specialized training to ensure appropriate expertise within the field of sexual assault and family violence. This training will continue to be provided to FSVIs through the Army’s Special Victims Unit Investigation Course during FY 2015.
- The Coast Guard will develop and expand screening criteria for positions that either provide direct services to victims or have substantial and exclusive access to members at higher risk for experiencing a sexual assault.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) includes a pro-active, positive social media campaign for the entire month, and will continue to be observed annually.
- To continue to combat the potential fear of retaliation, the Coast Guard will reinforce the value placed in reporting assaults and intervening in high-risk situations by a sustained focus on SAPR awareness and training, by leadership example, and by leadership engagement through positive recognition of those who report or intervene. Additionally, the Coast Guard will further examine retaliation based on the results of the final RMWS.

V. List of Incidents and Disciplinary Results

In some cases, independent criminal investigations revealed that sexual assault did not occur despite an initial report of sexual assault (defined to include all sexual contact, including non-penetrative contact). In some cases, although an Article 120 sexual assault offense could not be substantiated, the Service member subject was punished for misconduct collateral to the claim (e.g., drunk and disorderly conduct, adultery).

The Coast Guard conducted 35 courts-martial in FY 2014 in which an investigation was triggered by an unrestricted report of sexual assault. The following is a list of the 28 General and Special courts-martial cases tried in FY 2014 involving adult victims of sexual assault (four summary courts-martial and three cases involving children are excluded). Of the 28 cases tried, 25 cases are the final dispositions of investigations initiated in previous FYs. The remaining three were reported and tried in FY 2014.

List of Cases Tried By Courts-Martial in FY 2014

1	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with assault, pandering, and indecent language. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault and indecent language. Member was sentenced to restriction for 60 days, reduction to E-3, and forfeitures of pay.
2	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with violation of a lawful general order by engaging in prohibited consensual sexual relationship, and drunk and disorderly conduct. Member was acquitted on all charges.
3	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact, two specifications of sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant, assault, providing alcohol to a minor, and unlawful entry. Member was found guilty of one specification of sexual assault, assault, and unlawful entry. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, restriction for 2 months, and hard labor without confinement for 3 months.
4	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant and two specifications of abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with unlawful entry with intent to commit a crime, assault, and making a false official statement. Member was convicted of sexual assault, assault, and unlawful entry with intent to commit a crime. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 1 year.
5	Member was charged with one specification of sexual assault where the victim was asleep or otherwise unaware that the sexual act was occurring, multiple specifications of abusive sexual contact, and three specifications of indecent exposure. Member was also charged with maltreatment, making a false official statement, and wrongful appropriation. Member was found guilty of sexual assault, making a false official statement, maltreatment, and wrongful appropriation. Member was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 8 years.
6	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant. Member was also charged with maltreatment and assault. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault and maltreatment. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 30 days.

7	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with maltreatment and making a false official statement. Member was found guilty of abusive sexual contact, maltreatment, and making a false official statement. Member was sentenced to reduction to E-4, restriction for 60 days, hard labor without confinement for 60 days, a fine, and a letter of reprimand.
8	Member was charged with sexual assault and stalking. Member was also charged with absence without leave, making a false official statement, violating a military protective order, assault, and disorderly conduct. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to absence without leave, violating a military protective order, making a false official statement, and disorderly conduct. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction to E-3 and confinement for 120 days.
9	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact and indecent exposure. Member was also charged with assault and indecent language. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to abusive sexual contact and indecent exposure. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, reduction to E-3 and confinement for 4 months.
10	Member was charged with sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with possession of child pornography. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to all charges. Member was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 6 years.
11	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with assault, maltreatment, conduct unbecoming an officer, drunk and disorderly conduct, and fraternization. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to all charges except abusive sexual contact. Member was sentenced to restriction for 60 days, forfeitures of pay, and a letter of reprimand.
12	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact. Member also charged with an orders violation, making a false official statement, and adultery. Member was convicted of all charges except making a false official statement. Member was sentenced to confinement for one month, reduction to E-4, and a letter of reprimand.
13	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant. Member was also charged with assault. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault. Member was sentenced to restriction for 60 days, reduction to E-4, forfeitures of pay, and a reprimand.
14	Member was charged with sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with maltreatment and an orders violation for engaging in a prohibited relationship. Member was convicted of assault as a lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for 45 days, and reduction to E-3.
15	Member was charged with rape, sexual assault, and assault. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to two specifications of sexual assault and one specification of assault. Member was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, confinement for 90 days, and reduction to E-1.
16	Member was charged with rape and sexual assault. Member was acquitted of both charges.
17	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant and abusive sexual contact. Member was convicted of abusive sexual contact and was adjudged no punishment by a panel of members.

18	Member was charged with sexual assault and indecent conduct related to performing false or improper medical procedures, and unlawfully filming patients during medical exams. Member was also charged with violating a lawful general order, making a false official statement, assault, maltreatment, and impeding an investigation. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to sexual assault, indecent viewing, violating a lawful general order, and making a false official statement. Member was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for fifteen years, and reduction to E-1.
19	Member was charged with abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with wrongful appropriation of property and indecent language. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault and wrongful appropriation. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for four months, and reduction to E-1.
20	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant. Member was also charged with providing alcohol to a minor and making a false official statement. Member was convicted of providing alcohol to a minor and making a false official statement. Member was sentenced to confinement for 30 days, forfeiture of pay, and reduction to E-1.
21	Member was charged with rape, forcible sodomy, and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with making a false official statement. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to making a false official statement. Member was sentenced to confinement for 60 days and reduction to E-1.
22	Member was charged with sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with communicating a threat and making a false official statement. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault as lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact. Member was sentenced to confinement for 90 days and reduction to E-1.
23	Member was charged with rape and adultery. Member was convicted of adultery and received no punishment from a panel of members.
24	Member was charged with rape and abusive sexual contact. Member was also charged with assault and violating a military protective order. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault. Member was sentenced to forfeiture of pay.
25	Member was charged with rape and sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant. Member was also charged with assault and maltreatment. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault and maltreatment. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for 10 months, and reduction to E-1.
26	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant, and abusive sexual contact. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to abusive sexual contact. Member was sentenced to a dismissal and confinement for two years.
27	Member was charged with sexual assault and making a false official statement. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to sexual assault. Member was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for two years, and a reduction to E-1.
28	Member was charged with sexual assault where the victim was incapable of consenting due to impairment by an intoxicant and assault. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, member pled guilty to assault. Member was sentenced to a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for 8 months, and reduction to E-1.