

Attachment A

Sexual Assault Campaign Plan Summary

When we talk about preventing sexual assault, the Commandant uses the phrase “get to the left of the problem.” That means using training, policies, and initiatives to help us stop sexual assault before it takes place. In step with the Campaign Plan, our Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR) Office implemented large-scale Corps-wide training initiatives, utilizing a top-down leadership model. The dominant message in SAPR’s training model is for leaders to foster a climate where misconduct or crime—especially sexual assault—is not tolerated. SAPR training remains unequivocal in its assertion, however, that the inherent duty of preventing sexual assault belongs ultimately to Marines of every rank. The Campaign Plan was executed in three Phases, each with different goals.

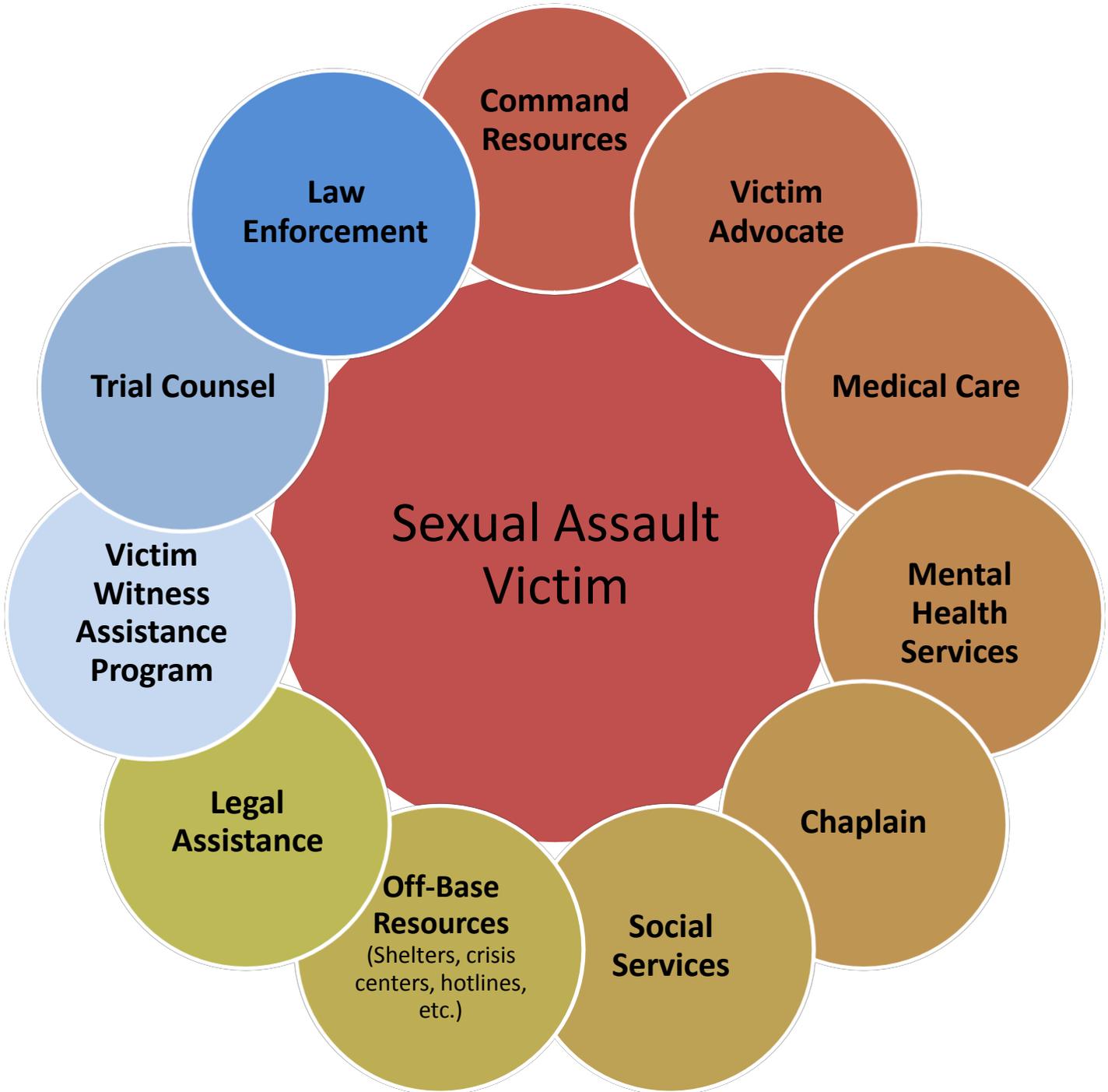
Phase I of the Campaign Plan, the “Strike” phase, focused on significantly increasing the quality and quantity of prevention-based training. It began with the publication of a CMC White Letter (a personal communication from the Commandant reserved for important issues) in May 2012. This White Letter was addressed to all Marines and charged them with creating an environment and command climate in which every Marine is treated with dignity and respect, and all Marines—whether victims or witnesses—are encouraged to report allegations of sexual assault. In July 2012, the Commandant directed every Marine general officer to attend a two-day SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), at Marine Corps Base Quantico. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, the use of alcohol as a weapon, inadvertent victim blaming, and dispelling myths. A similar symposium was held in August 2012 for all Marine Sergeants Major. Building on the momentum of these personal interactions with his leaders, the Commandant also directed three focused training initiatives on sexual assault. The first initiative was Command Team Training for commanders and their senior staff. This consisted of one and one-half days of training presented in the form of guided discussion, case studies, Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), and SAPR Engaged Leadership Training. The second initiative was “Take a Stand” training for all non-commissioned officers. Comprised of videos, mini-lectures, guided group discussions, and activities, this training was geared toward establishing a positive command climate that encourages Marines to intervene, to “step up and step in,” to prevent sexual assault among fellow Marines. The third training initiative was “All Hands Training,” required for all Marines and attached Navy personnel in the form of informal lectures, guided discussions, and EDGs. Presented by Commanding Officers, Sergeants Major and leaders across the Corps, “All Hands Training” relayed the Commandant’s message that he “expects Commanding Officers, Officers-in-Charge, and senior enlisted to spare no effort in changing the prevailing conditions and attitudes that are allowing this crime to happen among our ranks.” The Commandant also traveled around the world between the spring and fall of 2012 speaking to Marine leaders about “who we are” as Marines and what it means to uphold the integrity of the title “Marine.” Although these “Heritage” speeches discussed a variety of issues, a main focus was the Commandant’s personal interest in changing behavior so that we prevent sexual assaults from occurring, and if they do occur, that Marines are comfortable and confident enough in their leadership and the military justice system to report an allegation of sexual assault.

Phase II of the Campaign Plan, the “implementation” phase, focuses on customizing the Phase I SAPR training, along with improving the Marine Corps’ response capability. Phase II began on November 10, 2012 and will last for six to twelve months. Training is being developed that is specific to different phases of military education, such as delayed entry accession programs, Recruit Depots, entry-level schools, Primary Military Education (PME) schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, officer PME schools, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade. This building block approach will ensure training remains fresh and in accord with a Marine's knowledge and experience. Phase II also implemented changes in how to respond to sexual assaults, which I will discuss in the next section.

Phase III of the Campaign Plan is conditions-based. Most notable among these conditions is the assessed success of Phases I and II, and the integration of other programs into a holistic, truly sustainable effort.

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AGENCIES, ENTITIES, AND INDIVIDUALS WHO INTERACT WITH A SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM OVER THE DURATION OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT CASE



The entities in blue (Law Enforcement, TC, and VWAP) do not provide victim services; however, they are tasked by statute and regulation with providing information to victims over various stages of a case.

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- Commanders (MCO 1752.5B(draft); MCO 1754.11; MCO 5800.14(draft); Sexual Assault Campaign Plan 2012; MCO 3504.2; MARADMIN 317/09; MARADMIN 372/12; MARADMIN 624/12; HQMC Letter of Instruction, dtd 28 Feb 2012)
 - Appoints at least two SAPR UVAs at each battalion, squadron, or equivalent level command; appoints a VWAC.
 - Ensures unrestricted reports of sexual assault are responded to promptly and professionally, with due care for each victim's welfare.
 - Establishes clear standards for personal behavior, and holds offenders appropriately accountable.
 - Just after an allegation: Ensures the physical safety and emotional security of the victim; determines if the victim desires/needs any emergency medical care; notifies the appropriate military criminal investigative organization (MCIO), as soon as the victim's immediate safety is assured and medical treatment is provided; to the extent practicable, strictly limits knowledge of the facts or details regarding the incident to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know; takes action to safeguard the victim from any formal or informal investigative interviews or inquiries, except those conducted by the authorities who have a legitimate need-to-know; ensures the SARC is notified immediately; collects only the necessary information (e.g. victim's identity, location and time of the incident, name and/or description of offender(s)); advises the victim of the need to preserve evidence (by not bathing, showering, washing garments, etc.) while waiting for the arrival of representatives of the MCIO; ensures the victim understands the availability of victim advocacy and the benefits of accepting advocacy and support; asking if the victim needs a support person, which can be a personal friend or family member, to immediately join him or her; immediately notifying a Victim Advocate for the victim; asks if the victim would like a Chaplain to be notified and notify accordingly; determines if the victim desires/needs a "no contact" order or a Military Protective Order, DD Form 2873, to be issued, particularly if the victim and the accused are assigned to the same command, unit, duty location, or living quarters; ensures the victim understands the availability of other referral organizations staffed with personnel who can explain the medical, investigative, and legal processes and advise the victim of his or her victim support rights; and listens/engages in quiet support of the victim to assure the victim that she/he can rely on the commander's support
 - Quickly processes requests for expedited transfer.
 - Submit an Operations Event/Serious Incident Report (OPREP-3) to higher headquarters when appropriate.
 - Submit SAPR 8 Day Brief no later than the 8th day after the report of sexual assault to the first general officer in the victim's chain of command.
 - After consulting with staff judge advocate, O-6 level Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority documents initial disposition decision.
 - Attend monthly Case Management Group meetings.
 - Convening Authorities should consider victims' views, when offered, prior to acting on a pretrial agreement.
 - Process offenders for administrative discharge if no discharge awarded at court-martial after conviction for a sexual assault offense.

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- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (MCO 1752.5B(draft); MCO 1754.11)Victim Advocate
 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocate provides integrated response capability & system accountability for awareness, prevention and response training, and care for adult sexual assault victims. Facilitates victim care by coordinating medical treatment, including emergency care, & tracking the services provided to victims of sexual assault from initial report through final disposition and resolution. Serves as central point of contact within a command.
 - Family Advocacy Program (FAP) Victim Advocates and Clinical Counselors provide short-term clinical treatment services to eligible beneficiaries who are involved in child abuse and domestic abuse. Provide comprehensive victim advocate assistance and support to victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault, to include the development of a safety plan, and other services similar to SAPR.
SARC submits a report into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- Medical (BUMEDINST 6310.11; MCO 1752.5 B(draft))
 - Provides medical treatment, including emergency care, in a timely manner. Emergency care shall consist of emergency medical care and the offer of a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) consistent with the DoJ protocol and should refer to DD Form 2911, “DOD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination Report” and accompanying instructions; and medical intervention to prevent loss of life or undue suffering resulting from physical injuries internal or external, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, or psychological distress.
 - Provides follow-on medical care, to include psychological counseling.

- Chaplain (SECNAVINST 1730.9; SECNAVINST 1730.10; MCO 1752.5B(draft))
 - Facilitates access to the SAPR program at the individual’s location.
 - Provides faith-based counseling, mentoring and spiritual direction based on theologically derived truths. They also deliver relational counseling which is based on the trust gained through a shared experience of military service and characterized by confidentiality and mutual respect.
 - Commanders and chaplains are required to honor the confidential relationship between service personnel and chaplains.

- Law Enforcement (DoDI 5500.18; DoDD 6495.01; DoDD 6400.1; SECNAVINST 5430.107)
 - Military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) will initiate investigations of all offenses of sexual assault of which they become aware.
 - When an MCIO initiates a sexual assault investigation, it will also initiate and conduct subsequent investigations relating to suspected threats against the sexual assault victim, to include minor physical assaults and damage to property.
 - In cases of child sexual assault, coordinates with Child Protective Services.

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- Trial Counsel/Support Staff (MCO 1752.5B(draft); MCO 1754.11; MCO 5800.14(draft); JAGINST 5800.7F)
 - Identifies victims in a case prior to preferring charges and ensures each individual receives a DD Forms 2701-2704.
 - Ensures that victims are notified of their rights and provided information concerning the criminal justice process. Contacts the applicable VWACs to ensure that proper support and resources are provided.
 - Ensures notification to the victim of various stages and milestones throughout the military justice process.
 - Ensures victim's views concerning prosecution and plea negotiations are obtained and forwarded to the convening authority prior to the signing of any pretrial agreement.
 - Informs victims of the opportunity to present evidence to the court at sentencing.
 - Informs victims and witnesses of basic information about the post-trial process.
 - Confers with victim to determine whether he/she wants to receive information about confinement status of accused.
 - Consults with convening authority and staff judge advocate and provides military justice advice, including the likelihood of prevailing in a prosecution at court-martial.
 - Ensures results of trial are forwarded to chain of command, SJA, VA, SARC, NCIS.

- VWAP (MCO 5800.14(draft))
 - Reduces the trauma, frustration and inconvenience experienced by victims and witnesses of crime; informs victims of their statutory rights; and, assists victim and witness understanding of the military justice process.

- Legal Assistance Attorney (10 USC 1565b; DoD (P&R) Memo on Legal Assistance for Victims of Crime)
 - Provides legal assistance support as authorized by law and regulation.
 - Provides victims information regarding their rights under the VWAP and applicable law and regulation, such as:
 - The rights and benefits afforded a victim; the military justice system; the ability of the government to compel cooperation and testimony; the contempt power of the court; protections offered by civilian and military restraining and protective orders.
 - When requested by a victim, contacts the creditor of a victim who is subjected to serious financial strain caused by the crime(s) or by cooperation in the investigation or prosecution of an offense.

- Off-Base Resources
 - Shelters, crisis centers, hotlines, etc.

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- Social Services
 - Workplace safety, childcare, house, etc.