



INFO MEMO

FOR: UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

FROM: Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Francis J. Harvey", is written over the printed name.

SUBJECT: Calendar Year (CY) 2006 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for CY 2006 is attached. The report is prepared in accordance with Section 577 of the FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Section 596 of the FY2006 NDAA, and Section 583 of the FY2007 NDAA. The report highlights attributes of the Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, including:
 - Army SAPR Program policy (Chapter 8, AR 600-20, Army Command Policy), published in February 2006, was the result of two years of effort by a multidisciplinary working group, and complies with DoD Instruction 6495.02.
 - Increase in reported cases of sexual assault in CY06 over CY05 indicates the Army's SAPR Program is succeeding in creating a climate where Soldiers trust their chain of command and feel free to come forward and report incidents of sexual assault.
 - Continued focus on SAPR training throughout the Army has increased awareness among Soldiers and leaders and facilitated improvements in SAPR Program implementation among responder groups.
 - Initial SAPR Program Assessment (required by the FY05 NDAA for the first time this year); along with the pending results of an Army Inspector General inspection, provide valuable information to help chart program changes and improvements.
- The attached report also contains two required enclosures:
 - Enclosure 1: Army sexual assault unrestricted report data prescribed DoD format.
 - Enclosure 2: Army sexual assault restricted report data prescribed DoD format.

COORDINATION: None

Attachments:

As stated

Prepared By: Ms. Carolyn Collins, 703-696-5461



Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Annual Report - 2006

Executive Summary

This report is provided in accordance with the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2005 (FY05), Section 577, which requires the Secretary of each military department to submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces under their jurisdiction during the preceding year. This year's report also contains additional reporting requirements in accordance with Section 596 of the FY06 NDAA, as well as a program assessment, as required by the FY05 NDAA for the 2006 and all subsequent annual reports.

The Army continues to aggressively operate, and implement changes as required, a comprehensive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. The SAPR Program's primary goal remains to create a climate: where Soldiers live the Army Values, thereby reducing incidents of sexual assault; where Soldiers feel compelled to report incidents when they do occur; where victims feel free to come forward, without fear, knowing they will receive the help and care they deserve; and where appropriate action is taken against offenders.

This is the third annual report submitted by the Army, and covers what is considered to be the baseline year for the Army SAPR Program. Calendar Year 2006 (CY06) represents the first full year of the Army SAPR Program, which includes: the first full year of restricted reporting; publication of the Army SAPR Program policy in Army Regulation (AR) 600-20; hiring a full-time Army SAPR Program Manager onto the Army Staff; implementation of Sexual Assault Review Boards at Army installations and in deployed locations; and a full complement of trained Sexual Assault Response Coordinators.

Program Assessment

The program assessment included in this report confirms that the Army is taking the mission of preventing and responding to incidents of sexual assault very seriously. It also confirms that the primary key to the success of the SAPR Program is leadership. Organizations, installations, and units whose leadership have taken an active role in implementing and supporting the program report more success in meeting program goals than those whose leadership is less involved.

The program assessment shows that the Army has made significant progress over the past year, including: the publication of a comprehensive policy; the

expansion of the victim advocacy component of the program; and the proliferation of required training throughout Army units, Army schools, and Army response groups. However, the program assessment also shows that some aspects of the program need improvement.

One specific aspect of the program that needs improvement is commanders' understanding and increased support of restricted reporting. Although most commanders do in fact understand and support restricted reporting, some still see it as contrary to their responsibility for maintaining the safety, security, health and welfare, and good order and discipline of their Soldiers. Inasmuch as leadership is such an important key to the success of the SAPR Program, commanders' support of restricted reporting is essential.

Reported Cases of Sexual Assault

The number of reported incidents of sexual assault in the Army has increased every year since 2004, when the requirement began to submit annual reports. As shown in Figure 1 below, there was a 30% increase in the total number of reported cases across the Army from CY05 to CY06.

The continued increase in number of reported cases of sexual assaults may not represent an increase in actual assaults in the Army, but rather a better indication of the magnitude of a problem that has, and continues to exist. Sexual assault has consistently been documented as the most under-reported violent crime in the United States. According to the Bureau of Justice statistics for 2004, only 36% of rape/sexual assault victims reported their crime to the police. It is reasonable to conclude that the increase in the number of reported cases of sexual assaults in the Army can be largely attributed to the implementation of the Army's SAPR Program, and its growing emphasis on awareness and response.

| Reports of Sexual Assaults | CY 2005 | CY 2006 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Unrestricted Reports ¹ | 1,115 | 1,318 | +18% |
| Restricted Reports ² | 126 | 300 | +138% |
| Total | 1,241 | 1,618 | +30% |

Figure 1: Reported Cases of Sexual Assault in the Army (2005 - 2006)

Note 1: Includes all reported cases of sexual assault (founded or unfounded) that were investigated by law enforcement, where either the victim or the alleged offender is a Soldier, but neither is a juvenile.

Note 2: Restricted reporting did not go into effect until June 2005.

In effect, the Army SAPR Program is working and has empowered more Soldiers and Soldier victims to come forward and report these crimes. Although the number of reported cases may never equal the actual number of sexual assaults,

the analysis that remains to be done over the next year is to attempt to determine when the number of reported cases will level off, thus allowing for future reports to provide a trend analysis that will depict a true portrayal of an increase or decrease of incidents of sexual assault.

The spreadsheet at Enclosure 1 contains the Army's CY06 Unrestricted Report data call submission. Enclosure 2 contains the required Restricted Report spreadsheet. Both spreadsheets are in the format prescribed by the Department of Defense (DoD) reporting criteria found in Enclosure 8 of DoD Instruction 6495.02 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures).

Status of Investigations

The Army is committed to conducting a fair and thorough investigation of each unrestricted report of sexual assault. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) continues to place a priority on the proper conduct and resolution of sexual assault investigations.

Of the 1,318 unrestricted reports in CY06, CID completed 879 sexual assault investigations by the end of the year. Currently, sexual assault investigations are averaging 136 days to complete. In the completed investigations depicted in Figure 2, 10% (90 of 879) had more than one offender and/or more than one victim. The number of offenders and victims, their status (Soldier or civilian), the status and location of witnesses, the type of sexual assault, and the amount of time elapsed from the date of the incident until it is reported all contribute to the complexity and length of an investigation.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total Investigations | 1,318 |
| Completed as of 31 Dec 06 | 879 |
| Pending completion as of 31 Dec 06 | 439 |
| # Offenders (alleged) in completed investigations | 944 |
| # of Soldier offenders in completed investigations | 785 |
| # Victims in completed investigations | 965 |
| # of Soldier victims in completed investigations | 683 |

Figure 2: Status of Sexual Assault Investigations (CY 2006)

Although not a required data element in the reports submitted to DoD, the Army continues to monitor the presence of alcohol in sexual assault cases. This data has consistently shown that alcohol involvement among victims is a common element in many of rape case investigated by CID. Alcohol use by offenders was also significant, but not to the same extent or level of intoxication as victims.

The Army continues to monitor all of the CY06 investigations that are not completed by 31 Dec 06 and will report their status in the quarterly reports

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submitted to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) throughout CY07.

| | |
|--|------------|
| # Alleged offenders in completed investigations | 944 |
| # Pending final disposition as of 31 Dec 06 | 379 |
| # Unidentified offenders | 23 |
| # Civilian/foreign authority | 7 |
| # No action: unsubstantiated/unfounded/insufficient evidence | 399 |
| # Completed with final disposition | 136 |
| # Court-martial | 32 |
| # Nonjudicial punishment | 57 |
| # Discharge in-lieu of court-martial | 2 |
| # Discharge in-lieu of disciplinary action | 2 |
| # Other punitive action | 43 |

Figure 3: Results of Completed Investigations (CY 2006)

As shown in Figure 3, of the 944 alleged offenders whose investigations were completed in CY06, 379 were awaiting final disposition as of 31 Dec 06. Commanders took punitive action against 127 offenders in completed investigations, while 399 (42%) of all completed investigations were dismissed as unsubstantiated, unfounded, or having insufficient evidence.

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Actions Implemented in CY 2006 - Army SAPR Program

In accordance with Sec 577 of the FY05 NDAA, this section of the report describes the “policies, procedures and processes implemented” by the Army during CY06 “in response to incidents of sexual assault involving Soldiers”.

Policies

- The most significant policy action of 2006 was the publication (Feb 06) of the Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policy as a new chapter (Chapter 8) in AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy). The policy was the result of nearly two years of effort by a multidisciplinary working group, incorporating all previous interim guidance and complying with the requirements in DoD Directive 6495.01 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program) and DoD Instruction 6495.02 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures).
- The Army also revised AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development) which included the annual requirement for unit level sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) awareness and refresher training. It also established requirements for SAPR training in initial entry training, all levels of professional military education, pre-deployment training, post-deployment training, and pre-command courses.
- AR 190-45 (Law Enforcement Reporting) was revised to implement law enforcement procedures for collecting evidence under restricted reporting.
- Numerous Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units published their own Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policy memoranda and/or supplements to the Army policy.

Procedures/Processes

- Installation SARC's conducted quarterly focus groups with Deployable SARC's (DSARC) and Unit Victim Advocate (UVA) to get feedback, program assessment input, and to help increase program efficiency.
- Increases in the number of DNA examiners at the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) have helped reduce the average turnaround time for examinations from 131 days in FY04 to 121 days in FY05 to 80 days in FY06.
- The Army Medical Department established and staffed a full-time Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office at the headquarters of the Army Medical Command at Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

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- Military Treatment Facilities reported treating 864 sexual assault patients in FY 2006 with 367 (43%) of the patients continuing to receive healthcare services related to the sexual assault. Of the 864 sexual assault patients, 594 were active duty Soldiers.
- The Army Medical Command sponsored a Sexual Assault Medical Management conference to provide Army healthcare providers with tools and information to support and implement the SAPR program at the local care delivery level.
- The Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) continued to collect and review every DA Form 7568 (Army Victim/Witness Liaison Program Evaluation). These forms are provided to each victim and witness in each trial by Special or General Court-Martial and each investigation that does not go to trial. The forms are returned anonymously, are reviewed by the local Staff Judge Advocate and forwarded to OTJAG.
- The Army Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation Command (FMWRC) developed and distributed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for installation SARC to use for administering Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) and for coordination and implementation of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program awareness and prevention efforts at garrison installations and in deployed environments.

Training

- The Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) updated sexual assault training support packages (TSPs) for all levels of professional military education. Training of the updated TSPs began in January.
- The US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) incorporated new TSPs for its military police and CID agent institutional training.
- FMWRC developed virtual training for newly hired Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC). Training package consists of an eight-hour *Initial SARC Training CD-Rom*, *SARC Student Workbook*, *New SARC Training and Orientation Checklist*, *New SARC Orientation Resource Guide CD-Rom*, and a two-hour telephone orientation. The Virtual SARC Training is an interim solution for newly hired SARCs until they can attend the required in-person initial SARC training.
- FMWRC also completed the following training initiatives:
 - Developed and distributed revised training support packages for Deployable SARCs (DSARC), Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) and Installation Victim Advocates (IVA).

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- Contracted five Mobile Training Team (MTT) trainers to assist commanders in meeting the training requirements when local resources could adequately meet the demand in a timely manner.
- Developed, published, and distributed pocket-sized SAPR Program Quick Series reference manuals and Commanders' Guides.
- Over 150 Army personnel (program managers, SARCs and victim advocates) attended professional development sessions, including Army specific sessions, at the DoD sponsored SARC Conference in June.
- The National Guard Bureau (NGB) conducted three SARC and UVA training conferences focusing on the ability to respond to incidents of sexual assault in a deployed environment as well as in an Inactive Duty for Training status. The Army National Guard (ARNG) now has 400 Soldiers that are trained as a Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) SARC, Deployable SARCs, or UVA.
- The Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School modified its curriculum for the Judge Advocate Basic and Advanced courses to include the required sexual assault response training. Refresher training was also developed and posted to the internal network (JAGCNET) for use by field staff judge advocate offices.
- The US Army Chaplain School incorporated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training into the Chaplain Officer Basic Course, ensuring all incoming chaplains receive instruction regarding the SAPR Program and providing pastoral care for victims of sexual assault.
- The United States Military Academy (USMA) incorporated curriculum changes with new course objectives that relate to human sexuality, sexual assault, counseling, law, and UCMJ.
- The US Army Soldier Support Institute developed an interactive multi-media instruction for senior leaders.

Incident Tracking and Reporting

- The Army SAPR Program Office continued to develop and test the Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) which will provide a centralized repository of data (advocacy, law enforcement, legal, medical) regarding Army sexual assault cases. Implementation of SADMS has been delayed due to requirements regarding security and privacy concerns and the associated republication of a systems notice in the Federal Register. All of these issues and requirements were addressed in 2006 and SADMS is scheduled to be operational in February 2007.
- The Army SAPR Program Office developed an interim reporting solution as a tool to help SARCs collect case management data on sexual assault cases, and report that data to the Army. The Army's interim reporting

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solution has been in operation since March 2006 and is being used by all SARCs and Deployed SARCs across the Army. It will continue to operate until an automated DoD tracking system is operational.

Other Significant Actions

- In conjunction with the DoD SAPRO, the Army SAPR Program facilitated the distribution of posters, brochures, and other literature to all SARCs across the Army to observe National Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Army leadership also took the following actions in support of Sexual Assault Awareness Month:
 - The Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff both recorded short videos to provide command emphasis to sexual assault awareness, prevention and response.
 - The Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and the Sergeant Major of the Army, jointly signed a proclamation letter supporting Sexual Assault Awareness Month and the SAPR Program.
 - The Chief of Staff sent a "CSA Sends" message to all Army General Officers citing the necessary leadership commitment to the SAPR program.
- Many commands and installations held special events during the month of April for location observances of Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Overseas and deployed commands used the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) for public service announcements and the Stars and Stripes newspaper for articles about the SAPR Program.
- The Office of the Chief, Public Affairs prepared and disseminated SAPR Program Public Affairs Guidance (PAG) and a SAPR Program communications plan.
- The Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB) published an All States Memorandum on NGB's Policy on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response dated 12 June 2006 and placed SARCs at all Joint Force Headquarters in each state.
- The NGB Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Working Group worked to change the Line of Duty (LOD) process for Soldiers making a report of sexual assault. The old process did not allow for confidentiality as the LOD itself was seen by many different personnel.
- The Chief, Army Reserve published a policy memorandum outlining additional requirements for the conduct of Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) in Army Reserve organizations and placed SARCs at each Regional Readiness Command.

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- The Army Reserve SAPR Program Office established a national toll free Army Reserve Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program telephone line and held monthly teleconferences with all Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) appointed in the Army Reserve.
- Eighth US Army (EUSA) developed a SAPR Program Command Inspection Checklist and a Sexual Assault Fact Card for leaders and Soldiers.
- The United States Military Academy (USMA) established social maturation, alcohol, and sexual assault subcommittees on the Cadet Health Promotion and Wellness Council with direct reporting to the Superintendent. USMA also enhanced barracks security with a policy change that required all cadets to lock their doors in the evening from Taps until First Call.

Additional Reporting Requirements (Sec 596, FY06 NDAA)

This section contains the Army's response to the additional reporting requirements cited in the FY06 NDAA, Sec 596: *Improvement to the Department of Defense Capacity to Respond to Sexual Assault Affecting Members of the Armed Forces*. The reporting requirements cited in the NDAA are in bold print, followed by the Army's response.

A description of the implementation of the DoD tracking system, including information collected on cases during that year in which care to a victim of rape or sexual assault was hindered by the lack of availability of a rape kit or other needed supplies or by the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources.

The Army MEDCOM reported that the ability of its healthcare providers to conduct forensic examinations of sexual assault victims was not hindered by the lack of availability of SAFE kits or any other medical supplies. Additionally, MEDCOM stated that medical supplies for (laboratory) testing and (pharmacological) treating potential infections, such as sexually transmitted infections, are routinely available to their staff at Military Treatment Facilities (MTF). SAFE kits are processed for evidence by the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) in Fort Gillem, GA.

Regarding the implementation of the DoD tracking system; as of the date of this report (31 December 2006), DCRMS has not been fielded by DoD. Mitigating the delay in fielding DCRMS, the Army is using its own interim reporting solution (since March 2006) as a tool to help SARCs collect case management data on sexual assault cases, and report that data to the Army SAPR Program Office for integration into the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS). This effort was envisioned as a short term effort only until DCRMS was operational. Since DCRMS is not expected to be operational until mid 2007, the Army continues to use its interim reporting solution as the SARC case management data collection tool.

Once DCRMS is operational, the Army's intent is to transfer case data from its interim reporting solution to DCRMS. When the data transfer is complete, DCRMS should replace the Army's interim reporting solution as the SARC data collection tool. However, the Army remains prepared to maintain the interim reporting solution for as long as necessary as an adjunct to DCRMS in circumstances where DCRMS may not be a viable reporting means (e.g., in an immature deployed theater of operations).

A description of the implementation of the accessibility plan implemented by DoD, including a description of the steps taken during that year to provide that trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units in order to provide an

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appropriate and timely response in any case of reported sexual assault in a deployed unit.

A description of the required supply inventory, location, accessibility, and availability of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources needed, and in fact in place, in order to be able to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of reported sexual assault in a deployed unit.

The responses to the two requirements cited above are combined as they are interrelated.

Status of supplies for deployed units is not available through Army channels and must be reported through the Combatant Commander to the Joint Staff. However, procedures for Army Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) require each MTF that performs SAFE collection to maintain an adequate supply, considering population served and SAFE kit shelf-life. The on-hand quantity is monitored by normal logistics procedures. When the on-hand quantity falls below the re-order number, the logistics branch requisitions additional kits to keep sufficient quantity on-hand at all times. As previously stated, medical supplies for (laboratory) testing and (pharmacological) treating potential infections, such as sexually transmitted infections, are routinely available to MTF staff.

Training is an integral part of the Army SAPR Program, as documented in Appendix I (Essential Training Tasks for a Sexual Assault Response Capability) of AR 600-20. All responders (SARCs, VAs, healthcare personnel, law enforcement, legal, and chaplains) receive initial training and annual refresher training. With the exception of SARC and VA training, most of the initial training has been institutionalized in the appropriate Army schools. Annual refresher training occurs at the unit level. The only difference in personnel in a deployed location is the use of Soldiers as Deployable SARCs (DSARC) and Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) as opposed to full-time civilian SARCs and VAs in a garrison/installation location. There is one DSARC appointed and trained for each brigade level Army unit and each higher echelon; and there are two UVAs for each battalion level unit. Regardless, SARCs/DSARCs, VAs/UVAs all receive training in accordance with the requirements in AR 600-20 and DoDI 6495.02 using training modules developed for the Army FMWRC.

Transportation resources for deployed units are available using either organic or other available assets. Given the security and planning requirements for ground transportation in certain deployed locations, transporting a sexual assault victim often involves arranging a helicopter for a UVA and the victim to fly to a Level III Military Treatment Facility for a SAFE exam and/or medical treatment. Arranging this transportation may take time and coordination.

Actions Planned for CY 2007 - Army SAPR Program

The Army plans to take the following actions during CY2007 to improve its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

Policy

- Revise the SAPR Program policy in AR 600-20. A rapid action revision has already been submitted and should be published in CY07. This revision contains clarification and updates on the requirements and procedures for: reviewing administrative separations of sexual assault victims; and handling and processing evidence in restricted report cases. The revision also contains requirements and responsibilities for the Army's annual SAPR Program Assessment.
- Revise AR 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) and AR 600-8-24 (Officer Transfers and Discharges) to include requirements and responsibilities for reviewing administrative separations of sexual assault victims.
- Publish SAPR Program accreditation standards in DA PAM 608-17 (Instructions for Implementing Army Community Service Accreditation Program). This will provide common standards of evaluation for all installation level SARCs in the implementation of their local SAPR Program.
- Revise MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault) to encompass all DoD, Army, and MEDCOM policy guidance since the FY05 revision.

Procedures/Processes

- Provided sufficient funding is available, the USACIL will begin implementing a major effort to accelerate processing of sexual assault cases by converting from the current paper-based case management system to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) database management. LIMS will reduce processing time using bar-coding evidence for laboratory tracking, and streamlined processing and reporting.
- Continue developing partnerships and MOA/MOU with local community hospitals and agencies.

Training

- Continue to conduct required unit level sexual assault awareness training.

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- Continue to conduct sexual assault awareness training at all levels of professional military education in TRADOC schools and distribute additional senior leader training products.
- Continue to develop and conduct required initial and refresher training for all sexual assault responders (SARCs, advocates, law enforcement, investigators, legal personnel, healthcare personnel/providers, and chaplains).
- The Army Chaplain School is developing a comprehensive program for Human Relations Readiness Training that incorporates sexual assault prevention and response training.
- The Army MEDCOM will implement the Tri-Service training support package (TSP) for all healthcare personnel and facilitate the development and fielding of the Tri-Service TSP for the healthcare providers performing Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE).
- The Army Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) is planning as many as five regional conferences in 2007 that will focus on sexual assault and on-line crime. TCAP also will offer the following courses in 2007: Trial Counsel 101 which includes a block of instruction on the prosecution of sexual assault cases; Introduction to Forensic Evidence which introduces students to the laboratory analysis involved in sexual assault cases. TCAP is also developing a Sexual Assault Training CD that contains a slide show presentation on how to prosecute a sexual assault case from investigation through trial. Interspersed throughout the slide show will be video presentations by experts.
- Support the DoD grant initiative with the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) to train local civilian rape crisis personnel on Army SAPR Program policy and services.

Incident Tracking and Reporting

- The Army plans to begin operating its Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) in February 2007. SADMS will provide a centralized repository of relevant data regarding the entire lifecycle of sexual assault cases, involving victims and/or alleged offenders who are Soldiers. By aggregating sexual assault-related data already captured in other Army systems, SADMS will compile statistical data and management reports enabling the Army to identify trends, assess the effectiveness of the SAPR Program, and make fact-based changes to policy and procedures.
- The Army will continue to operate its interim reporting solution as the SARC data collection tool until DoD fields the Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS). Once DCRMS is operational, the Army plans to transfer case data from the interim reporting solution to DCRMS which will then be

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the SARC data collection tool. If necessary, the Army will maintain the interim reporting solution in circumstances where DCRMS may not be a viable reporting means.

Other Significant Actions

- The Army will continue its support and observe of National Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April 2007. Plans are already underway for events, programs, articles, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) public service announcements, an updated strategic communications plan, and the release of an awareness video produced by Army Public Affairs.
- Although another DAIG inspection is not scheduled for 2007, many subordinate Army commands are planning command-wide assistance visits and inspections of their SAPR Programs.
- NGB is planning to conduct state assistance visits in order to assess the progress of state/territory SAPR Programs as well as assist Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) improve their SAPR Programs.
- The Army Medical Command will engage the other military services to sponsor a Tri-Service Sexual Assault Medical Management Conference.
- USMA will continue its analysis to support a decision on appropriate gender mix at the Academy. Analysis will include operational factors, retention and return on investment, and readiness. USMA will also execute plans for future renovations of cadet living areas to facilitate improved groupings of female rooms near latrines.
- FMWRC will provide ongoing technical assistance to SARCs and conduct random site visits to ensure program compliance.
- The Army is prepared to assist the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) which is chartered by the Secretary of Defense to assess how DoD and the Services are responding to the issue of sexual assault in CONUS/OCONUS, garrison and deployed environments.
- Army SAPR Program personnel will attend the Department of Justice Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Conference.

Program Assessment - Army SAPR Program

This section of the Annual Report provides a broad assessment of the implementation of the Army SAPR Program and its policies and procedures for the prevention of and response to sexual assaults involving Soldiers.

Input for this program assessment comes from many sources, including program managers from Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units. In many cases, the Inspectors General of these units conducted command inspections of their organizations implementation of the SAPR Program. Assessment input was also submitted by program managers of all the Army's sexual assault responder groups - victim advocacy, healthcare, legal, chaplaincy, and law enforcement.

Additionally, the Army Research Institute (ARI) provided valuable input to this program assessment through the results and analysis of several surveys which included many questions about the Army SAPR Program. The surveys ARI conducted include: the biannual Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP); an Army SARC survey conducted at the DoD SARC Conference; and an Army-wide internet survey of approximately 9000 Soldiers.

The Department of the Army's Inspector General (DAIG) conducted a comprehensive compliance inspection of the Army SAPR Program during FY2006. The DAIG inspection was conducted Army-wide in CONUS, OCONUS, garrison, and deployed locations. While the inspection team did provide direct and immediate feedback to commanders of the units and installations that were inspected, the final report is pending approval and the results are therefore not included in this program assessment.

Policies and Procedures

- An issue that is becoming increasingly important is the procedure for *handing-off a case from one case management venue to another*. This includes cases moving between installations when a victim is transferred, as well as to and/or from a deployed location. The deployed issue can be especially difficult when the victim is a reserve component Soldier who is deployed with an active component unit.
- The Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) are universally reported to be an excellent forum to track victim care and modify response procedures to enhance overall effectiveness and efficiency of the SAPR Program.
- There is no clear guidance from DoD or the Joint Staff on SAPR Program implementation in a joint environment. Additionally, organizations with geographically dispersed units that are not located near supporting installations face challenges in responding to incidents of sexual assault – *especially in restricted report cases*. The Army has worked with many of the

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effected organizations and the other Military Services to resolve or mitigate these challenges; however a more unified approach is needed by DoD.

Training

- Required annual awareness and refresher training is being conducted in high percentages, with some exceptions. There have been issues with deployed Guard and Reserve Soldiers not having received required awareness training prior to departure.
- Soldiers trained in small groups (20 or less), using an interactive format, are more likely to understand sexual assault reporting options and the purpose of the SAPR Program. Training with realistic scenarios is more retainable and helps Soldiers better understand types of sexual assault incidents, their responsibilities, and appropriate response.
- The Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) includes SAPR training as part of its periodic evaluation of all TRADOC schools. During 2006, there were no shortfalls noted among the TRADOC schools evaluated for compliance in conducting the required sexual assault training in professional military education courses.
- Responder training has made significant progress, but continues to be a challenge for some responder groups given the magnitude of the requirement. CID, with a relatively small population of less than 1000 agents, was able to train all its investigators either with a Mobile Training Team or a centrally prepared training package that was incorporated into unit training.
- Many units and installations conduct SARC, DSARC, and UVA training in blocks of time over an entire year (e.g., eight hours per quarter). Units (e.g. Eighth US Army in Korea) that conduct this training using a continuous 40 hour program of instruction up front seem to have better success in getting personnel trained to standard.

Program Management/Implementation

- Many major Army commands have service members serving as their SAPR Program Managers as a collateral duty. Other commands have hired temporary Government Service (GS) employees or contractors to fill their SAPR program management requirements. Using collateral duty military personnel, termination of temporary GS positions, or the elimination of contracts all impact the stability of the Army SAPR Program. The DAIG inspection report is expected to address this issue and provide recommendations for review and analysis.

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- The Army SAPR Program also has dual chains of responsibility for program implementation. In a garrison environment, the Installation SARC is the full time professional responsible for the daily administration of the local SAPR Program. When units deploy, Soldiers with collateral duties as Deployable SARCs (DSARC) and Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) administer the program. Since they do not run the program in garrison, DSARCs generally experience a steep learning curve as they assume their responsibilities in theater. The situation is further exacerbated when DSARCs pick up responsibility for units from other commands, components, and/or services. Lessons learned have shown that actively using UVAs and DSARCs in the garrison program positively contributes to their effectiveness when deployed.
- Several commands identified the need to allocate more funding and resources to the SAPR Program to adequately implement all program requirements. This includes a cited need for more installation victim advocates to provide 24/7 coverage and more funds for training, educational materials, display items, and supplies. The turnover rate of contracted installation SARCs is also an area of concern, highlighting the need for a fully trained backup who can fill-in on a temporary, but extended basis.
- The NGB SAPR Program operates with an unfunded mandate resulting in the states and territories not able to provide a full-time JFHQ SARC. To this end, the states and territories are appointing full-time staff to the position and assigning the SARC duty as an additional duty. This impacts the standard of care or service and the timeliness of care or service to victims of sexual assault.
- Installation level advocacy programs have been funded by the Installation Management Command by re-prioritizing to the decrement of other initiatives (e.g., Multi-Component Family Support Network/Spouse Employment Partnership, Standard Design for Army Community Service Center, and Army Volunteer Corps Training).
- The Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) cited training, personnel, and funding as the three leading hindrances to the care of sexual assault patients, with funding being the dominant factor in the successful development, implementation, institutionalization and, maintenance of the required SAPR training platforms.
- Sexual assault investigations conducted by CID averaged 136 days to complete during 2006. However, projected manpower reductions of special agents over the next two to four years (especially at a time when sexual assault investigations are increasing) could result in longer investigations. In an attempt to minimize the impact of these projected force reductions, CID is promulgating guidance to shift emphasis off of some property crimes and reduce the investigative efforts expended on some crimes against persons.
- There continues to be an increase in the number and complexity of DNA related examinations conducted by the US Army Criminal Investigation

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Laboratory (USACIL). Recent increases in the number of DNA examiners have helped reduce the average turnaround time for examinations (from 131 days in FY04 to 121 days in FY05 to 80 days in FY06). However, as a result of the increased workload, and the increase in number and frequency of reports being produced, other sections in the USACIL require additional manpower or they will slow the overall turnaround time of DNA or sexual assault evidence examinations.

Chain of Command Support

- Most commanders are placing appropriate emphasis on and supporting the SAPR Program. This includes an increasing level of support for the restricted reporting option for Soldiers who are victims of sexual assault. Some senior level Army commands have exceeded requirements by establishing command level task forces and working groups that meet routinely to review policies, procedures, trends, and assistance visit results.
- Some commanders need to be more involved in ensuring the personnel selected for collateral duties as Deployable SARCs (DSARC) and Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) positions are suitable for the positions and in compliance with selection criteria set forth in Army Regulation 600-20.
- Some commanders are continuing to conduct independent, preliminary investigations prior to reporting incidents of sexual assault to CID and/or the SARC. This may contribute to the perception by some Soldiers that even if an assault is reported, the offender will not be held accountable and the victim will experience reprisal from the chain of command.
- Chain of command emphasis and personal involvement has a direct impact on the effectiveness of the program and Soldiers' compliance.
- Installation and senior mission commanders are enforcing the requirement to establish and conduct monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards as a forum to review cases and assess local program implementation and effectiveness. Many commanders have delegated the conduct of SARBs to the Garrison Commander or Chief of Staff; but in some cases, General Officers are chairing the SARBs.

Prevention and Response

- Increasingly, units are doing a better job ensuring DSARCs and UVAs are appointed and trained prior to deployment. Ideally, DSARCs and UVAs are more effective when they are afforded the opportunity to handle cases in garrison prior to deployment.
- Many installations have developed and implemented memoranda of agreement (MOA) with local civilian rape crisis centers, hospitals, and law

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enforcement in order to maximize awareness and services to Soldiers who are sexual assault victims.

- The success of the Army's medical response is greatly enhanced by assigning each sexual assault patient a Sexual Assault Clinical Provider (SACP) who manages the patient's medical treatment and subsequent follow-up care and a Sexual Assault Care Coordinator (SACC) to assist with the victim's individualized care plan.
- Geographically dispersed units that are not located near supporting installations, face challenges in responding to incidents of sexual assault – especially in restricted report cases. The Army has worked with many of the effected organizations and other Military Services to resolve or mitigate these challenges; however a more unified approach is needed by DoD
- There is no process for the registration of civilian sex offenders in OCONUS locations. This issue was raised by both Europe and Korea, citing the need for similar protections available to installations in CONUS via state and national databases.
- Army CID has taken steps, subject to the availability of funds, to dramatically improve its criminal intelligence capability, which will allow for a greater capability to analyze crime trends, conduct predictive analysis, and ultimately to solve crime more quickly.

Army Research Institute

The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) is currently completing its third triennial update of the human relations climate in the Army. Although largely similar to the assessments conducted in 2000 and 2003, this year (2006) ARI expanded its focus on issues related to sexual assault in order to support the Army's SAPR Program. Once the results are final, the findings from data collected during 2006 can be used as a baseline for assessing the impact of recent policy changes and training initiatives. Questions in the survey supporting the Human Relations 2006 Update focus on the nature and prevalence of sexual assault incidents, as well as details of the most significant experience Soldiers had, including where the incident happened and whether or not they reported it.

Another significant action ARI conducted in 2006 is the Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP). The SSMP is fielded biannually to a representative sample of active duty Soldiers. In 2006, ARI added several items dealing specifically with sexual assault. These items include questions about whether or not respondents have experienced a sexual assault and their evaluations of the sexual assault training they have received. The results of the SSMP are also still pending, but will be useful in the future to assess the impact of the Army SAPR Program and related policies.

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ARI also administered a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Survey to Army personnel attending the DoD SARC training conference in St. Louis in June 2006. Results of the survey are based on responses from 65 individuals - the 37 respondents who reported that being a SARC or Victim Advocate (VA) was their primary job (Primary SARC/VA), and the 28 who said that their SARC/VA duties were secondary (Secondary SARC/VA). Key findings from the survey include:

- Nearly all SARCs and VAs (97% Primary, 82% Secondary) reported good support from Installation Commanders for the Army's prevention and response programs, and over three-fourths said that their immediate supervisor and others in their chain of command support what they do.
- About three-fourths of all SARCs/VAs agreed that the restricted reporting option was an effective tool for encouraging victims to seek assistance following a sexual assault. However only about 45% said that commanders where they work support the restricted reporting option citing that commanders need more training in this area.
- Over 70% of all SARCs/VAs said that the Sexual Assault Review Board is an effective committee for dealing with sexual assault prevention and response issues and procedures, and sexual assault cases.
- Over 80% of all SARC/VAs indicate they spend a lot of time on paperwork, responding to Soldier questions, and conducting prevention and response training for UVAs, DSARCs, commanders, and newcomer orientations.
- About three-fourths of all SARCs/VAs are satisfied or very satisfied with the command support they receive and the opportunities to fully use their skills and training on the job; however, only 18% of the primary SARCs/VAs are satisfied with their pay and benefits (they are largely contractors) compared to 71% of the respondents for whom SARC/VA duties are secondary.

Way Ahead

The Army is committed to improve and expand its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Although significant progress has been made already, the Army SAPR Program Office will continue to analyze the results of this assessment along with the pending final reports from the Army Inspector General's inspection and the Army Research Institute's recent Sample Survey of Military Personnel and Human Relations 2006 Update. The combination of these products will better enable the Army to establish a baseline for measuring progress and determine what improvements need to be made.

Additionally, the Army will continue to work closely with DoD and the other Military Services to improve SAPR Program implementation in joint environments, to include deployed and non-deployed locations.

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Enclosure 1 - Army Sexual Assault Report Matrix

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| ARMY REPORT OF SEXUAL OFFENSES - Calendar Year 2006 (CY06) | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FOR: (rape, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, attempts of these offenses) | CY06 TOTALS |
| Total CY06: # reported sexual assaults (Unrestricted and Restricted) | 1618 |
| Total # reported sexual assaults (Unrestricted) BY service members, and/or Total # reported sexual assaults AGAINST service members in the below categories (See Notes 1 thru 4): | 1318 |
| # service member on service member | 741 |
| # service member on non-service member | 391 |
| # non-service member on service member | 51 |
| # unidentified subject on service member | 135 |
| Total CY06: # restricted reports | 318 |
| # changed to unrestricted reports | 18 |
| # remains restricted reports | 300 |
| Total # of the reported assaults occurring (CY 06)(See Notes 3 & 4): | 1318 |
| # ON military installation | 886 |
| # OFF military installation | 432 |
| # Unidentified location | 0 |
| Total # Investigations (for CY 06)(See Notes 3 & 4): | 1318 |
| # pending completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 439 |
| # completed as of 31-DEC-06 | 879 |
| Total Population (Active Duty & mobilized Reserve/Guard) | 574,456 |
| | % Reported Sexual Assaults (Monthly) |
| | rate per 1,000 (Monthly) |
| | rate per 100,000 (Monthly) |
| | 0.28% |
| | 2.8 |
| | 281.7 |
| B. CY06: SYNOPSIS OF THE COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS: | CY 06 |
| Total # of completed investigations | 879 |
| Total # investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both | 90 |
| Total # of SUBJECTS in the completed investigations: | 944 |
| # of your service member subjects | 785 |
| # of other Services service member subjects | 6 |
| # of non-service member subjects | 45 |
| # of unidentified subjects (see Note 5) | 108 |
| Total # of VICTIMS in the completed investigations: | 965 |
| # of service member victims | 683 |
| # of non-service member victims | 264 |
| # of service member victims from other Services | 18 |
| C. CY06: FINAL DISPOSITIONS/ACTIONS FOR THE SUBJECT: | CY 06 |
| Total # Final Dispositions for SUBJECTS in the following categories: | 944 |
| # of unidentified subjects (Note 5) | 23 |
| # No action: unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim recanted, death of offender | 399 |
| # Transfer to another Service for Final Disposition | 0 |
| # Transfer from another Service for Final Disposition | 0 |
| # Civilian/foreign authority | 7 |
| # Pending completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 379 |
| # completed as of 31-DEC-06 | 136 |
| Disposition Action for Sexual Assault and Related Offenses: (see Note 7) | 136 |
| # Court-martial | 32 |
| # Nonjudicial Punishment | 57 |
| # Discharge in lieu of court-martial | 2 |
| # Discharge in lieu of disciplinary action | 2 |
| # Other Adverse action | 43 |

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| D. CY06 FINAL DISPOSITION ACTIONS FROM CY05 PENDING INVESTIGATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS: | CY06 |
|--|------------|
| Total # CY05 Pending INVESTIGATIONS as of 31 Dec 05: | 234 |
| # CY05 Pending INVESTIGATIONS STILL PENDING completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 0 |
| # CY05 Pending INVESTIGATIONS - COMPLETED as of 31-DEC-06 | 234 |
| # CY05 SUBJECTS pending final dispositions as of 31 Dec 06 | 0 |
| # CY05 SUBJECTS for DISPOSITION from CY05 cases as of 31-DEC-06 | 552 |
| Total # Final CY06 DISPOSITIONS for CY05 SUBJECTS : | 552 |
| # of unidentified subjects (see Note 6) | 8 |
| # unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim recanted, etc | 269 |
| # Transfer to another Service for Final Disposition | 4 |
| # Transfer from another Service for Final Disposition | 0 |
| # Civilian/foreign authority | 17 |
| # PENDING completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 49 |
| # COMPLETED as of 31-DEC-06 | 205 |
| CY06 DISPOSITION ACTIONS for the CY05 Sexual Assault and Related Offenses: | 205 |
| # Court-martial | 73 |
| # Nonjudicial Punishment | 54 |
| # Discharge in lieu of court-martial | 6 |
| # Discharge in lieu of disciplinary action | 2 |
| # Other Adverse action | 70 |
| E. CY06 FINAL DISPOSITION ACTIONS FROM CY04 PENDING INVESTIGATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS: | CY06 |
| Total # CY04 INVESTIGATIONS Pending as of 31 Dec 05: | 0 |
| # CY04 Pending INVESTIGATIONS STILL PENDING completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 0 |
| # CY04 Pending INVESTIGATIONS - COMPLETED as of 30-SEP-06 | 0 |
| # CY04 SUBJECTS pending final dispositions as of 31 Dec 05 - STILL PENDING AS OF 31-DEC-06 | 0 |
| # CY04 SUBJECTS for DISPOSITION from CY04 cases as of 30-SEP-06 | 64 |
| Total # Final CY06 DISPOSITIONS for CY04 SUBJECTS : | 64 |
| # of unidentified subjects | 0 |
| # unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim recanted, etc | 17 |
| # Transfer to another Service for Final Disposition | 0 |
| # Transfer from another Service for Final Disposition | 0 |
| # PENDING completion as of 31-DEC-06 | 3 |
| # COMPLETED as of 31-DEC-06 | 44 |
| CY06 DISPOSITION ACTIONS for CY04 Sexual Assault and Related Offenses: | 44 |
| # Court-martial | 27 |
| # Nonjudicial Punishment | 7 |
| # Civilian/foreign authority | 1 |
| # Discharge in lieu of court-martial | 2 |
| # Discharge in lieu of disciplinary action | 0 |
| # Other Adverse action | 7 |
| NOTES: | |
| 1. Possible double counting by both the subjects' Service and the Service who investigated the allegation for transferred cases. | |
| 2. This data includes unsubstantiated reports and male sexual assaults; therefore, it is not comparable to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. | |
| 3. There were an additional 10 reported (unrestricted) sexual assaults to Army CID in CY06 (YTD) that are not reflected in the total 1318 investigations. | |
| 4. Of the 1318 investigations conducted in CY06 (YTD), only 1149 actually occurred in CY06. | |
| 5. Although there were 108 unknown subjects in 2006 completed cases, only 23 unknown subjects were unknown in founded cases. The remaining unknown suspects were in either insufficient or unfounded cases. Thus, there are only 23 true unknown subjects, and the others are reported in the unfounded category row in Section C. | |
| 6. Although there were 20 unknown suspects in 2005 completed cases, only 8 unknown suspects were unknown in founded cases. The remaining unknown suspects were in either insufficient or unfounded cases. Thus, there are only 7 true unknown subjects, and the others are reported in the unfounded category row above. | |
| 7. Subject numbers and dispositions pertain only to subjects/offenders of founded sexual assault allegations. Subjects/offenders of other misconduct are not counted in this Section. | |

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| ARMY CY06 - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY SEXUAL OFFENSE TYPE | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| F. Total # reported sexual assaults BY service members, and/or Total # reported sexual assaults AGAINST service members in the below categories for CY06 Investigations | Rape | Attempted Rape | Sodomy | Attempted Sodomy | Indecent Assault | Attempted Indecent Assault | CY06 Total |
| | 747 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 468 | 0 | 1318 |
| # service member on service member | 363 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 324 | 0 | 741 |
| # service member on non-service member | 276 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 391 |
| # non-service member on service member | 23 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 51 |
| # unidentified subject on service member | 85 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 135 |
| ARMY CY06 - SEXUAL OFFENSES BY GENDER | | | | | | | |
| G. Total # reported sexual assaults BY service members, and/or Total # reported sexual assaults AGAINST service members in the below categories for CY06 Investigations | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown Gender on Male | Unknown Gender on Female | CY06 Total |
| | 1230 | 79 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1318 |
| # service member on service member | 680 | 54 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 741 |
| # service member on non-service member | 381 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 391 |
| # non-service member on service member | 47 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| # unidentified subject on service member | 122 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 |
| H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS ACTIONS FOR THE SUBJECT (For 06 Cases Completed in CY06): | Male on Female | Male on Male | Female on Male | Female on Female | Unknown on Male | Unknown on Female | CY06 Total |
| | 917 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 944 |
| Total # Final Dispositions for SUBJECTS in the following categories (For Completed CY06 Cases): | | | | | | | |
| # of unidentified subjects | 21 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| # unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim recanted, etc | 388 | 10 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 399 |
| # Civilian/foreign authority | 7 | | | | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| # Transfer to another Service for Final Disposition | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # Pending as of: ____ 31 DEC 06 ____ | 369 | 9 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 379 |
| # completed for Commanders action | 132 | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| Commanders action: | 132 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| # Court-martial | 31 | 1 | | | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| # Nonjudicial Punishment | 57 | | | | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| # Discharge in lieu of court-martial | 1 | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Discharge in lieu of disciplinary action | 2 | | | | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| # Other Punitive action | 41 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 43 |

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| ARMY CY06 - SUBJECT AND VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS BY SERVICE STATUS | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| I. In completed investigations (For 06 Cases Completed in CY06): | # of your service members | # of other Services service members | # of non-service members | # of unidentified | CY06 Total |
| GENDER of SUBJECTS | 785 | 6 | 45 | 108 | 944 |
| # males | 778 | 5 | 44 | 108 | 935 |
| # females | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGES of SUBJECTS | 785 | 6 | 45 | 108 | 944 |
| 16-19 | 77 | 1 | 1 | | 79 |
| 20-24 | 308 | 1 | 6 | | 315 |
| 25-34 | 270 | 4 | 20 | | 294 |
| 35-49 | 123 | 0 | 9 | | 132 |
| 50-64 | 6 | 0 | 7 | | 13 |
| 64 and older | 1 | 0 | 2 | | 3 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| GRADES of SUBJECTS | 785 | 6 | 45 | 108 | 944 |
| E1-E4 | 454 | 4 | | | 458 |
| E5-E9 | 295 | 1 | | | 296 |
| WO1-WO5 | 3 | 0 | | | 3 |
| O1-O3 | 19 | 1 | | | 20 |
| O4-O10 | 10 | 0 | | | 10 |
| cadet/midshipman (see Note 8) | 4 | 0 | | | 4 |
| civilian | | | 45 | | 45 |
| foreign national/military | | | 0 | | 0 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| GENDER of VICTIMS | 683 | 18 | 264 | 0 | 965 |
| # males | 57 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 70 |
| # females | 626 | 9 | 260 | 0 | 895 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGES of VICTIMS | 683 | 18 | 264 | 0 | 965 |
| 16-19 | 160 | 5 | 73 | | 238 |
| 20-24 | 364 | 11 | 101 | | 476 |
| 25-34 | 117 | 2 | 70 | | 189 |
| 35-49 | 37 | 0 | 18 | | 55 |
| 50-64 | 5 | 0 | 2 | | 7 |
| 64 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRADES of VICTIMS | 683 | 18 | 264 | 0 | 965 |
| E1-E4 | 567 | 15 | | | 582 |
| E5-E9 | 77 | 2 | | | 79 |
| WO1-WO5 | 3 | 0 | | | 3 |
| O1-O3 | 20 | 1 | | | 21 |
| O4-O10 | 2 | 0 | | | 2 |
| cadet/midshipman (See Note 8) | 14 | 0 | | | 14 |
| civilian | | | 264 | | 264 |
| foreign national/military | | | 0 | | 0 |
| # unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| Note 8: For CY06, one listed cadet subject was a ROTC cadet, and three listed cadet subjects were from USMA, West Point, NY. Eleven listed cadet victims were ROTC cadets, and three cadet victims were from USMA, West Point, NY. | | | | | |

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Enclosure 2 - Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Matrix

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| RESTRICTED REPORTS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES - Calendar Year (CY) 2006 | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FOR: (rape, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, attempts of these offenses) | 1QTR | 2QTR | 3QTR | 4QTR | CY Total |
| Total # reported sexual assaults AGAINST service members victims in the below categories | 63 | 94 | 106 | 55 | 318 |
| # service member on service member | 20 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 84 |
| # non-service member on service member | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| # un-identified subject on service member | 43 | 68 | 85 | 37 | 233 |
| Total # of the reported assaults occurring: | 61 | 82 | 103 | 53 | 299 |
| # ON military installation | 33 | 41 | 42 | 31 | 147 |
| # OFF military installation | 28 | 41 | 61 | 22 | 152 |
| SYNOPSIS: | 1QTR | 2QTR | 3QTR | 4QTR | CY Total |
| Total # changed to UNRESTRICTED (NOTES 3 - 6): | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 18 |
| Total # restricted reports remaining RESTRICTED: | 57 | 91 | 103 | 49 | 300 |
| Average amount of time needed to change to unrestricted (days): | 16 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| Total # cases where SAFE's were conducted and evidence collected | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 32 |
| Total # cases where SAFE kits were not available at time of exam (NOTE 1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MILITARY VICTIMS: | 1QTR | 2QTR | 3QTR | 4QTR | CY Total |
| Total # of VICTIMS: | 59 | 83 | 95 | 50 | 287 |
| # of Army victims | 58 | 81 | 85 | 49 | 273 |
| # of Air Force victims | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| # of Navy victims | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| # of Marine victims | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| # of Coast Guard victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE VICTIM: | 1QTR | 2QTR | 3QTR | 4QTR | CY Total |
| Total # VICTIMS who requested or were referred for support services in the following categories (1 per victim) (NOTE 2): | 54 | 69 | 79 | 38 | 240 |
| # in MILITARY facilities: | | | | | |
| # of medical | | | | | |
| # of counseling | | | | | |
| # in CIVILIAN facilities facilitated by DoD: | | | | | |
| # of medical | | | | | |
| # of counseling | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | |
| 1. Data Unavailable for CY06 | | | | | |
| 2. Only totals available - no breakout by Civilian or Military | | | | | |
| 3. Total # reported in prior Quarters changed to UNRESTRICTED in CY06 1QTR: 1 | | | | | |
| 4. Total # reported in prior Quarters changed to UNRESTRICTED in CY06 2QTR: 0 | | | | | |
| 5. Total # reported in prior Quarters changed to UNRESTRICTED in CY06 3QTR: 0 | | | | | |
| 6. Total # reported in prior Quarters changed to UNRESTRICTED in CY06 4QTR: 2 | | | | | |

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| INCIDENT INFORMATION OF SEXUAL OFFENSES FOR RESTRICTED REPORTS - CY 06 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Total # reported sexual assaults (Year to Date) (note 1) | rape | attempted rape | sodomy (oral/anal sex) | indecent assault (inappropriate touching) | other attempts | CY Total |
| GENDER of VICTIMS | 199 | 7 | 14 | 55 | 6 | 281 |
| # males | 5 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 18 |
| # females | 194 | 7 | 7 | 50 | 5 | 263 |
| AGES of VICTIMS | 172 | 6 | 13 | 51 | 6 | 248 |
| 17-19 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 87 |
| 20-24 | 74 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 4 | 107 |
| 25-34 | 28 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 43 |
| 35-49 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| 50-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRADES of VICTIMS | 186 | 5 | 14 | 51 | 6 | 262 |
| E1-E4 | 163 | 5 | 14 | 35 | 2 | 219 |
| E5-E9 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 37 |
| WO1-WO5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O1-O3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| O4-O10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| SERVICE of VICTIMS | 198 | 7 | 13 | 54 | 6 | 278 |
| Army | 189 | 7 | 13 | 48 | 6 | 263 |
| Air Force | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Navy | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Marine | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Coast Guard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATUS of VICTIMS | 198 | 7 | 14 | 54 | 6 | 279 |
| Active Duty | 174 | 5 | 14 | 40 | 5 | 238 |
| Reserve | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 17 |
| National Guard | 9 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 17 |
| Cadet/Midshipman | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| TIME OF INCIDENTS | 167 | 6 | 13 | 48 | 5 | 239 |
| morning (midnight up to 6 am) | 92 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 117 |
| daytime (6 am up to 6 pm) | 9 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 24 |
| night (6 pm up to midnight) | 66 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 98 |
| DAY OF INCIDENT | 192 | 7 | 14 | 54 | 6 | 273 |
| Sunday | 40 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 50 |
| Monday | 23 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 32 |
| Tuesday | 16 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 29 |
| Wednesday | 19 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 24 |
| Thursday | 12 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 20 |
| Friday | 22 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 36 |
| Saturday | 60 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 82 |
| NOTE: | | | | | | |
| Note 1: Sums of different demographic categories reflect discrepancies reported by Army SARC's using the interim reporting solution. Army SAPR Program continues to work with SARC's to track down missing data and update in monthly reports. | | | | | | |