



Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

Annual Report - *Fiscal Year 2008*

Executive Summary

American Soldiers are members of a band of brothers and sisters, bound by common values, with duty and loyalty to each other that sets them apart from society. In Iraq, that bond led PFC Ross McGinnis to cover a grenade with his body to save the lives of his fellow Soldiers. In Afghanistan, PFC Monica Brown, a medic, threw her body on top of wounded Soldiers to protect them from mortar and small-arms fire; and provided them medical care as bullets rained down.

PFC McGinnis gave his life, and PFC Brown offered hers for their band of brothers and sisters.

It is in this context that the Army considers the crime of sexual assault and the enabling offense of sexual harassment; and the duty of every Soldier to intervene and stop incidents before they occur. Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault not only betray their victims; they violate the sacred trust of the band of brothers and sisters who count on them. Any Soldier who fails to intervene to protect a comrade from harassment or the risk of assault, has also forsaken the duty to never leave a fallen comrade.

The Army's goal is to eliminate sexual assault and harassment by creating a climate where sexual misconduct is recognized and addressed in a way that respects the dignity of every member of the esteemed band of brothers and sisters.

This report complies with Section 577 of Public Law (PL) 108-375, 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 report also complies with the content and formatting requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum dated November 6, 2008 (SUBJECT: Data Call for FY08 Sexual Assaults).

While increasing emphasis to prevent sexual assaults before they occur, the Army continues to emphasize victim services and response capabilities. With the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) providing personal leadership, support and guidance, the Army launched a comprehensive sexual assault prevention campaign at the end of FY08. The campaign focuses on leaders establishing a positive command climate where Soldiers understand and adhere to the Army's intent for all team members to act to ensure Soldiers' safety. The campaign further encourages Soldiers to personally execute peer-to-peer intervention where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault. United in their ownership of sexual assault prevention, leaders and Soldiers will lead the Army's efforts to achieve and sustain cultural

change, share best practices and motivate national partners to embrace and support our committed efforts to change generally accepted negative social behaviors thus eliminating this crime.

The cornerstone of the Army's prevention campaign is the "I. A.M. Strong" program where the letters *I. A.M.* stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate. Leaders utilize their "I. A.M. Strong" program to motivate Soldiers to proactively engage to ensure Soldier safety. The "I. A.M. Strong" messaging features Soldiers as influential role models; provides peer-to-peer messages and outlines the Army's intent for all team members to personally take action in the effort to protect its community members. Using communication and skill modeling forums, the Army's "I. A.M. Strong" efforts include a social network to encourage Soldiers to participate; community training, workshops, a personal commitment pledge and awards.

The assessment of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program in this year's report contains input from Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units. The reporting elements cited continued program improvements, effective training, integrated response capabilities, and an increased emphasis on prevention measures aligned with the Army's prevention strategy.

The number of reports of sexual assault (restricted and unrestricted) in the Army during FY08 increased 4% from FY07. The increase in reports has leveled-off since 2006, following an initial steep rise in reported cases which was attributed to a corresponding emphasis on sexual assault awareness. However, the Army does anticipate another increase in reporting during FY09 in conjunction with the full implementation of the I. A.M. Strong Campaign and a stated goal to encourage all victims of sexual assault to report the crime.

Enclosures 1 through 6 contain the detailed FY08 sexual assault data in the reporting formats required by DoD for restricted and unrestricted reports. Data in these enclosures represent cases reported Army-wide and in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest (CAI) during FY08.

Finally, Enclosure 7 (Sexual Assault Case Synopses) provides additional details of substantiated cases completed during FY08. These details include disposition information and brief synopses for all cases investigated by CID where the victim or the alleged perpetrator was a Soldier. While other jurisdictions, at the discretion of the special agent in charge, may dispose of reports of sexual assault before opening an investigation, the Army's practice is to formally investigate every allegation. Although this practice may contribute to a seemingly higher number of cases, the data displayed in Enclosure 7 demonstrates the Army's commitment to thoroughly investigate all unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

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Program Overview

The Army continues to aggressively operate and improve its comprehensive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. The intent of the SAPR Program is to eliminate sexual assault by creating 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 report this crime without fear, knowing they will receive the help and care they deserve; and where appropriate action is taken against offenders.

The Army's SAPR Program is formalized in Chapter 8, Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 (Army Command Policy). The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs has oversight of the Army's SAPR Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 is responsible for program implementation and assessment at the strategic level. Significant elements of the Army program include:

- As the SAPR program is a command responsibility, commanders are required to: foster a command climate of prevention to eliminate the crime of sexual assault; treat all allegations of sexual assault seriously and ensure investigations occur; treat victims with dignity and respect; and take appropriate action against offenders.
- All levels of Army institutional Professional Military Education (PME), from initial entry to senior service college, use a comprehensive set of training support packages to conduct required training. Annual unit level sexual assault awareness and pre- and post-deployment SAPR training is also mandatory per AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development).
- Installation commanders and deployed senior mission commanders (or their representatives) have overall responsibility for the SAPR program implementation and 24/7 execution. As a critical element of their program execution, these leaders conduct required monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB). The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance and feedback concerning the implementation of the SAPR Program and case management.
- Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARCs) and Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) receive specialized training and assist their commanders (as a collateral duty) in executing their SAPR programs and coordinating the commands first responder efforts (legal, law enforcement, chaplaincy, and medical). DSARCs and UVAs provide advocacy services as needed in garrison environments and as the sole advocacy proponent in deployed environments, for geographically dispersed units in CONUS and OCONUS not serviced by an Installation. Army policy requires one DSARC at each brigade level unit and higher echelon. UVAs are Soldiers trained to provide victim advocacy as a collateral duty. Army policy requires two UVAs for each battalion sized unit.

- An Army-wide victim advocacy program led by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and supported by a cadre of full-time, professional Installation Victim Advocates (IVA) who interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other installation response agencies (medical, legal, law enforcement, investigative, and chaplain).

Program Response Capabilities

The effective response capabilities of the Army SAPR Program are the result of an integrated coalition of command, advocacy, law enforcement, investigative, medical, legal and chaplain components.

Personnel Trained

In accordance with DoDI 6495.02 and AR 600-20, all Army first responders receive initial and annual refresher training for their specific response capability. In most cases, initial training occurs at the responder's corresponding Army training institution during a basic or advanced course. Army organizations with responder personnel conduct the required refresher training annually.

Leaders:

- The Army has embedded sexual assault prevention and response training for Army leaders in professional military education at training institutions. This includes specific training support packages for pre-commissioning, junior leaders, drill sergeants, and senior leaders.
- Officers identified for battalion and brigade command receive further sexual assault prevention and response training during pre-command courses. Additionally, installation SARCs are required to meet with and brief all local commanders within 45 days after assuming command.

Advocacy:

- The Army's "Virtual SARC Training Package," consists of an 8-hour *SARC New Hire CD-Rom*, a scenario-based *SARC Student Workbook*, and a two hour teleconference. This training ensures newly hired/appointed SARCs receive initial training within the first two weeks of assuming their duties. During FY08, the SAPR Program facilitated 16 Virtual SARC Training sessions and trained 52 new SARCs.
- During FY08, Army Installation SARCs trained 4,795 UVAs and DSARCs, to include both initial and continuing education training. Evaluations from over 95% of participants rated the training as "excellent" or "good."
- An Army Mobile Training Team (MTT) assists Commanders with meeting the SAPR training requirements in AR 600-20. During FY08, the MTT facilitated 11 training sessions for 556 Soldiers and other personnel (including 456 newly appointed UVAs and DSARCs with the Army National Guard and Army Reserve).

Medical:

- The U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) requires military medical treatment facilities (MTF), including deployed combat support hospitals, to have trained Sexual Assault Care Coordinators (SACC) and Sexual Assault Clinical Providers (SACP).
- MEDCOM conducts initial and refresher healthcare responder training during their annual Sexual Assault Medical Management Conferences. The FY08 conference occurred at Fort Sam Houston, TX from 19-22 Aug 08. All MTFs sent at least one SACP or SACC representative to the conference. The conferences serve as “train-the-trainer” sessions for SACPs and SACCs who utilize the curriculum to assist with local healthcare responder training.

Law Enforcement/Investigative:

- All PME courses at the U.S. Army Military Police School contain the required sexual assault responder training, including the Military Police Pre-Command Course and the Apprentice Special Agent Course for CID Special Agents.
- Additionally, all CID agents who investigate, or supervise agents who investigate sexual assault allegations, received annual refresher training during FY08.

Legal:

- Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps (JAGC) officers received initial sexual assault legal training during the JAGC Basic and Advanced courses at the Army Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School.
- Army JAG field offices conducted legal refresher training using lesson plans developed by the Office of the Judge Advocate General and posted to its internal network (JAGCNET).
- Additionally, the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) developed and conducted training to specifically emphasize the prosecution of sexual assault cases.

Chaplain:

- Army chaplains received their initial sexual assault responder training during the Chaplain Basic Course at Fort Jackson, SC.
- The Chaplain Corps also requires all first term chaplains to receive 200 hours of training in pastoral care and counseling. This “Pastoral Skills Training” program includes modules in empathic listening, assessment, and intervention, as well as specific modules on caring for victims of trauma, including sexual assault.
- Chaplains received annual refresher training in their units using a common training support package.

CENTCOM Area of Operations (AOR):

- During FY08, Army SAPR Program Managers in the CENTCOM AOR reported 81 trained DSARCs to oversee and administer the program in deployed units.
- Most units have more trained UVAs than the required two per battalion due to the geographical separation of some of their small units from the battalion.

Availability of SAFE Kits

Each Army MTF that performs SAFE collection must maintain an adequate supply, considering population served and SAFE kit shelf-life. When the on-hand quantity falls below the re-order number, the medical logistics branch requisitions additional kits to keep sufficient quantity on-hand at all times.

Forty-one percent of MTF's perform SAFE exams, an increase of 25% from FY07. The remaining MTF's augment care for sexual assault patients and SAFE exams through Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and contract services with local civilian hospitals.

There were no reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY08 which cited the availability of SAFE kits as an issue, including reports from the CENTCOM AOR.

Availability of Lab Testing

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) processes SAFE kits for evidence for all U.S. military forces world-wide, including units deployed to the CENTCOM AOR. There were no reports of sexual assault cases during FY08 in which processing issues at USACIL hindered an investigation.

Medical supplies for (laboratory) testing and (pharmacological) treating potential infections, such as sexually transmitted infections, are routinely available to staff at Army MTFs. There were no reports of laboratory or medical supply issues that hindered services in any sexual assault cases.

Program Initiatives

This section of the report describes the Army's significant SAPR Program initiatives during FY08.

Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign – "I. A.M. Strong"

The most significant program initiative of FY08 was the development and launch of the Army's sexual assault prevention strategy and campaign with the goal of eliminating sexual harassment and sexual assault from the Army and making the Army's sexual assault prevention program a model for the nation. Actively engaging congressional members support, the SECARMY and CSA were personally involved in the development of the Army's prevention strategy. To ensure full Army staff (ARSTAF) and command coordination in these developmental efforts, the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 established a General

Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) and conducted monthly program review meetings.

The Secretary of the Army introduced “I. A.M. Strong” as the overarching theme for the Army’s Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign at the Sexual Assault Prevention and Risk Reduction Training Summit on September 9, 2008. Over 250 people (nearly 70 general officers) attended the Summit, including: Congressional, DoD, J-1 and sister services representation, Army staff personnel, commanders and SAPR Program Managers down to the division level, Army training developers, and national subject matter experts.

The summit served as a forum to launch Phase One (Committed Army Leadership) of the Army’s prevention strategy by providing attendees training on best practices and the opportunity to develop their own command’s prevention action plan.

- Phase Two (Army-wide Conviction) includes educating and training Soldiers to ensure they understand their moral responsibility to intervene to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, and protect their fellow Soldiers.
- Phase Three culminates the dedicated effort of leaders and Soldiers under Phase One and Two by achieving cultural change and establishing an environment that drives sexual assault and sexual harassment from our Army.
- The final phase (Sustainment, Refinement and Sharing) will grow, sustain and refine the Army’s program while motivating national partners to embrace and support our committed efforts to change generally accepted negative social behaviors; thus eliminating this crime.

During the Summit, the Secretary of the Army also introduced the Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign video highlighting Soldiers, as members of a band of brothers and sisters, bound together by common values. Within this context, the Army considers it the duty of Soldiers to intervene and protect their comrades from the risk of sexual assault. The video showcases sexual assault survivor testimonials and incorporates the “I. A.M. Strong” sexual assault prevention message.

“I. A.M. Strong” (where the letters I – A – M stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate) calls for leaders to develop and maintain a culture and command climate which encourages Soldiers to actively engage in their units, and within their communities, to foster respectful treatment of others and prevent sexual assault. This comprehensive campaign strategy includes: revising training and education and extending it to pre-accession activities; integrating command programs to help foster positive Army culture and command climates; developing tools to counter negative social influencers; strategic communications; and continuous evaluation.

Armed with copies of the I. A.M. Strong DVD, Commander’s Guides, program materials, and their newly developed action plans, command representatives

departed the summit and immediately began implementing the Army's prevention strategy at the operational and tactical level.

In the execution of Phase One of the strategy, the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Army hosted a Four-Star orientation and addressed the Army's commitment to this effort during the opening ceremony of the annual Association of the US Army convention. Further support the Phase One implementation efforts and communicate the Army's prevention message, the SecArmy and other Senior Leader representatives personally addressed congressional members and media and participated in command's senior leader forums.

Policies

- Multi-National Corps – Iraq (MNC-I) headquarters published a comprehensive standard operating procedure to all subordinate units from division to brigade level, including procedures for medical response and handling of sexual assault victims and administering a SAFE kit.
- Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) revised and reissued a Command Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Policy Letter, reinforcing its commitment to provide a safe environment for all members of the command by promoting a command climate.
- The Army Reserve issued an Operation Order requiring the appointment of a Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinator at each major subordinate command and Direct Reporting Unit of the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC). It also requires appointment of a SARC at the brigade level and appointment of Unit Victim Advocates down to battalion level.
- The Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) drafted a revision to AR 190-45 (Law Enforcement Reporting) to incorporate the 21 sexual assault offense codes, under the revised Article 120, Uniformed Code of Military Justice. These additions will allow for better tracking of sexual assault reports/cases, provide more accurate statistical data, and report on and charge offenders appropriately.

Procedures/Processes

- The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 established a SAPR General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) and supporting Council of Colonels (CoC) to enhance Army Staff and command program execution, process improvements, program reviews, and develops and implements program initiatives.
- IMCOM revised its SARC Self-Inspection Checklist to incorporate the sexual assault offenses and definitions in the new Article 120 of the UCMJ and its SAPR Program Accreditation Standards.
- IMCOM revised its *Operational Guidance for SARCs SOP*; to focus on SARC guidelines for facilitating sexual assault prevention.
- CID hired 14 additional examiners who have been instrumental in lowering the average DNA turnaround time from 83 days in FY07 to 47 days in FY08.

However, beginning in FY 09, USACIL must input DNA profiles of arrestee samples into the National Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) for all of DoD. Initial DoD estimates are 30,000 samples per year. Due to this increased mission for USACIL, another six examiners are needed, otherwise a backlog in DNA processing will occur and the turnaround time for DNA will likely increase.

- MEDCOM reported caring for 1009 sexual assault patients in FY08, a 6% increase from FY07. Of the patients, 76% were active duty Soldiers, an 8% increase from FY07.
- Increased coordination between MEDCOM and the MNC-I Surgeon improved battlefield medical capability assessments and support to sexual assault patients. The MNC-I Surgeon reported caring for 31 sexual assault patients during FY08, with a staff of eleven SAFE examiners, four SACPs and eight SACCs.
- Army Recruiting Command organized a Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Board (DVSAPB) which meets quarterly to review status of prevention programs, trends and analysis of incidents, and future plans.
- The Army Cadet Command incorporated I. A.M. Strong Campaign language into its Pre-Command Course briefings and presentations at Regional Leaders Conferences.
- 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 pursuant to Article 32, UCMJ that does not go to trial.

Training

- Following the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Risk Reduction Training Summit, the Army Staff proponents and commands began implementing Phase One (Committed Army Leadership) by launching their I. A.M. Strong command programs and incorporating sexual assault prevention training in their Senior Leader Training conferences.
- In support of Phase Two of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (Army-wide Conviction), the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 funded the execution of an Army-wide tour of 400 shows featuring a 90-minute two-person interactive training program that promotes peer-to-peer accountability and modeling of skills for Soldier intervention prior to sexual assault or harassment incident. The training includes skits that deal with subjects including dating, rape, consent and other associated topics such as body language, alcohol and intervention.
- In alignment with the DoD SAPR sponsored Bi-Annual Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Training conference, the Army's SAPR Office and Army Staff SAPR program proponents conducted Army's specific

SARC training for 120 Active and Reserve Component attendees, to include Army Regional SAPR Program Managers, Garrison SARCs, and Deployable SARCs. Army training focused on the role of Commanders and Command SAPR Program Managers in the SAPR program, laying the groundwork for the prevention summit that was held in September.

- The National Guard Bureau (NGB) conducted four 40-hour SARC and VA training courses. The focus of the training was to provide SARCs and VAs with the skills, knowledge and abilities to be able to respond to incidents of sexual assault in a deployed environment as well as in an Inactive Duty for Training status. The ARNG now has over 1459 Soldiers that are trained as a JFHQ SARC, Deployable SARC, or VA.
- The Army Reserve continued its training partnership with the NGB SAPR Program and the Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program. The Army Reserve trained 285 UVAs and 15 Command SARCs in FY08.
- U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) featured national subject matter expert Ann Munch at their annual advocate training. The training agenda also included instruction from the European Regional Medical Command, IMCOM-Europe, CID, Chaplain, and the Judge Advocate. A DSARC from Kosovo presented the “Roles and Responsibilities of Advocates in Remote and Deployed Environments.”
- MEDCOM launched a new Tri-Service sanctioned Healthcare Training package on the Army Learning Management System in April 2008. Additionally, MEDCOM incorporated a Department of Justice approved virtual/interactive Sexual Assault Forensic and Clinical Management DVD to support training at each Regional Medical Command/MTF.
- The Army’s Family Morale Welfare and Recreation Command (FMWRC) collaborated with the nationally recognized civilian program, *Men Can Stop Rape*, to facilitate five Army-wide teleconferences conducted. In total, 129 Family Advocacy Program Managers, SARCs and VAs participated in these teleconferences.
- The Office of The Judge Advocate General trained 42 Army and 7 Air Force Victim Witness Liaisons during September 2008. Training included materials concerning communicating with victims and military sexual trauma.
- U.S. Army Central (USARCENT) began conducting a 40-48 hour certification training program for DSARCs and UVAs each quarter.
- The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) extended its sexual assault investigations / first responder Mobile Training Team (MTT) training to include support to MEDCOM, the Air Force Academy, US Navy, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR), Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI), and numerous Army installations.

- The U.S. Military Academy at West Point continues to improve its education and training to focus more on prevention and promotion of a healthy culture. This included a nationally renowned guest lecture for each class (Freshman to Senior), developmentally selected to complement their Sexual Assault Prevention Training.

Incident Tracking and Reporting

- The Army SAPR Program Office continued to improve the Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) which provides a centralized repository of data (advocacy, law enforcement, legal, and limited medical data) regarding Army sexual assault cases.
- To support sexual assault data integration, the Army continued to expand and improve its reporting tool used by SARCs and DSARCs as the advocacy data feeder system to SADMS.

Other Significant Actions

- The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs conducted six SAPR program compliance visits throughout the year to spot-check commands' policy and program execution and identify best practices for consideration for Army-wide implementation.
- 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 (SAAM). The Army's Family Morale Welfare and Recreation Command (FMWRC) developed a SAAM Toolkit, focused on prevention activities.
- USAREUR expanded its resource library to provide additional resources to first responders.
- Army commands continue to maintain emphasis on the SAPR Program. Command inspections occurred in many commands across the Army.

Unrestricted Reporting

This section of the report provides high level information about the 1,328 unrestricted reports investigated by CID in FY08. The complete unrestricted report data is in Enclosure 1 (Unrestricted Report Matrix). With the Army's and individual commands strong emphasis on sexual assault prevention, the Army anticipated an increase in sexual assault reports (both restricted and unrestricted).

The Army welcomes victim's increased confidence to provide them support and care and the ability to hold offenders accountable for their actions. Each reported case of sexual assault provides the Army the opportunity to close the gap between reported cases and the actual assaults occurring in the Army, increases other victim's propensity to report, discourages further assaults, and

assists the Army meeting its goal to eliminate this crime and ensure Soldier safety.

Victims

Figure 1 shows the breakout of victims (service members and non-service members) and each type of sexual assault investigated in FY08 unrestricted reports. The proportion of assault type (e.g. 56% rape/aggravated sexual assault cases) and cases with service member victims (71%) are both comparable to the data reported in FY07.

Victim Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	279	170	449	34%
Non-Consensual Sodomy	56	21	77	6%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	203	91	294	22%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	40	12	52	4%
Abusive Sexual Contact	84	20	104	8%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	255	61	316	24%
Indecent Assault	28	8	36	3%
Total	945	383	1328	100%

Figure 1: Victim Status by Assault Type (FY08 Unrestricted Cases)

Most demographical trends regarding Army victims have also remained relatively consistent over the past few years, specifically with respect to age, rank, and gender. For example, over 74% of Army sexual assault victims in completed FY08 investigations were 24 years old, or younger – compared to 78% in FY07. Also, 89% of Army victims in FY08 were in the grades E1-E4, compared to 90% in FY07.

The percentage of male Army victims reported in sexual assault cases returned to its historical trend of less than 10% during FY08 when 9% of Army victims in reported cases were males, compared to 12% in FY07.

Subjects

Trends regarding alleged Army offenders showed little change in FY08. The gender of identified alleged offenders remained consistent (99% are male) as did the percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 (62% in both FY07 and FY08). However, the number of alleged offenders 24 years old or younger decreased from 53% in FY07 to 48% in FY08.

Additionally, 61% of all completed investigations resulted in founded allegation. This is also consistent with recent years where the percentage has ranged between 60-70%.

Figure 2 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigated in FY08 unrestricted reports. The proportion of FY08

cases with service member subjects (78%) is lower than the 83% reported in FY07 cases; although there were more unidentified offenders (16%) in FY08 than in FY07 (14%).

Offender Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Offender	Non-Service Member Offender	Unidentified Offender	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	337	13	99	449	34%
Non-Consensual Sodomy	63	0	14	77	6%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	228	9	57	294	22%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	43	4	5	52	4%
Abusive Sexual Contact	92	5	7	104	8%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	246	32	38	316	24%
Indecent Assault	33	0	3	36	3%
Total	1042	63	223	1328	100%

Figure 2: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY08 Unrestricted Cases)

Overview of Reports

The unrestricted reports of sexual assault shown above in Figures 1 and 2, and detailed in Enclosure 1, represent all cases reported to CID during FY08 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a service member, but neither was a juvenile. Each unrestricted report is thoroughly investigated and documented by CID, regardless if the case is later determined to be unfounded.

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 that elapsed from the date of the incident until it was reported, all contribute to the complexity and length of any investigation.

The Army continues to monitor all of the FY08 investigations that were not completed by 30 Sep 08, and will report their status in the quarterly reports submitted to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) throughout FY09.

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 is also significant, but not to the same extent or level of intoxication as victims.

Restricted Reporting

This section of the report provides brief information about the restricted reports filed by Soldiers during FY08. The complete restricted report data is contained in Enclosure 2 (Restricted Report Matrix).

Victims

During FY08, the Army recorded 309 restricted reports, of which 53 later changed to unrestricted.

Similar to the victim demographics in unrestricted reports, nearly 90% of the victims in FY08 restricted reports were female; 74% were age 24 or younger; and 80% were E1-E4.

Overview of Reports

In contrast to unrestricted reports, the majority (51%) of restricted reports were for alleged assaults that occurred outside a military installation. Additionally, a higher percentage (9%) of victims filing restricted reports waited over a year to file their report, compared to only 5% of unrestricted reports.

Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

Unrestricted Reports

Soldiers and other service members receiving victim services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault continue to overwhelmingly use military facilities (greater than 99%) rather than civilian facilities. This includes 19 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military. Additionally, 198 SAFE exams were conducted for unrestricted reports.

Restricted Reports

All Soldiers and other service members receiving victim services related to restricted reports of sexual assault did so in military facilities. This includes ten victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military. Additionally, 44 SAFE exams were conducted for restricted reports.

Non-Military (DoD Civilians, Contractors, etc.)

There were 72 non-military personnel who received victim services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY08. Most of these victims (66) received services in military facilities, including one in the CENTCOM AOR. Additionally, 49 of the victims received a SAFE exam. Restricted reports were not offered to non-military personnel during FY08.

Combat Areas of Interest

The Army's deployed units continue to focus is on victim response and care and creating a strong synergy between law enforcement, legal, command teams, chaplains and medical personnel. Deployed units face unique challenges presented by operating without formal Joint policies and preserving victim confidentiality in a combat zone.

Additional challenges for deployed units include:

- Rotating victim advocate, medical, and law enforcement personnel throughout the battle space.
- Protecting victim identity if SAFE requested for restricted report.
- Transportation to treatment facility in hostile environment.
- Having adequate Joint policy to provide DoD civilians and contractors SAPR program support services.

Unrestricted Reports

This section provides brief information about the 168 unrestricted reports investigated by CID in the CENTCOM AOR during FY08. The complete data is in Enclosure 4 (Combat Areas of Interest Unrestricted Report Matrix).

Victims in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM during FY08 tended to be older and higher rank than victims in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 76% of Army victims in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 88% of victims Army-wide. Similarly, 59% of victims in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 72% Army-wide.

Subjects (alleged offenders) in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM during FY08 also tended to be older and higher rank than subjects in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 42% of Army subjects in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 62% of subjects Army-wide. (Note: 55% of identified Army subjects in CENTCOM were E5-E9, compared to 32% Army-wide). Similarly, 34% of subjects in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 48% in Army-wide reports.

Restricted Reports

During FY08, the Army recorded 40 restricted reports in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest, of which 10 reports later changed to unrestricted.

Similar to the demographics in CENTCOM unrestricted reports, victims in FY08 restricted reports among deployed units tended to be older and higher rank than victims in Army-wide restricted reports. Specifically, 57% of Army victims in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 80% of victims Army-wide. Similarly, 37% of victims in CENTCOM restricted reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 74% in Army-wide restricted reports.

The complete restricted report data is contained in Enclosure 5 (Combat Areas of Interest Restricted Report Matrix).

Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

All victims receiving services related to both unrestricted and restricted reports of sexual assault in CENTCOM did so in military facilities. This includes three SAFE exams for restricted reports and 12 SAFE exams for unrestricted reports.

The complete data regarding victim services in CENTCOM is contained in Enclosure 6 (Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault - CAI).

Challenges with Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting

Joint Environment

The absence of Joint policies is primarily an issue among deployed units, often resulting in unnecessary duplication and inconsistent application of services. Generally, each Service operates its own program without any Joint Headquarters program management element.

Combat Areas of Interest

Converging all programs under a joint command impacts two areas: reporting and awareness. The benefit is that the senior mission commander on the ground, regardless of service, can maintain a comprehensive theater view of incidences of sexual assault rather than just those of his or her service; additionally, the awareness campaign can be executed by a service and will be dependent on geographic location rather than service affiliation (e.g., the Navy has a small footprint and is clustered in a specific regional area; however Sailors co-located with Army units benefit from awareness and training given by the Army).

Tracking Victim Services

The Army's network of trained SAPR Program managers in the CENTCOM AOR does an excellent job supervising their respective DSARCs and UVAs. Challenges faced in CENTCOM with respect to tracking victim services are primarily the result of the unit rotations and the lack of visibility the gaining unit has of the re-deploying victim. The Army's interim reporting solution facilitates transferring cases from deployed DSARCs to installation or reserve component SARC in order to track follow-on services for re-deploying victims.

Restricted Reporting

The safety challenges as well as logistical issues in a combat zone differ from those in a garrison environment. Confidentiality of the restricted option is difficult not simply because of privacy of information; it also is difficult since command teams function as the support network for victims when they are deployed. Victims who are struggling to recover emotionally from a sexual assault, chose a restricted option and chose to stay in the combat zones are at a risk for not having the leader supports of oversight that is necessary if they were at home station with family/friend support networks.

Other – Underreporting

Nationally, sexual assault is the most underreported crime, with a report rate of only 18%. In a recent Army survey, Soldiers who had experienced sexual assault within the previous twelve months reported a 33% propensity to report the crime. Some victims who did report waited until more than a year after their assault occurred. During FY08, 91 of the reported cases of sexual assault occurred at least one year before the victim reported the incident. Many Soldiers

never report that they were a victim of sexual assault, citing that reporting would make their work situation more unpleasant.

The Army's continued emphasis on its SAPR Program, and the confidential availability of victim services, may be reasons why some Soldiers come forward years after their sexual assault. However, the propensity of a Soldier to report is often dependent on the individual, the nature of the assault, and the unit climate. Consequently, reporting trends in the Army continue to show fluctuations.

Figure 4, below, graphically portrays the Army's quarterly reports of sexual assault since the 4th Quarter FY04.

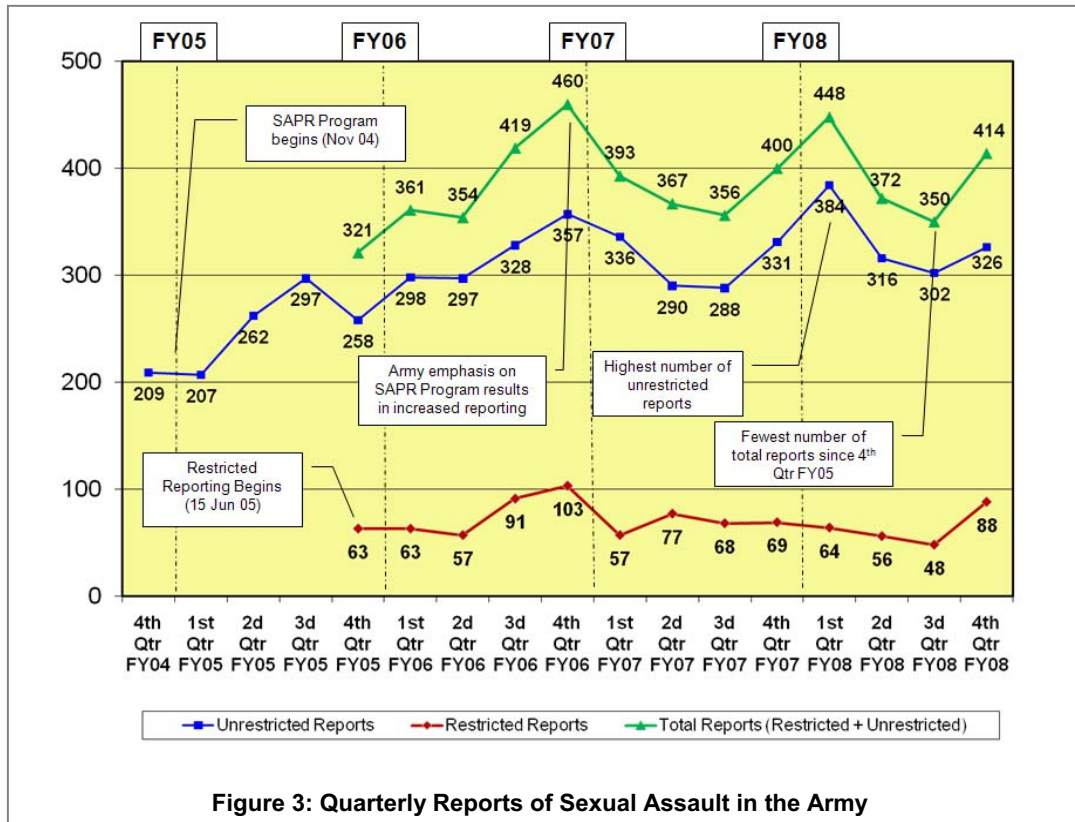


Figure 3: Quarterly Reports of Sexual Assault in the Army

The fluctuation in reported cases may be the result of a victim's propensity to report (or not report) rather than an actual decrease or increase in the number of sexual assaults in the Army.

Recent Army survey data shows that as many as 70% of female Soldiers who said they experienced sexual assault within the previous 12 months did not report the assault; including 56% of rape victims. There is no previous data to show whether this is an increase or decrease, but additional data over time may help gauge the magnitude of the number of sexual assaults in the Army.

Additionally, reported cases of sexual assault involving Soldiers in CENTCOM is historically much lower than the rate of reported cases throughout the Army.

Figure 5 (below) shows the Army and CENTCOM AOR reported sexual assault rates per 1000 Soldiers, since 2004. The data show that reports of sexual

assault involving Soldiers deployed in CENTCOM consistently occur at a significantly lower rate than the entire Army.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1000) ¹	CY 2004 ²	CY 2005 ²	CY 2006	FY 2007 ³	FY 2008
Army Rate/1000	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.6
CENTCOM Rate/1000	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4

Figure 4: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army – Rate/1000 (2004 - 2008)

Note 1: Includes restricted and unrestricted reports.
 Note 2: Restricted reporting did not go into effect until June 2005.
 Note 3: Beginning in 2007, DoD directed reporting be by fiscal year, not calendar year.

The disparity between the Army and the CENTCOM rates/1000 calls into question whether sexual assaults actually occur at a much lower rate in CENTCOM, or whether sexual assaults are reported at a much lower rate than in the rest of the Army. To conclusively determine this requires continuous data analysis and survey results over sustained periods of time. Current available data and survey findings are not definitive, but do suggest that the rate of sexual assaults in CENTCOM could be comparable to the total Army rate.

For example, since 2005, the number of reported cases of sexual assault in CENTCOM represents approximately 10% of the reported cases Army-wide, yet the Army’s most recent comprehensive Human Relations (HR) Update survey cited 28% of female Soldiers who experienced sexual assault said it happened during deployment.

Case Synopses of Completed Investigations

The Army is committed to conducting a fair and thorough investigation of each unrestricted report of sexual assault. While other jurisdictions, at the discretion of the special agent in charge, may dispose of reports of sexual assault before opening an investigation, the Army’s practice is to formally investigate every allegation. Although this practice may contribute to a seemingly higher number of cases, it is necessary to ensure each unrestricted report receives a proper and thorough investigation. The completed case synopses in Enclosure 7 highlight the priority Army CID places on the proper conduct and resolution of all sexual assault investigations.

The length of time to complete a sexual assault criminal investigation during FY08 averaged 89 days, slightly higher than 76 days in FY07. However, each case is unique and the amount of time it takes to complete an investigation is dependent on several factors, including: type of complaint, delays in reporting the incident, ages and types of victims, amount of physical evidence, and

cooperative or uncooperative witnesses. As a result, 329 investigations started during FY08 remained open at the end of the FY08, while 999 were complete.

Information regarding 1086 subjects (alleged offenders) in the 999 and investigations completed during FY08 include:

- 463 subjects had no action taken against them due to unfounded allegations or insufficient evidence, reducing the number of subjects available for disciplinary action to 623.
(Note: A case is considered unfounded when it is determined by CID, based on a review of the results of a criminal investigation, that the alleged criminal offense did not occur. Similarly, insufficient evidence cases are those which do not have adequate physical evidence or witnesses to reasonably support a criminal allegation or a successful judicial or non-judicial action).
- 47 subjects (in founded/substantiated cases) could not be identified, reducing the number of subjects available for disciplinary action to 576.
- 28 subjects were processed under civilian or foreign authority, reducing the number of service member subjects available for disciplinary action to 548.
- 268 subjects had action pending at the end of FY08, reducing the number of service member subjects available for disciplinary action to 280.
- All 280 service member subjects had action taken (administrative or disciplinary) against them.
 - 56 Courts-martial
 - 102 Non-judicial Punishments
 - 19 Discharges in-lieu of Courts-martial
 - 21 Discharges in-lieu of Disciplinary Action
 - 82 Administrative/other Actions

Other noteworthy information regarding the completed and substantiated investigations includes:

- The cases with the highest ranking officer to allegedly assault another Soldier involved three O4's. One male O4 is pending Court Martial, accused of Abusive Sexual Contact with three male Soldiers (two E4s and one E3). Another male O4 is pending Court Martial, accused of Indecent Assault and Wrongful Sexual Contact with two female Soldiers (one E4 and one E5). A third male O4 received a General Officer Article 15, Relief for Cause, and written reprimand for Wrongful Sexual Contact with a female E4.
- The most prevalent rank demographic in Soldier on Soldier cases involved E1-E4 subjects allegedly assaulting E1-E4 victims. Specifically, there were 243 cases in which Soldiers who were E1-E4 allegedly assaulted victims who were also E1-E4. Additionally, there were 52 substantiated cases in which E-5's were subjects of sexual assault investigations where the victims were E1-E4.

Details of all FY08 substantiated (founded) cases are found at Enclosure 7 (Synopsis of Completed and Substantiated Unrestricted Sexual Assault Reports Involving US Military as Subject or Victim).

Lessons Learned During FY08

The primary lesson learned during FY08 was that while sexual assault awareness and victim services efforts were being executed, the Army was still experiencing assaults against its Soldiers and needed a more robust and comprehensive Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign in which leadership is focused on creating a climate that rejects gender-based misconduct, in attitude, word and deed.

Other lessons learned or reported to the Army SAPR Program Office include:

- Continuing education/quarterly training for DSARCs and UVAs training is challenging to manage due to competing mission requirements. This requires constant attention by Installation SARCs and unit commanders in order ensure DSARCs and UVAs receive all their required training.
- The turnover rate among contracted Installation SARCs resulted in continued suggestions that these positions need to be full-time government employees.
- Several commands identified the need to allocate more funding and resources to the SAPR Program to adequately implement all program requirements, including: more installation victim advocates to provide 24/7 coverage; more funds for training, educational materials, display items, and supplies; and funding for site assistance visits.
- USAREUR continues to report that some Guard and Reserve Soldiers deploying/mobilized to Europe are still not trained.
- Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB) continue to be an effective case management and program assessment/improvement forum.
- The Army Research Institute 2008 Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP) found that the vast majority of Soldiers and leaders said that sexual harassment and sexual assault training received in the last 12 months was effective in making personnel aware of Army programs and resources, and explaining the restricted and unrestricted reporting options. However, some commands report that there remains confusion among junior Soldiers regarding reporting options.
- The Army CID Inspector General conducted evaluations of investigative services related to sexual assault investigations. General findings verified, with few exceptions, that investigations of sexual assaults were conducted in a thorough and timely manner, and met the investigative standards of the command. Agents conducting the investigations were focused on both the needs of the victim, as well as identifying the perpetrator and collecting evidence to sustain a conviction. Both the IG and the Standards of Conduct

Office reported that the number of complaints against CID agents conducting sexual assault investigations was lower this year than the preceding year.

- Some of the exceptions to the conduct of thorough and timely sexual assault investigations stems from the fact that CID has an insufficient number of agents, many of whom lack the experience to conduct a sexual assault investigation. Deployments of agents to Iraq and Afghanistan and increased demands for protective service missions, both of which typically utilize more experienced agents, compound the shortfall of CID agents available to conduct sexual assault investigations.

Status of FY08 Plans in FY07 Report

Most of the FY08 initiatives cited in last year's report did occur during the year. This includes multiple training initiatives from responder groups and commands across the Army. Some of the initiatives that were not completed have been carried over to FY09, including:

- A major revision to Army SAPR Program policy in AR 600-20 continues and is scheduled for completion in FY09.
- MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault) is in final draft and scheduled for publication in FY09.
- Efforts are underway to develop two versions of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention (I. A.M. Strong) training video in order to continue to effect cultural change.

Plans for FY09

The primary impetus for SAPR Program improvements during FY09 is the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign – "I. A.M. Strong".

Specifically, the Army plans to take the following actions during FY09 to improve its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program:

Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Assault Cases:

- The Army intends to fund training at the National Institute of Trial Advocacy; in conjunction with the National center for the Prosecution of Violence Against Women, create a course in Prosecuting Sexual Assault Cases in the Military; fund attendance at the Center for American and International Law for training of senior litigators; expand the capability of the Trial Counsel Assistance training program and fund attendance at those programs of civilian subject matter experts, and create a pilot distance learning program concerning the prosecution of sexual assault cases.
- Additionally, the Army will fund a resource/kit bag of fundamental references including Prosecution of Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault (American Prosecutors Research Institute publication) and Sexual Assault Trials, Third

Edition. The Army will also authorize 15 special victim prosecutors at our largest jurisdictions.

- CID plans to hire nationally recognized experts in the sexual assault field as consultants or Highly Qualified Experts. These experts will fill positions at the CID units in the field, at the Headquarters, at the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS), and at the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). These experts will:
 - Direct, manage, coordinate, and oversee worldwide CID sexual assault investigation programs.
 - Mentor senior leaders on investigative techniques, requirements, and related subjects briefings.
 - Provide expert oversight for criminal investigations relating to such areas as rape and sexual assault.
 - Provide expert level training in investigating sensitive and complex sexual assault cases.
 - Assist criminal investigators in preparation of major cases.
- CID plans to form sexual assault investigation teams (generally at larger installations) to better address the timeliness and thoroughness of sexual assault investigations. These teams will function similar to civilian police department Special Victim Units. Team members will receive increased specialized training from the Highly Qualified Experts that are being hired, and they may also receive additional training or mentorship from local civilian police departments that have specialized units. These teams are temporary until the Army's cultural change takes root and grows.

Sexual Assault Prevention Training:

- **Interactive Training:** In conjunction with national subject matter experts, the Army is developing two interactive, decision-making and communications tools. The first training tool is focused on Initial Military Training, to include U.S. Military Academy, ROTC and JROTC cadets and new recruits. The second tool is designed for mandatory annual SAPR training for all Soldiers.
- **SAPR Program Manager Training Conference:** The conference will introduce training and support materials along with the most current subject matter expert input and recommendations in a forum for Army proponents tasked to execute the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign.
- **Sex Signals Tour:** "Sex Signals" is a 90-minute program with interactive skits that deal with dating, rape, consent and other topics such as body language, alcohol and intervention. The program, which has been presented at many universities and colleges, was created by Catharsis Productions and uses innovative methods to educate audiences on social issues. The Army has contracted with Catharsis to tour Army installations and in the CENTCOM AOR during FY09. Approximately 105 Sex Signals

shows are planned between 1 Oct - 19 Dec 08. Another 289 shows are planned to be performed NLT 30 Sep 09.

Command Programs and Support:

- I. A.M. Strong Command Program: The command program encourages Soldiers to actively engage within their communities to foster respectful treatment of others and prevent sexual assault. This includes training and workshops, volunteer I. A.M. Strong and Soldier Network members, and community leaders.
- Commander's Resource Site: This permission-based, online resource/site is specifically for Commanders to facilitate the sharing of best practices, success stories, current initiatives and innovations around the entire prevention sphere of topics.
- Promotions-on-Demand: This online site will feature I. A.M. Strong marketing, branding, and promotional materials to order or print on-demand. Following an initial issue to battalion level units across the Army, all commands can use this site to re-supply or supplement their I. A.M. Strong Campaign products.

Addressing Social Norms:

- 2009 Prevention Summit: The second annual summit is planned for Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April 2009) and will include Army Staff SAPR program proponents, commanders and their SAPR Program Managers, Governmental Agency representatives (Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control, Veterans Administration, Department of Justice, Department of State, FBI, INTERPOL, Department of Education, etc) and national subject matter experts.
- Social Networking Online Site: This primary prevention venue is intended to encourage Soldiers to actively engage within their communities to foster respectful treatment of others and prevent sexual assault.
- Sexual Assault Prevention Training Videos: Two versions of a training video are planned for production to promote I. A.M. Strong prevention initiatives among Soldiers and leaders.
- I. A.M. Strong Soldier "Heroes": This part of the I. A.M. Strong program honors Soldiers and community leaders who support the Army's effort to foster respect within its communities and prevent sexual assault.
- The SAPR program office is developing a new web-based system to allow Sexual Assault Response Coordinators to input reported Sexual Assaults, track Sexual Assault responding personnel training, and produce reports to assess the SAPR program and completion of specific tasks in the SAPR Action Plan. It will have modular functions, user roles and permissions, security, and increased data integrity of sexual assault reports, and will document support personnel training. This web-based system will include

Unit Identification Code data that will provide unit level data that will allow commanders to identify trends.

Other significant actions planned for FY09 include:

- OTJAG plans to conduct four regional training conferences led by the Army Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) Program. The conferences will emphasize training in the area of sexual assaults. Guest speakers will include experts from Walter Reed Psychiatric Department, A sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, Computer Forensic Experts, and experts on prosecuting alcohol facilitated acquaintance sexual assault.
- OTJAG (through TCAP) also plans to conduct several other training sessions during FY09, including: training on the prosecution of sexual assault cases; instruction on how to successfully use forensic evidence at trial; training on specific issues related to sexual assault cases in deployed locations; and victim/witness liaison training.
- The USAMPS will update its Training Support Packages (TSPs) for law enforcement first responders and investigators. Updates will include new lessons learned based on consultations, research, and collaboration with other professionals at the national level.
- SMEs from USAMPS will personally conduct all 2009 sexual assault investigations refresher training at CID battalions. USAMPS will also assist in training in support of newly formed special victims units throughout CID.
- The Army plans a major revision to AR 600-20 to address polices issues identified during the first few years of the SAPR Program.
- The Army is involved in an initiative to combine Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) training and SAPR training. The initiative will look at both military and civilian POSH training and determine whether they can and/or should be combined with SAPR training.
- The National Guard will finish a Title 32 National Guard Regulation on the SAPR Program.
- The Army Reserve plans to develop abbreviated SARC and UVA curriculums, via its Virtual University, to accommodate the limited time and funding resources available to Army Reserve Soldiers and units.
- The National Guard plans on conducting refresher training conference for all SARCs in August 2009.
- USAREUR plans to conduct a Lean Six Sigma project to review the case data reported to USAREUR SARCs.
- USAREUR plans five assistance visits for FY09, using focus groups and interviews with Soldiers (to include commanders at all levels) and SAPR Program personnel to determine their knowledge and awareness of AR 600-20, Chapter 8 and SAPR program procedures.

- ARCENT plans to develop a Sexual Assault Prevention Action Plan and Strategy.
- TRADOC plans to conduct an Army Values Day where installations stand-down to conduct multiple training classes, to include sexual assault prevention. TRADOC also plans to establish a dedicated sexual assault training position at each of the 17 TRADOC sites and TRADOC headquarters.
- The U.S. Military Academy will continue with semi-annual assessments to gauge the progress of policy changes program initiatives. Additionally, the West Point Office of Intercollegiate Athletics will coordinate training for all staff, faculty, coaches and athletes to include cultural assessment forums to identify cultural and gender issues in athletics.
- The Army SAPR Program Office continues to manage the Army's requirements in support of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS), to include visits to the CENTCOM AOR.

Conclusion

The U.S. Army's prominence and positive reputation is largely due to its values, warrior ethos and devoted people – Soldiers and civilians. With the pending success of the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign, the Army will more fully align itself with the values it professes and the ideals lived, even unto death, by Soldiers like Ross McGinnis and Monica Brown.

Enclosure 1 - Unrestricted Report Matrix

ARMY FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY08 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING MILITARY MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members)	FY08 TOTALS
# VICTIMS in FY08 Unrestricted Reports	1476
# Service Member victims	1081
# Non-Service Member victims	395
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	1328
# Service Member on Service Member	659
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	383
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	63
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	223
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	1328
# On military installation	918
# Off military installation	393
# Unidentified location	17
# Investigations (From FY08 Unrestricted Reports)	1328
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-08	329
# Completed as of 30-SEP-08	999
# Restricted Reports	309
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report	53
# FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	256
B. FY08 INCIDENT DETAILS	FY08 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1328
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	490
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	520
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	256
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	62
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	1328
# Midnight to 6 am	448
# 6 am to 6 pm	348
# 6 pm to midnight	478
# Unknown	54
Day of sexual assault	1328
# Sunday	290
# Monday	143
# Tuesday	130
# Wednesday	122
# Thursday	125
# Friday	161
# Saturday	301
# Unknown	56
C. FY08 SUMMARY OF THE COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS	FY08 TOTALS
# Completed investigations	999
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	191
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	1086
# Your Service Member subjects	849
# Service Member subjects from other Services	9
# Non-Service Member subjects	53
# Unidentified subjects	175
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	1128
# Service Member victims	813
# Non-Service Member victims	286
# Service Member victims from other Services	29
# Unknown	0

D. FY08 FINAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (Subjects)	FY08 TOTALS
# Final dispositions for FY08 SUBJECTS in the following categories	1086
# Unidentified subjects	47
# No action (Unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim withdrew cooperation, death)	463
# Under civilian/foreign authority	28
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-08	268
# Completed as of 30-SEP-08	280
# Commander Actions (FY08 Subjects)	280
# Courts-martial	56
# Nonjudicial Punishments	102
# Discharges in lieu of courts-martial	19
# Discharges in lieu of disciplinary actions	21
# Other administrative actions	82
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (Reports made prior to FY08 that were completed in FY08)	FY08 TOTALS
# Investigations pending from reports made from FY04 to FY07 that were completed as of 30-SEPT-08	348
# Pre-FY08 Investigations pending as of 30-SEP-07 - STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-08	5
# Pre-FY08 Investigations pending as of 30-SEP-07 - COMPLETED as of 30-SEP-08	343
# SUBJECTS for disposition in FY08 - from Pre-FY08 reports - resolved as of 30-SEP-08	538
# Final FY08 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from FY04 to FY07 reports and investigations were completed in FY08	538
# Unidentified subjects	24
# No action (Unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim withdrew cooperation, death)	203
# Under civilian/foreign authority	8
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-08	162
# Completed as of 30-SEP-08	141
# Commander Actions from reports that were made prior to FY08 and dispositions completed in FY08	141
# Courts-martial	78
# Nonjudicial punishments	19
# Discharges in lieu of courts-martial	0
# Discharges in lieu of disciplinary actions	0
# Other administrative actions	44

ARMY FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER (as of 30 SEP 08)													
F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY08 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)													
	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY08 Totals						
# Service Member on Service Member	1027	68	7	6	18	202	1328						
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	591	58	5	5	0	0	659						
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	376	6	0	1	0	0	383						
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	58	3	2	0	0	0	63						
	2	1	0	0	18	202	223						
ARMY FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY SEXUAL ASSAULT TYPE (as of 30 SEP 08)													
G-1. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY08 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)													
	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY08 Totals
# Service Member on Service Member	113	35	11	0	336	294	52	104	315	67	1	0	1328
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	51	24	8	0	118	136	31	72	184	34	1	0	659
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	33	8	3	0	135	92	12	20	61	19	0	0	383
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	28	3	0	0	71	57	5	7	38	14	0	0	223
# TOTAL Service Member Victims	80	42	10	0	201	203	50	105	333	54	3	0	1081
# Service Member Victims: Female	80	40	8	0	198	199	46	87	285	22	3	0	968
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	2	2	0	3	4	4	18	48	32	0	0	113
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FOR REPORTS MADE IN FY08													
Time of sexual assault	113	35	11	0	336	294	52	104	315	67	1	0	1328
# Midnight to 6 am	28	13	1	0	106	136	16	36	83	29	0	0	448
# 6 am to 6 pm	25	3	2	0	83	64	16	34	109	12	0	0	348
# 6 pm to midnight	51	15	8	0	138	82	20	32	111	21	0	0	478
# Unknown	9	4	0	0	9	12	0	2	5	5	1	0	54
Day of sexual assault	113	35	11	0	336	294	52	104	315	67	1	0	1328
# Sunday	26	11	3	0	69	84	8	18	60	11	0	0	290
# Monday	9	3	2	0	36	31	8	12	38	4	0	0	143
# Tuesday	12	0	0	0	39	14	4	12	38	11	0	0	130
# Wednesday	6	5	1	0	24	23	6	16	38	3	0	0	122
# Thursday	14	2	0	0	36	23	3	11	28	8	0	0	125
# Friday	15	4	3	0	41	32	6	12	39	9	0	0	161
# Saturday	22	6	2	0	83	75	16	21	59	17	0	0	301
# Unknown	9	4	0	0	8	8	1	2	15	4	1	0	56

REPORTS MADE IN FY08		Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 Totals		
6-2. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS (IR)		Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY08 Totals
DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS														
Gender of VICTIMS														
# Male		91	46	12	0	226	189	49	102	357	54	2	0	1128
# Female														
# Unknown														
Age of VICTIMS														
# 16-19		22	8	4	0	41	44	9	27	77	11	0	0	243
# 20-24		41	25	3	0	107	93	28	50	180	29	1	0	557
# 25-34		16	10	5	0	58	42	11	19	80	10	1	0	252
# 35-49		5	2	0	0	13	6	1	4	14	2	0	0	47
# 50-64		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	6
# 65 and older														
# Unknown		6	0	0	0	7	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	23
Grade of VICTIMS														
# E1-E4		91	46	12	0	226	189	49	102	357	54	2	0	1128
# E5-E9		58	31	6	0	119	117	37	78	258	38	2	0	744
# WO1-WO5		4	6	1	0	12	12	4	6	33	1	0	0	79
# O1-O3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10		2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Civilian		25	8	3	0	92	59	8	17	55	13	0	0	280
# Foreign national/military		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	6
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of VICTIMS														
# Army		91	46	12	0	226	189	49	102	357	54	2	0	1128
# Air Force		63	37	9	0	129	125	38	84	288	38	2	0	813
# Navy		3	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	8	0	0	0	17
# Marine		0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	11
# Civilian		25	8	3	0	93	59	8	17	58	15	0	0	286
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of VICTIMS														
# Active Duty		91	46	12	0	226	189	49	102	357	54	2	0	1128
# Reserve (Activated)		60	37	9	0	123	118	39	72	258	35	1	0	752
# National Guard (Activated)		3	1	0	0	6	6	0	4	13	3	0	0	30
# Civilian		25	8	3	0	93	59	8	17	58	15	0	0	286
# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REPORTS MADE IN FY08		Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 INCIDENTS							FY08 Totals	
G-3. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS (UR)		Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY08 Totals	
DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS															
Gender of SUBJECTS		101	33	11	0	242	213	46	91	291	57	1	0	1086	
# Male		73	30	10	0	192	173	42	84	251	43	1	0	899	
# Female		0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	12	
# Unknown		28	3	1	0	48	39	4	5	34	13	0	0	175	
Age of SUBJECTS		101	33	11	0	242	213	46	91	291	57	1	0	1086	
# 16-19		4	0	0	0	18	15	1	11	21	2	0	0	72	
# 20-24		33	8	4	0	74	85	22	30	84	18	0	0	358	
# 25-34		22	13	2	0	82	52	10	33	102	14	1	0	331	
# 35-49		9	7	3	0	18	19	8	11	42	9	0	0	126	
# 50-64		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	9	
# 65 and older		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown		31	3	2	0	50	42	5	5	39	13	0	0	190	
Grade of SUBJECTS		101	33	11	0	242	213	46	91	291	57	1	0	1086	
# E1-E4		34	9	2	0	117	127	18	58	145	23	0	0	533	
# E5-E9		32	18	6	0	59	36	19	24	68	19	1	0	282	
# WO1-WO5		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	
# O1-O3		4	0	1	0	6	2	2	1	7	1	0	0	24	
# O4-O10		0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	13	
# Cadet/Midshipman		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Civilian		2	0	0	0	8	5	1	1	8	0	0	0	25	
# Foreign national/military		0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	23	0	0	0	28	
# Unknown		28	3	1	0	48	39	4	5	34	13	0	0	175	
Service of SUBJECTS		101	33	11	0	242	213	46	91	291	57	1	0	1086	
# Army		69	30	10	0	182	167	38	84	224	44	1	0	849	
# Air Force		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	
# Navy		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Marine		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Civilian		2	0	0	0	9	7	3	3	31	0	0	0	53	
# Unknown		28	3	1	0	48	39	4	5	34	13	0	0	175	
Status of SUBJECTS		101	33	11	0	242	213	46	91	291	57	1	0	1086	
# Active Duty		67	27	10	0	172	153	38	76	204	41	1	0	789	
# Reserve (Activated)		0	0	0	0	7	8	1	3	7	1	0	0	27	
# National Guard (Activated)		4	3	0	0	6	6	0	6	15	2	0	0	42	
# Civilian		2	0	0	0	9	7	3	1	31	0	0	0	53	
# Cadet/Midshipman		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown		28	3	1	0	48	39	4	5	34	13	0	0	175	

Enclosure 2 - Restricted Report Matrix

ARMY FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY08 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	309
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	309
# Service Member on Service Member	95
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	25
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	189
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	309
# On military installation	147
# Off military installation	156
# Unidentified location	6
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY08 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	309
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	125
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	81
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	67
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	26
# Unknown	10
Time of sexual assault incident	309
# Midnight to 6 am	116
# 6 am to 6 pm	57
# 6 pm to midnight	106
# Unknown	30
Day of sexual assault incident	309
# Sunday	56
# Monday	24
# Tuesday	38
# Wednesday	35
# Thursday	29
# Friday	37
# Saturday	80
# Unknown	10
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY08 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	309
# Army victims	293
# Air Force victims	3
# Navy victims	4
# Marine victims	0
# Unknown	9
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY08 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	309
# Male	35
# Female	262
# Unknown	12
Age of VICTIMS	309
# 16-19	86
# 20-24	121
# 25-34	62
# 35-49	11
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	28
Grade of VICTIMS	309
# E1-E4	236
# E5-E9	41
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	12
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	3
# Civilian	0
# Foreign national/military	0
# Unknown	16
Service of VICTIMS	309
# Army	293
# Air Force	3
# Navy	4
# Marine	0
# Civilian	0
# Unknown	9
Status of VICTIMS	309
# Active Duty	249
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated)	44
# Civilian	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	3
# Unknown	13

Enclosure 3 - Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

ARMY FY08 SERVICES REFERRED TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<i>NOTE: Support Services are for all victims in each category that were referred for services during the reporting period, regardless of when their report was made (current or prior quarters).</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	407
# Medical	238
# Counseling	142
# Legal	27
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	2
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	198
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	19
B. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	140
# Medical	99
# Counseling	37
# Legal	4
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	44
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making a RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	10
C. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	66
# Medical	29
# Counseling	29
# Legal	8
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	6
# Medical	6
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	49
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

Enclosure 4 - Combat Areas of Interest Unrestricted Report Matrix

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY08 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING MILITARY MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members)	ARMY FY08 TOTALS
# VICTIMS in FY08 Unrestricted Reports	195
# Service Member victims	187
# Non-Service Member victims	8
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	168
# Service Member on Service Member	106
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	7
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	29
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	26
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	168
# On military installation	164
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY08 Unrestricted Reports)	168
# Pending completion as of 30 Sep-08	36
# Completed as of 30 Sep-08	132
# Restricted Reports	40
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report	10
# FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	30
B. FY08 INCIDENT DETAILS	ARMY FY08 TOTAL
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	168
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	72
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	54
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	35
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	7
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	168
# Midnight to 6 am	31
# 6 am to 6 pm	49
# 6 pm to midnight	53
# Unknown	35
Day of sexual assault	168
# Sunday	19
# Monday	19
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	16
# Thursday	14
# Friday	11
# Saturday	26
# Unknown	38
C. FY08 SUMMARY OF THE COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS	ARMY FY08 TOTAL
# Completed investigations	132
# Investigations with more than one victim, subject, or both	21
# SUBJECTS in the completed investigations	142
# Your Service Member subjects	96
# Service Member subjects from other Services	1
# Non-Service Member subjects	28
# Unidentified subjects	17
# VICTIMS in the completed investigations	159
# Service Member victims	153
# Non-Service Member victims	5
# Service Member victims from other Services	1
# Unknown	0

D. FY08 FINAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (Subjects)	ARMY FY08 TOTAL
# Final dispositions for FY08 SUBJECTS in the following categories	142
# Unidentified subjects	12
# No action (Unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim withdrew cooperation, death)	36
# Under civilian/foreign authority	9
# Pending completion as of 30 Sep 08	45
# Completed as of 30 Sep 08	40
# Commander Actions (FY08 Subjects)	40
# Courts-martial	6
# Nonjudicial Punishments	13
# Discharges in lieu of courts-martial	0
# Discharges in lieu of disciplinary actions	0
# Other administrative actions	21
E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS (Reports made prior to FY08 that were completed in FY08)	ARMY FY08 TOTAL
# Investigations pending from reports made prior to FY08 that were completed in FY08	25
# Pre-FY08 Investigations pending as of 30-SEP-07 - STILL PENDING completion as of 30 Sep 08	0
# Pre-FY08 Investigations pending as of 30-SEP-07 - COMPLETED as of 30 Sep 08	25
# SUBJECTS for disposition in FY08 - from Pre-FY08 reports - as of 30 Sep-08	64
# Final FY08 DISPOSITIONS for SUBJECTS from reports made prior to FY08 and investigations were completed in FY08	64
# Unidentified subjects	4
# No action (Unsubstantiated/unfounded, insufficient evidence, victim withdrew cooperation, death)	18
# Under civilian/foreign authority	2
# Pending completion as of 30 Sep 08	2
# Completed as of 30 Sep-08	38
# Commander Actions from reports that were made prior to FY08 and dispostions completed in FY08	38
# Courts-martial	18
# Nonjudicial punishments	11
# Discharges in lieu of courts-martial	3
# Discharges in lieu of disciplinary actions	1
# Other administrative actions	5

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER												
F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR FY08 INVESTIGATIONS												
	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	FY08 Totals					
# Service Member on Service Member	153	12	2	0	1	0	168					
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	97	7	2	0	0	0	106					
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	29	0	0	0	0	0	29					
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	21	4	0	0	1	0	26					
ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY SEXUAL ASSAULT TYPE												
REPORTS MADE IN FY08 Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS												
G-1. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY08 INVESTIGATIONS												
	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art.125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY08 Totals
# Service Member on Service Member	10	11	1	0	0	19	9	5	66	9	0	168
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	7	9	1	0	22	14	5	4	39	5	0	106
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	7
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	3	1	0	0	10	4	2	1	24	0	0	29
# TOTAL Service Member Victims	10	11	2	0	35	19	14	6	81	9	0	187
# Service Member Victims: Female	10	11	2	0	35	18	11	4	75	4	0	170
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	5	0	17
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF FY08 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FOR REPORTS MADE IN FY08												
Time of sexual assault	10	11	1	0	38	19	9	5	66	9	0	168
# Midnight to 6 am	1	2	0	0	9	7	3	1	6	2	0	31
# 6 am to 6 pm	2	2	1	0	6	1	2	2	33	0	0	49
# 6 pm to midnight	2	3	0	0	15	5	4	2	17	5	0	53
# Unknown	5	4	0	0	8	6	0	0	10	2	0	35
Day of sexual assault	10	11	1	0	38	19	9	5	66	9	0	168
# Sunday	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	8	1	0	19
# Monday	1	0	1	0	4	2	2	1	7	1	0	19
# Tuesday	1	0	0	0	9	2	0	2	9	2	0	25
# Wednesday	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	9	0	0	16
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	5	0	0	14
# Friday	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	11
# Saturday	1	3	0	0	6	4	1	1	7	3	0	26
# Unknown	6	4	0	0	4	6	1	0	15	2	0	38

G-2. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS	Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 Totals	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)
DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS												
Gender of VICTIMS	6	11	2	0	24	13	16	6	76	5	0	159
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	14
# Female	6	11	2	0	24	12	13	4	71	2	0	145
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	6	11	2	0	24	13	16	6	76	5	0	159
# 16-19	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	9
# 20-24	2	5	2	0	10	9	9	4	42	2	0	85
# 25-34	3	5	0	0	12	3	5	1	27	3	0	59
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	5
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of VICTIMS	6	11	2	0	24	13	16	6	76	5	0	159
# E1-E4	4	7	2	0	18	4	9	4	57	5	0	118
# E5-E9	2	2	0	0	6	1	5	2	13	0	0	31
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Civilian (US)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
# Foreign national civilian/military	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of VICTIMS	6	11	2	0	24	13	16	6	76	5	0	159
# Army	6	10	2	0	24	13	13	6	74	5	0	153
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Civilian/Foreign military	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of VICTIMS	6	11	2	0	24	13	16	6	76	5	0	159
# Active Duty	5	10	2	0	18	10	14	5	53	4	0	121
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	9
# National Guard (Activated)	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	15	0	0	24
# Civilian/Foreign military	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G-3. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS	Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS			FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 Totals			
	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit offenses (Art. 80)
DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS FOR COMPLETED FY08 INVESTIGATIONS												
Gender of SUBJECTS	8	11	1	0	27	13	10	6	61	5	0	142
# Male	8	11	1	0	27	12	10	5	61	5	0	140
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	8	11	1	0	27	13	10	6	61	5	0	142
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	5
# 20-24	4	1	0	0	10	3	1	2	13	1	0	35
# 25-34	3	3	0	0	8	5	2	2	21	1	0	45
# 35-49	0	4	1	0	3	1	2	1	15	1	0	28
# 50-64	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	6	4	3	1	7	2	0	25
Grade of SUBJECTS	8	11	1	0	27	13	10	6	61	5	0	142
# E1-E4	3	1	0	0	11	7	2	2	14	1	0	41
# E5-E9	4	7	1	0	8	2	4	3	22	2	0	53
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Civilian (US)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national civilian/military	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	22	0	0	27
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	1	2	2	0	18
Service of SUBJECTS	8	11	1	0	27	13	10	6	61	5	0	142
# Army	6	10	1	0	19	9	6	5	37	3	0	96
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Civilian/Foreign military	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	23	0	0	28
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	1	2	2	0	17
Status of SUBJECTS	8	11	1	0	27	13	10	6	61	5	0	142
# Active Duty	7	8	1	0	16	8	5	4	31	2	0	82
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	4
# National Guard (Activated)	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	11
# Civilian/Foreign military	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	23	0	0	28
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	1	7	2	0	17

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY08 LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE												
H. TOTAL # FY08 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	Pre-FY08 INCIDENTS					FY08 INCIDENTS						FY08 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	Sodomy (Art 125)	Attempts to Commit these Offenses	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	10	11	1	0	38	19	9	5	66	9	0	168
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Northern Red Sea												
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	7	6	1	0	33	14	7	3	49	8	0	128
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	10	0	0	18
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Asia												
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	2	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	6	1	0	18
NOTE:												

Enclosure 5 - Combat Areas of Interest Restricted Report Matrix

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY08 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY08 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS in Restricted Reports	40
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	40
# Service Member on Service Member	14
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	22
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	40
# On military installation	35
# Off military installation	5
# Unidentified location	0
B. FY08 INCIDENT DETAILS	FY08 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	40
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	13
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	10
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Unknown	1
Time of sexual assault incident	40
# Midnight to 6 am	9
# 6 am to 6 pm	7
# 6 pm to midnight	10
# Unknown	14
Day of sexual assault incident	40
# Sunday	7
# Monday	6
# Tuesday	7
# Wednesday	8
# Thursday	2
# Friday	6
# Saturday	3
# Unknown	1
C. FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY08 TOTALS
# VICTIMS	40
# Army victims	35
# Air Force victims	0
# Navy victims	3
# Marine victims	0
# Unknown	2
D. FY08 DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY08 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	40
# Male	1
# Female	36
# Unknown	3
Age of VICTIMS	40
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	9
# 25-34	15
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	10
Grade of VICTIMS	40
# E1-E4	20
# E5-E9	15
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Civilian	0
# Foreign national/military	0
# Unknown	5
Service of VICTIMS	40
# Army	35
# Air Force	0
# Navy	3
# Marine	0
# Civilian	0
# Unknown	2
Status of VICTIMS	40
# Active Duty	27
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated)	11
# Civilian	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Unknown	2

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY08 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY08 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY08 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN CENTCOM AOR	40
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Northern Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	25
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Egypt	2
Kuwait	4
Oman	0
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
South Asia	
Iran	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	4
KU ASG Kuwait reported 1 case(s) without incident location country specified.	
KU 1ST TSC reported 1 case(s) with incident location country not listed in location breakdown.	
KU ASG Kuwait reported 1 case(s) with incident location country not listed in location breakdown.	
ISRAEL reported 1 case(s) but not listed in location breakdown.	

Enclosure 6 - Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault (CAI)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST: FY08 SERVICES REFERRED TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
<i>NOTE: Support Services are for all victims in each category that were referred for services during the reporting period, regardless of when their report was made (current or prior quarters).</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	36
# Medical	22
# Counseling	10
# Legal	4
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	12
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims in UR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO MILITARY VICTIMS FROM RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	16
# Medical	12
# Counseling	3
# Legal	1
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military Victims in RR that received service referrals for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICES REFERRED TO NON-MILITARY (DOD CIVILIANS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) VICTIMS:	FY08 TOTALS
# Support service referrals/requests for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY facilities	1
# Medical	0
# Counseling	1
# Legal	0
# CIVILIAN facilities (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Counseling	0
# Legal	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0