



Enclosure 1: Department of the Army





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21 March 2025/0915

ACTION MEMO

FOR: SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2024 Army Annual Report on Sexual Assault

- **Purpose.** This memo seeks your approval and endorsement of the fiscal year 2024 (FY24) Army Annual Report on Sexual Assault (TAB B).
- **Background.** Each Service and the DoD are required to provide annual reports to Congress on sexual assault and harassment prevention and response efforts and programs.
 - This report complies with DoD guidance and uses DoD Sexual Assault and Response Office metrics.
 - The Army received 3,050 reports of sexual assault in FY24 (2,177 unrestricted and 873 restricted). This reflects a decrease of 13% in reporting from FY23 (3,507 cases). The 2,177 unrestricted reports is a 14% decrease from last year and the 873 restricted reports is a decrease of 9%.
 - Prevalence data was provided in FY24 based on the 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members. The Army saw a 21% decrease in prevalence, which aligns with the current decrease in reporting.
- **Non-Concurs/Alternate Viewpoints.** None.

RECOMMENDATION: Secretary of the Army approve the FY24 Army Annual Report on Sexual Assault by signing the transmittal memo at TAB A(S).

Attachments:

TAB A(S) – Transmittal Memo Secretary of the Army to Secretary of Defense

TAB B – FY24 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

TAB C – INFO MEMO Decrease in Sexual Assault Reporting in FY24

TAB D – USD (P&R) Memo - Data Call for FY24 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

TAB E – HQDA Coordination Sheet

2024

ANNUAL REPORT

ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

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FY 2024 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Army Executive Summary:

The Army remains committed to strengthening readiness by preventing incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors, while also ensuring the provision of comprehensive victim advocacy and response capabilities when they occur. To accomplish this mission, leaders at all levels within the Army are entrusted with the responsibility of fostering a culture characterized by dignity and respect, one that unequivocally condemns behaviors and attitudes conducive to sexual misconduct and normalizes help-seeking behaviors. To ensure the trust and confidence of the Nation, the Army entrenches its efforts and combines initiatives to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliatory behaviors through the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program.

The Army recognizes that addressing sexual assault and associated behaviors requires a sustained and comprehensive effort; there is no quick fix to this complex issue. Early data suggests that implementation of Independent Review Commission (IRC) requirements is having a positive impact. Based on CID crime reporting, the Army has observed a 12% decrease in the number of unrestricted sexual assault reports across their field offices. Additionally, Army SHARP saw a 13% decrease in total sexual assault reporting (includes both restricted and unrestricted). Installations showing the largest decreases in sexual assault also show improvements in DEOCS results between FY21-FY23 for behaviors that are risk factors for sexual violence. As we restructure the program and implement an integrated prevention approach, the Army remains committed to building positive command climates and improving culture to better understand and attack the root causes of harmful behaviors within our ranks. While the overwhelming majority of Soldiers serve with honor, upholding the principles embedded in the Army Values, the reprehensible actions of a minority pose a threat to unit readiness and undermine the trust and confidence that Soldiers place in each other, their leadership, and the institution of the Army. Those who engage in the crime of sexual assault, or neglect to intervene and prevent such actions, not only betray the trust of their fellow Soldiers but also violate the trust of the entire Nation.

In a concentrated effort to regain and sustain the trust and confidence of the Nation, the Army focuses its initiatives through the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program. This program integrates a range of strategies aimed at both preventing and responding effectively to incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliatory behaviors. Through these collective endeavors, the Army is dedicated to ensuring a secure and respectful environment for all its members, thereby upholding the principles that form the foundation of its mission.

The Army is taking action to foster a culture that will result in fewer incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault. A culture of zero tolerance for sexual misconduct must be valued and embraced by all.

The Army is currently implementing the most significant changes in our approach to preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault since the inception of the SHARP Program in 2006. This includes integrating prevention efforts across the force as well as updating the Army Command Policy regulation to create a separate regulation for the SHARP Program. Throughout FY24 the Army worked to refine its regulation which was published in January 2025. This regulation provides our leaders and Soldiers with consolidated and updated

information regarding Federal law, DoD, and DA policies and directed requirements incorporated into a single document. The regulation also serves as a roadmap to strengthening, professionalizing, and resourcing SHARP Program at every echelon.

The Army recognizes there is not a quick win in combating this abhorrent behavior and understands addressing this complex challenge within our ranks requires more than just seeking one-size-fits-all solutions. As we reshape our program to embrace an integrated prevention approach, we acknowledge that fostering a positive command climate and enhancing overall culture demands a deep understanding of the root causes of harmful behaviors. This understanding begins with engaged leadership.

The Army has begun the complicated work of restructuring the SHARP Program. The new installation-based model aligns SHARP services and support to the nearest military installation to ensure consistent support regardless of command alignment. The effort is aimed at enhancing victim support and prevention capabilities across the Army. This effort also includes expanding the number of full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) to ensure victims receive comprehensive support. These SARCs and VAs are now consolidated under the SHARP Program office (outside of the operational chain of command) allowing for more victim-centric response and advocacy. SHARP professionals are empowered to do what is in the best interest of victims and advocate more effectively without fear of reprisal. Additionally, the Army has taken strides to eliminate collateral duty positions within its workforce. Reducing the reliance on collateral duty and enhancing the number of full-time SARCs and VAs who are thoroughly trained and have the requisite experience ensures effective support to victims of sexual harassment and assault.

The Army implemented military justice reform through structural changes focused on staffing local and regional offices with experienced litigators, building expertise through improved training programs, and establishing the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). The Army OSTC achieved all statutory and departmental implementation requirements and assumed full operational capability on 28 Dec 2023. The OSTC is led by a Brigadier General Lead Special Trial Counsel, who reports directly to the Secretary of the Army without intervening authority. The OSTC has exclusive authority over offenses as enumerated in 10 U.S.C. § 801(17) and may also exercise authority over known and related offenses as defined in Rules for Courts-Martial (RCM) 303A. The Army OSTC utilizes a three-tiered structure, with a headquarters element in the National Capital Region (NCR), 8 Circuit HQs, which operate as regional HQ (6 CONUS, 2 OCONUS), and 28 Field Offices with teams of special trial counsel and support personnel located at the following installations with world-wide coverage: Ft. Belvoir, VA; Ft. Drum, NY; US Military Academy, NY; Ft. Gregg-Adams, VA; Ft. Bragg, NC; Ft. Jackson, SC; Ft. Stewart, GA; Ft. Eisenhower, GA; Ft. Campbell, KY; Ft. Knox, KY; Ft. Benning, GA; Ft. Johnson, LA; Kaiserslautern, GER; Grafenwoehr, GER; Vicenza, IT; Ft. Leavenworth, KS; Ft. Carson, CO; Ft. Riley, KS; Ft. Leonard Wood, MO; Ft. Sill, OK; Fort Cavazos, TX; JB San Antonio, TX; Ft. Bliss, TX; JBLewis-McChord, WA; Ft. Irwin, CA; JB Elmendorf-Richardson, AK; Schofield Barracks, HI; Camp Humphreys, KR.

The Department of the Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) operates worldwide with 3,000 personnel assigned to 124 locations protecting Soldiers, family members, and civilians from crimes that affect the safety and readiness of the force. CID supports the Army by combatting the full scope of criminal threats facing it by continuing to “maximize jurisdiction” (working cases within our purview with an Army nexus), committing to continuous development of our law enforcement skills and expertise, maintaining a source network to provide indications

and warnings of criminal activity with the potential to impact the Army, and building enduring partnerships with local, state, federal, and foreign counterparts. Abusive sexual contact, sexual assault, child physical/sexual abuse, domestic violence, or any of the other crimes against persons that CID investigates corrode the environment necessary for Soldiers to focus on training, development, and mission activities that ensure a superior level of readiness. These crimes impact Soldiers, Families, communities, and commands in all environments.

CID combats this threat by conducting crime awareness/prevention efforts, proactively seeking to prevent or mitigate the impact of criminal acts and the actions of those who intend to harm themselves, conducting thorough and timely criminal investigations, and providing information gleaned from those investigations, as well as information sharing with partner law enforcement/advocacy agencies, to commanders and Army Senior Leaders giving them the opportunity to make decisions to mitigate the impact of crime on the total force.

In addition to our efforts to improve response to incidents of sexual assault, the Army has taken extraordinary efforts to improve how it responds to sexual harassment. This year the Army has implemented efforts to ensure impartial investigations by having investigations conducted by trained investigators outside of the chain of command with oversight by CID and those sexual harassment cases meeting prescribed criteria investigated by US Army Criminal Investigative Divisions (CID). Additionally, commanders will initiate elimination proceedings for officers and involuntary administrative separation proceedings for enlisted Soldiers against whom there is a substantiated complaint of sexual harassment.

The Army's actions in FY24 demonstrate a commitment to implementing a robust prevention effort and a strong, compassionate response to incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Each case is troubling; however, the Army fully investigates every allegation of misconduct, follows every lead, provides support to victims, and takes the appropriate action to hold individuals appropriately accountable. Incidents during FY24 clearly indicate the Army has more work to do to meet prevention and response goals but we are committed to do so.

The most critical asset we have is our People. The men and women who serve our Nation both in and out of uniform, along with their Families, are our strength and legacy. Their talents, courage, and commitment make our Army the greatest fighting force in history. To ensure we remain the preeminent fighting force in the world, we must protect basic human dignity in all areas. A talented, strong, healthy, and resilient force is the most important indicator of our readiness, and while sexual harassment and sexual assault remain in our formations, we cannot reach our goal of a resilient and ready force.

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

1.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/National Guard Bureau (NGB) in FY 2024. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals and unit leaders (e.g., through continuing education and professional development), training of Service members (e.g., through realistic training scenarios), and how prevention training effectiveness is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration activities (e.g., periodic summits or working groups). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. **(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSDP&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 16, 2024) / OUSDP&R Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSDP&R Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSDP&R Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021) / DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

The Army SHARP Program published two FRAGOs to EXORD 358-23 and the Integrated Prevention Division (IPD) published two additional FRAGOs to EXORD 351-23. Each of these documents were aimed at implementing the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission in order to rebuild trust, professionalize and strengthen the workforce, and address hiring actions to resource the program at all echelons.

The Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program underwent substantial reorganization in FY24 with the addition of SHARP Prevention Specialist positions. These specialists are central to helping installation leaders understand the comprehensive approach to preventing sexual violence through partnership, collaboration, education, data and research gathering, and ensuring implementation of primary prevention activities and programs. The SHARP Program appointed a Prevention Branch Chief to oversee the development, implementation, and evaluation of primary prevention efforts for sexual violence and retaliation. These organizational changes were captured in the SHARP regulation which was published in January 2025. Additionally, the Army is implementing updates to Sexual Assault Prevention and

Response training policies, with confirmation of these updates submitted to DoD SAPRO on 15 November 2024.

The Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) strengthened its evidence-based practices through several initiatives. The IPD released comprehensive guidance for I-PAG teams, including credentialing requirements and deliverables such as an evaluation guide for use across tactical and operational levels. The IPD conducts regular capacity building through monthly office hours, weekly newsletters, a community of practice on milSuite, and biannual week-long events, with a significant training event held in March 2024. IPD developed the Army Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) Credentialing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) guide, which the I-PAG and prevention support staff use as a resource to apply and maintain credentialing requirements. All I-PAG personnel must obtain and maintain certification through the Defense Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP). I-PAGs conduct annual Community Needs Assessments (CNAs) which inform the Senior Commander's Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) plan, which serves as a roadmap for primary prevention activities with associated measures of performance and effectiveness. The I-PAG leads CIPP plan development and integrated primary prevention evaluation for military communities across all echelons of the Army.

1.2 Hiring Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW): The IPPW works with leaders to build healthy climates and create environments free from abuse and harm. Briefly describe the actions your Military Service/NGB is taking to maintain the momentum in hiring this important workforce to get them in the field as quickly as possible. OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 16, 2024)

In response to the OUSD(P&R) Memorandum "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military" (16 May 2024), the Army continues to prioritize establishing its Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW). These positions are critical for addressing multiple harmful behaviors including sexual harassment, sexual assault, retaliation, suicide, domestic abuse, and child abuse through research-based primary prevention activities. As of November 2024, the Army has filled 115 of 668 funded IPPW positions (17%) across the Active Duty Army, with full implementation targeted for 2027.

To accelerate hiring while ensuring high-quality candidates with strong prevention science expertise, the Army implemented several key initiatives. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness approved a temporary direct-hire authority for IPPW positions at the General Schedule 9 through 15 levels. Most Army positions being filled for the prevention workforce are utilizing this direct-hire authority. Multiple recruitment incentives are being utilized, including retention, relocation, recruitment, highest previous rate, student loan repayment program and 180-day waiver of retired military.

The Army's IPD provides comprehensive hiring support to all locations with I-PAG/IPPW positions, as directed by the Under Secretary of the Army's memorandum "Integrated Prevention Advisory Group Phase II Hiring Approach" (12 May 2023) and Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) Execution Order 351-23 (10 August 2023). This support includes training webinars for hiring managers, standardized resume and work product review rubrics, two-person reviews, and interview panel support at commanders' request. Position descriptions have been updated to clearly articulate the prevention science knowledge, skills, and abilities needed for success.

The Army is addressing geographical hiring challenges through a phased approach, with prevention leads hired first to guide subsequent deputy and team hiring. While overseas

locations and rural installations face recruitment challenges, large installations near metropolitan areas have seen strong success. Strategic partnerships with the Civilian Human Resources Agency (CHRA) and the American Institutes for Research (AIR) are creating academic pipelines and recruiting from public health and prevention science organizations. The Army plans to establish prevention capability at all installations by the end of FY25, maintaining momentum through AIR-supported strategic recruitment and communication initiatives.

1.3 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC-SAM) Recommendations (Lines of Effort 2 & 3): Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2024 to address the approved IRC-SAM recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC-SAM actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

Line of Effort 2 (Prevention)

In FY24, the Army significantly expanded its prevention infrastructure through comprehensive research and data-driven initiatives. A groundbreaking analysis of historical Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGRA)¹ data revealed five distinct types of sexual assault and eight types of sexual harassment, challenging common stereotypes about Army incidents. The research highlighted that many cases involve male victims, multiple perpetrators, workplace incidents, and hazing/bullying scenarios rather than alcohol-related situations. While updates to this analysis using 2021 WGRA data were conducted, they were constrained by survey changes, including modifications to the Unwanted Sexual Contact definition and reduced detail collection about individual incidents. Specifically, the 2021 WGRA did not ask Active Component Soldiers about the time and place of all experiences, and for Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) it did not include the number of perpetrators involved, alcohol use at the time of the event (by perpetrator or victim), or whether the contact was done to haze or bully. Based on these findings, the Army is recommending that DoD reconsider these WGRA changes to ensure comprehensive data collection while revising its prevention approaches to better align training with actual victim experiences.

The Army maintained strong support for the Department of Defense's onsite installation evaluation (OSIE) process throughout FY24. OSIE re-visits were conducted at United States Army Europe-Africa (USAREUR-AF), Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Fort Bliss in Texas, and Fort Johnson in Louisiana (FJLA). In April 2024, a team from HQDA traveled to support the JBER OSIE in an observer capacity. The HQDA teams worked directly with the prevention workforce to integrate OSIE findings and recommendations into the Senior Commander's signed Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) plan addressing harmful behaviors.

Line of Effort 3 (Climate and Culture)

During the reporting period of 1 October 2023 to 1 February 2025 the U.S. Army Women,

¹ Prior to 2025, OPA research products used the term "gender" to describe men and women. These groups were defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for "male" and "female"; therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean "sex."

Peace, and Security (WPS) approach focused on institutionalization efforts to advance desired LOE 3 outcomes associated with IRC-SAM Recommendations 3.a-d by integrating principles into doctrine, Professional Military Education (PME), and individual and collective training. To better align the Department's resources and authorities to engage Total Army and influence prioritization to achieve required changes across operations activities and investments (OAI) the Department lead for WPS was reassigned to HQDA G-3/5/7 from U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Subsequently, the Army reassigned the appointed GO/SES Lead and office of primary responsibility (OPR) to HQDA G-3/5/7 Deputy Director, Strategy, Plans and Policy and HQDA G-3/5/7 Strategy Division WPS Office from the Combined Army Center (CAC) Deputy Commander and the U.S. Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI).

1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.

In FY24, the Army prioritized the establishment of positions dedicated to prevention of sexual violence, recognizing the need to balance our ongoing focus on response efforts, with proactive measures to address root causes and reduce incidents. Based on this, the Army established the SHARP Program Prevention Specialist position as a programmatic position that directly supports the Army SHARP Program prevention requirements, such as training and education, from the lens of secondary and tertiary prevention, complementing—but not duplicating—the IPPW's primary prevention focus.

The Army developed this non-response, service specialist position based on the findings from the 90-Day Independent Review Commission Report, which found the SHARP Program was utilizing response personnel for prevention requirements and they did not have the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary, as their training is specific to response requirements. The SHARP Prevention Specialists are credentialed through the DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP) at level 2 and considered program specialists, ICW DoDI 6400.11. The Army also continued to strengthen its prevention infrastructure through multiple evidence-based initiatives and partnerships in FY24. The Army selected the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to operate a new effort through AIR's Center for Integrated Primary Prevention Innovation and Advancement that will guide data-informed actions to build a more robust, responsive, and proactive public health workforce. This initiative aims to prevent harmful behaviors—such as harassment, sexual assault, retaliation, domestic abuse, child abuse and neglect, and suicide—while boosting morale and creating safer, healthier military communities. AIR will support I-PAG teams in developing evaluation plans that follow established Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) standards for conducting evaluations and will establish an evidence clearinghouse for use by decision-makers, I-PAG teams, and prevention partners. AIR will work with the Army to determine appropriate sites for implementation of outer level strategy prevention research and collaborate to determine what organizational and community-level strategies to implement and evaluate.

To evaluate the effectiveness of environmental security measures, the Army is supporting an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-led assessment of barracks security improvements at four Army installations (Fort Sill, Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, and Fort Bragg). This evaluation includes a coordinated communication messaging campaign about the improvements and will measure how barracks security improvements and communication to Soldiers influence sexual and non-sexual crimes, related risk and protective factors, and trust in leadership to keep Soldiers safe in their barracks.

The Army has initiated a partnership with the RAND Corporation on two significant projects. The first provides guidance and coaching on the Getting to Outcomes® (GTO) process at 24 Army installations. This collaboration focuses on improving prevention partner collaboration through a comprehensive ten-step process covering planning, implementation, evaluation, continuous quality improvement, and sustainability of prevention activities. The program will provide training to prevention partners to support the utilization of consistent language across prevention programs and ensure prevention teams are synched in their approaches. The second project, conducted in collaboration with the Army's IPD and Science and Research (S&R) Divisions, aims to identify and measure the costs of outcomes associated with harmful behaviors in the Army. This research builds on previous work by RAND that has inventoried data to support harmful behavior prevention and estimated the impacts of sexual harassment and sexual assault on a small number of outcomes, such as early separation. A more complete mapping of harmful behaviors' various outcomes, and estimates of their costs, will inform prevention resourcing by providing input to the potential cost-effectiveness of various primary prevention activities.

The Army provides monthly integrated data working group (IDWG) engagements for capacity building of the I-PAG workforce and the Army prevention system partners. These engagements highlight resources, tools, and data systems for aggregate level community data analysis to better understand harmful behaviors, and risk and protective factors for military communities. The IDWG directly supports the development of Comprehensive Needs Assessments (CNAs) and Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) plans.

Key considerations affecting implementation include the need for thorough evaluation of all Army initiatives to ensure effectiveness and the importance of maintaining data security to preserve victim trust and reporting willingness. The Army remains committed to evidence-based prevention strategies while recognizing that successful implementation requires careful balance between comprehensive data collection and privacy protection.

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

2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2024. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.10 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

In Fiscal Year 2024, the Army executed comprehensive reforms to strengthen victim support services and enhance the professionalization of the Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW) through three key strategic initiatives: workforce restructuring, education redesign, and certification reform.

The Army has transformed its Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program from a brigade/command-centric model to an installation-based model through the implementation of FRAGO 1 to HQDA EXORD 358-23 (15 March 2024) and FRAGO 2 (19 September 2024). This restructuring aligns Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) on the installation Senior Commander's Table for Distribution and Allowances (TDA) under the Lead SARC, who reports directly to the Senior Commander. The Lead SARC is supervised and rated by the SHARP Program Manager at the operational level with the Senior Commander serving as the Higher-Level Reviewer. Commands were required to transition existing SHARP staff to standardized position descriptions by 30 September 2024. The new structure enhances victim support by eliminating perceived command influence on victim care decisions, strengthening privacy protections, and empowering SHARP professionals to advocate without concern for impact on their performance rating. All SHARP professionals must undergo and pass a minimum Tier 3 background check with favorable adjudication.

A cornerstone of the Army's SARW professionalization effort is the complete redesign of the SHARP education model. Effective 1 October 2024, the Army SHARP Academy established a progressive and targeted single standard design for all SHARP professionals, implementing a progressive, work-role oriented educational continuum that includes:

- The SHARP Basic Course, providing entry-level victim advocacy training and qualifying graduates for Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentialing. Military graduates receive the N3 Additional Skill Identifier (ASI).
- The SHARP Intermediate Course, focusing on case management and program compliance for SARCs. Military graduates receive the 1H ASI.
- A new SHARP Advanced Course (in development), designed for Lead SARCs, Program Managers, and Program Compliance Analysts. The SHARP Academy conducted a Critical Task Site Selection Board (CTSSB) which identified 11 critical tasks as the drivers for course design and development, with projected Full Operational Capability in 4th Quarter FY25.

Additionally, the SHARP Academy completed development of a new online Chief of Staff of the Army, Common Core SHARP lesson for future battalion and brigade command teams. This training covers prevention, healthy command climate, response actions, and trauma-informed care, requiring an 80% pass rate on the summative assessment.

To enhance the quality of victim care, the SHARP Academy introduced the Digital Interactive Victim Intake Simulator (DIVIS). This innovative training tool enables SHARP professionals to practice sexual assault intakes through six different realistic, digitally-based scenarios, providing objective feedback on critical interpersonal skills including eye contact, voice tone, and rapport building.

The Army continues to advance its D-SAACP certification process through EXORD 224-23, which implements a three-tiered approach:

1. Senior commander verification of SHARP professional positions and authorizations
2. Mandatory training requirements for all certification holders
3. Standardized certification requirements for Program Managers, SARCs, and VAs

In response to the 2023 updates to D-SAACP expanding to eight review periods annually, the Army implemented enhanced procedures including:

- Revised internal procedures to expedite application submission and tracking
- Monthly synchronization meetings for stakeholders
- Training sessions focused on updated requirements
- A centralized tracking system to monitor application progress

The Army's CATCH program training was enhanced through several key initiatives, including revised SHARP Annual Refresher Training (ART) Training Support Package (TSP) released on 4 October 2024, incorporating expanded information about the DD Form 2910-4. The program has received 844 Army entries, with 35 entries resulting in matches, demonstrating a 4.1% match rate in identifying potential serial offenders.

The Army published its stand-alone SHARP regulation (AR 600-52) in January 2025, which consolidates currently disparate SHARP policies into a single-source document. This consolidation improves efficiency and standardization of response efforts across the force.

Looking forward, the Army has established new leadership pathways for SARCs and VAs to cultivate high-performing advocates who can mentor peers and lead multidisciplinary response teams effectively. Additionally, a new Policy & Oversight Branch has been established to implement comprehensive oversight mechanisms ensuring stricter adherence to policy and compliance at all levels.

These strategic initiatives demonstrate the Army's commitment to building and sustaining a professional SARW that delivers high-quality victim assistance and advocacy. Through improved accountability, standardized processes, and enhanced training, the Army continues to strengthen its response capabilities and support for Service members affected by sexual assault.

2.2 Professionalize the Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW): The SARW is a DoD-wide, multi-level, functional community that responds to and advocates for victim needs and advises leaders at all levels on appropriate response strategies. Briefly describe the actions your Military Service/NGB is taking to expeditiously meet the IRC-SAM milestones to develop, field, and sustain this highly skilled, specialized workforce to ensure Service members receive high quality victim assistance and advocacy.

OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 16, 2024)

The Army continues to make significant progress in developing, fielding, and sustaining a professional Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW) in accordance with the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC-SAM) milestones and USD(P&R) guidance. In FY24, the Army implemented comprehensive reforms to strengthen victim support services and enhance the professionalization of the SARW through three key initiatives: workforce restructuring, education redesign, and certification reform.

The Army has transformed its Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program from a brigade/command-centric model to an installation-based model, adding specialized work roles to better serve victims and support command teams. This restructuring aligns with the Department's three-tier command organizational structure - strategic, operational, and tactical - enabling comprehensive SARW planning, development, and management.

A cornerstone of the Army's SARW professionalization effort is the complete redesign of the SHARP education model. Effective 1 October 2024, the Army SHARP Academy (ASA) established a single educational standard for all SHARP professionals, replacing the previous SHARP Foundation Course with a progressive, work-role oriented educational continuum. This new model includes:

- The SHARP Basic Course, which provides entry-level victim advocacy training and qualifies graduates for Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentialing. Military graduates receive the N3 Additional Skill Identifier (ASI).
- The SHARP Intermediate Course, focusing on case management and program compliance for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). Military graduates receive the 1H ASI.
- A new SHARP Advanced Course (currently in development), designed for Lead SARCs, Program Managers, and Program Compliance Analysts. The SHARP Academy conducted a Critical Task Site Selection Board (CTSSB) which identified 11 critical tasks as the drivers for course design and development. The course has a projected Full Operational Capability date in 4th Quarter FY25.

To enhance the quality of victim care, the SHARP Academy introduced the Digital Interactive Victim Intake Simulator (DIVIS) in FY24. This innovative training tool enables SHARP professionals to practice sexual assault intakes through six different realistic, digitally-based scenarios. The system provides objective feedback on critical interpersonal skills including eye contact, voice tone, and rapport building through a semi-autonomous After-Action Review (AAR). The AAR includes logged playback of students' verbal and non-verbal actions for facilitator-led assessment, helping ensure victims receive compassionate and professional support.

In FY24, HQDA published EXORD 224-23, implementing comprehensive reforms to strengthen the D-SAACP certification process. The initiative centralizes certification oversight through Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) SHARP Division, establishing a three-tiered implementation approach that includes:

1. Senior commander verification of SHARP professional positions and authorizations
2. Mandatory training requirements for all certification holders
3. Standardized certification requirements for Program Managers, SARCs, and Victim Advocates

Additionally, the SHARP Academy completed development of a new online Chief of Staff of the Army, Common Core SHARP lesson for future battalion and brigade command teams. This training covers prevention, healthy command climate, response actions, and trauma-informed care, requiring an 80% pass rate on the summative assessment.

These initiatives demonstrate the Army's commitment to building and sustaining a professional SARW that delivers high-quality victim assistance and advocacy. Through improved accountability, standardized processes, and enhanced training, the Army continues to strengthen its response capabilities and support for Service members affected by sexual assault.

2.3 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement: Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP certification suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and

Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “D-SAACP,” (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

Based on the information provided to the Army from the National Organization for Victim Advocacy (NOVA) that is filtered by NOVA for DoD SAPRO there were:

SHARP VA

Suspension: 2

Revocation: 6

Reinstatement: 2

SHARP SARC

Suspension: 1

Revocation: 1

Reinstatement: 1

These numbers show a decrease from FY23, which had 15 SARC suspensions, 6 SARC revocations, 31 VA suspensions, and 20 VA revocations. All certification actions were processed in accordance with DoD guidelines, ensuring appropriate investigation and due process while maintaining victim support services throughout any personnel transitions.

2.4 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits: (No response required by NGB) For medical facilities operated by the Military Services in deployed environments or other medical readiness clinics in garrison that are specifically under the operational control of the Military Services, was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: For SAFE kits, this answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices. Also, please note that the Defense Health Agency will respond separately to these questions for Military Treatment Facilities in garrison locations that are not under the operational control of the Military Services). (NDA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

There were no validated incidents where a Service member's medical care was hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit in FY24. SAFE kit availability and management remains an area of focus across medical treatment facilities, with standardized kits used throughout the Defense Health System, including in deployed settings.

2.5 Military Protective Orders: Were any Military Protective Orders (MPOs) issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? If so, how many? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if any of the victim(s) and/or the alleged offender(s) were not provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, “Military Protective Order,” as required, and if not provided, the reason(s) why the form was not provided to the victim(s) and/or the alleged offender(s). (NDA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)

In FY 2024, the Army issued Military Protective Orders (MPOs) to 930 unique subjects as a result of unrestricted reports of sexual assault, showing a slight decrease from 953 unique subjects in FY23.

The Army identified 19 instances (2% of total MPOs issued) in which unique subjects violated their MPOs. Each violation represents a serious breach of the protective measures intended to safeguard victims, underscoring the need for ongoing vigilance and appropriate consequences for non-compliance with MPOs.

There are no known instances in which either a subject or a victim has failed to receive a copy of the MPO as mandated. This adherence to policy is crucial for ensuring that all parties involved are fully informed of the protective measures in place, which contributes to the effectiveness of the orders and the safety of the individuals concerned.

2.6 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2024 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4i)

In FY 2024, the Army took significant steps to ensure comprehensive sexual assault response capabilities in deployed environments. These efforts focused on strengthening medical support, enhancing investigative capabilities, and ensuring consistent access to legal and victim advocacy services.

The Office of the Surgeon General/Medical Command (OTSG/MEDCOM) reinforced its forensic healthcare program through enhanced collaborations with Army Operational Commands, sister services' Forensic Healthcare offices, and the Defense Health Agency (DHA). MEDCOM established an operational team to assess and update Army policies addressing medical management of sexual assault in operational environments, with particular focus on enabling commanders to effectively plan, equip, train, man, sustain, and lead forensic healthcare delivery for deployed Soldiers.

The Criminal Investigation Division's (CID) investigative mission directly supports Army operational readiness by investigating and mitigating harmful behaviors in garrison and deployed environments. Creating safe environments, enabling accountability, and fostering trust and confidence in the judicial process all contribute to the willingness of individuals to serve in the Army, a must for the "all volunteer" model.

In response to increased personnel presence in Europe, CID's European Field Office developed a Contingency Response Team with "fly away" capability for rapid response throughout Europe, Africa, and the Central Command (CENTCOM) areas of responsibility. The office expanded its presence in Eastern Europe, growing offices in Poland and Romania while recruiting personnel with language capabilities to facilitate host nation law enforcement coordination. CID also increased its footprint in the Horn of Africa and supported large-scale exercises, including deploying agents to Morocco and Ghana for Exercise Africa Lion.

In the Pacific theater, CID's Far East Field Office maintained support for Exercise Cobra Gold and other U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) deployments. CID established crucial relationships with the Royal Thai Military, Royal Thai Police, U.S. Embassy in Thailand, Regional Security Officer, and I Corps. These partnerships enabled immediate response to criminal allegations involving Army personnel and facilitated coordination with host nation law enforcement. CID's Forensic Exploitation Laboratories and Biometrics Operations Department provided critical forensic and biometrics exploitation capabilities to commanders across multiple deployed locations.

These capabilities enhanced the Army's ability to conduct thorough investigations and maintain evidence integrity in deployed environments.

The Army ensured comprehensive Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) coverage at installations worldwide. In locations where SVCs are not co-located with victims, counsel regularly travel to provide support. The Program Office coordinated with Staff Judge Advocates across the Army to guarantee SVC service availability for deploying troops.

Army SHARP conducted a manning analysis to support troops in the European theater of operations. This analysis revealed USAREUR-AF requires twenty-six (26) SARCs, twenty-six (26) VAs, and five (5) Supervisory SARCs. The unique structure (i.e., geographic dispersion of units) and the command's forward deployed mission, also requires the allocation of the following additional SHARP resources: five (5) Lead SARCs, four (4) Program Support Specialist, four (4) SHARP Program Prevention Specialist, and one (1) SHARP Compliance Specialist, for a total of seventy-one (71) personnel. On 4 January 2023, USAREUR-AF Commanding General submitted a request to HQDA for an additional nine (9) SARCs, nine (9) VA, and three (3) Supervisory SARC positions to augment the recommended strength. Army SHARP concurred with authorizing the requested additional SARCs, VAs, and one (1) Supervisory SARC to support USAREUR-AF, increasing the total to 90 personnel.

In accordance with the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memo, dated 19 July 2024, and the DoD Sexual Assault Response Workforce Model, military personnel will be used to execute the SHARP mission for deployment and contingency operations. The use of military personnel in the SHARP Program operational implementation plan for USAREUR-AF includes 18 Special Assignment SARCs, 3 Special Assignment Victim Advocates (VAs), and 20 Collateral-Duty VAs. The implementation plan assigned personnel as follows: x2 Special Assignment SARCs in Pabrade, Lithuania; x2 BPTA, Poland; x2 Jasionka, Poland; x2 Powidz, Poland; x2 Zagan, Poland; x2 Poznan, Poland; x2 Djibouti, Africa; x2 West Africa; and x2 Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo. Special Assignment Victim Advocates are allocated as follows: x2 Poznan, Poland and x1 MKAB, Romania. Collateral Duty Victim Advocates are assigned as follows: x2 Novo Selo, Bulgaria; x8 SETAF-AF; x2 Garmisch-Partenkirchen; x6 Germany; and x2 Izmir, Turkey.

Increased partnership and coordination between FORSCOM and USAREUR-AF prior to and during the rotation of forces, as well as the establishment of special assignment SHARP personnel, will ensure a more robust, coordinated response capability.

2.7 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group

(CMG) Meetings: Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departed the losing station (Permanent Change of Station (PCS))). For Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) Expedited Transfers, how many took longer than 7 calendar days between the approval date of a victim's request and the change of assignment? If it occurred, provide the reason(s) why an Expedited Transfer was delayed for each category of reassignment (PCS and PCA); the top three reasons are sufficient. (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

In FY24, the Army processed and tracked Expedited Transfers (ETs) across all major commands. From these transfers, 28 cases exceeded the 30-day standard between approval

and departure dates for Permanent Change of Station (PCS) transfers. Commands continued to execute the program in accordance with HQDA EXORD 105-21 Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Expedited Transfer Training for Senior Commanders and SHARP Professionals.

The circumstances for the delayed transfers generally fell into three primary categories:

The most frequent cause of delay was victim-initiated requests for additional time to address personal matters. These included selling homes, coordinating childcare at gaining installations, allowing children to complete school terms, and establishing support networks at new locations. For example, Fort Knox had one case that took 43 days at the victim's request, while USAREUR-AF reported cases taking 35 days due to victims requesting extensions for school completion. USARPAC noted several victim-driven delays and one instance where the victim decided to no longer pursue the PCS. TRADOC reported that three of their four delayed cases stemmed from victims requiring additional time for personal or family matters.

The second reason for delays involved administrative requirements and procedural circumstances. This included cases where Service members had existing flags for unrelated issues that required resolution before PCS execution (as noted in two USAREUR-AF cases), and situations requiring additional Human Resources Command (HRC) processing. One TRADOC case exceeded the timeline due to a deferment request initiated jointly by the victim and their healthcare provider. In one USARPAC case, the transfer exceeded the standard by just one day.

The third category involved timing and scheduling factors, such as holiday impacts and cases where report dates were set beyond the 30-day window with victims electing not to exercise early report options.

Regarding Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) Expedited Transfers, USARPAC reported three cases exceeding the 7-day standard between approval and assignment change. These delays were primarily attributed to HRC requiring additional information to process the transfers, particularly in cases involving officer assignments where career progression considerations required additional coordination. Complete Army-wide PCA timing data is not currently available, as some commands do not track PCA timing metrics separately from PCS transfers.

All delayed transfers were monitored through monthly Case Management Group meetings, ensuring victim safety remained the primary consideration throughout the process. None of the delays necessitated the initiation of High-Risk Response Teams, as the circumstances did not indicate increased risk to victims.

2.8 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring that your Service members and leaders are being trained on the availability of the CATCH program and the DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?" (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

The Army employs a comprehensive approach to ensure Service members and leaders are trained on the CATCH program and DD Form 2910-4. In FY24, the Army enhanced its CATCH program training through several key initiatives. The SHARP Annual Refresher Training (ART) Training Support Package (TSP) was revised and released on 4 October 2024, incorporating expanded information about the DD Form 2910-4 and current CATCH program statistics. The

updated training materials highlight that the CATCH program has received 844 Army entries, with 35 entries resulting in matches, demonstrating a match rate of approximately 4.1%. This data underscores the program's effectiveness in identifying potential serial offenders within the military community.

The CATCH program and DD Form 2910-4 information is integrated into multiple training venues across the Army. Installation SHARP Program Offices conduct comprehensive training during Annual SHARP training, PME, Newcomer Orientations, Company Commander/First Sergeant Courses, and Cadre Resiliency Programs. The program is also a standing topic during monthly Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) meetings, ensuring continued leadership awareness and engagement.

SHARP professionals receive specialized training through the SARC/VA Career Course and SHARP Foundation Course. These courses provide detailed instruction on CATCH procedures, including the process for submitting entries through both DD Form 2910 and DD Form 2910-4. SARCs must complete CATCH 101 training, which covers program overview, entry requirements, frequently asked questions, and victim communication strategies. Additionally, SARCs are required to complete the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) Module Webinar through Joint Knowledge Online (JKO), which provides specific guidance on DD Form 2910-4 utilization.

To ensure widespread awareness, CATCH program information is prominently displayed in high-traffic areas, command SHARP poster boards, and social media platforms. Family members are informed about the program through multiple channels, including 24/7 installation hotlines, SHARP office visits, and during the intake process. The Army has also made CATCH program resources readily accessible through the SHARP Learning Portal website at <https://sharplearningportal.army.mil>.

When a CATCH entry results in a match, SARCs are trained to properly notify survivors and explain their options, including the choice to convert their report to unrestricted status. SARCs ensure survivors understand the implications of participating in a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) investigation and their right to consult with a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) regarding participation in discovery and prosecution processes.

2.9 Efforts to Address Approved IRC-SAM Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2024 to address the approved IRC-SAM recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. Include in your response (1) efforts to explore the co-location of SAPR resources with other special victim services, such as FAP, to improve coordination, collaboration, and consistency in victim support, and 2) implementation of the No Wrong Door approach for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC-SAM actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1 / IRC recommendations 4.1c and 4.3a)

The Army SHARP program has begun the process of evaluating co-location of SHARP resources with other special victim services, such as the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), to improve coordination, collaboration, and consistency in victim support. Pilot site selection efforts were conducted at several installations to assess the requirements for co-location in FY24. Pilot sites will be selected, and evaluation criteria defined in 2QFY25. The Pilot is projected to begin 3QFY25, with results informing broader implementation strategies.

The Army has embraced the "No Wrong Door" approach renamed as "Connect to Care" to ensure that Soldiers, Civilians, and Family Members seeking support for sexual harassment, sexual assault, or domestic abuse receive assistance regardless of the point of entry. This effort includes ensuring cross-training SHARP, FAP, and Equal Opportunity personnel to ensure they are equipped to connect individuals to the appropriate resources. Updates to referral policies and procedures have been made to reinforce this approach, and public awareness campaigns have been conducted to educate the force on accessing services under this model.

These efforts reflect the Army's commitment to aligning with IRC recommendations 4.1c and 4.3a to enhance victim care and support services, ultimately strengthening trust and accountability within the Army SHARP program.

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

The Army continues to advance its commitment to the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal through several forward-looking initiatives for FY24 and beyond. Building on previous restructuring efforts, the Army has established new leadership pathways for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) to cultivate high-performing advocates who can mentor peers and lead multidisciplinary response teams effectively. This initiative strengthens the Army's ability to deliver consistent, victim-centered care while developing the next generation of advocacy leaders.

The Army will focus on implementing a comprehensive, year-long professional development program to enhance the capabilities of SHARP professionals. This initiative aims to address critical gaps in knowledge, improve skills, and promote standardization across the program in alignment with DSD Memo: Updates to Department of Defense Policies to Enhance Support for Adult Sexual Assault Victims dated 19 July 2024. This program will consist of monthly training sessions and quarterly workshops covering topics such as advanced victim advocacy techniques, policy updates, trauma-informed care practices, and interagency collaboration strategies. These sessions will be supplemented with practical exercises, case studies, and opportunities to engage with subject matter experts. By enhancing the proficiency of SHARP professionals, the Army aims to improve its victims assistance, case management, and advocacy capabilities across the program and sustain a culture of care and accountability. The Army is also expanding the scope of SHARP training for SHARP professionals to include advanced advocacy techniques, which is trauma informed, victim-centered, and recovery-oriented. This enhanced training will better prepare SARCs and VAs to address complex cases and adapt their support to different populations, ensuring that all victims receive appropriate services.

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

3.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2024. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources; manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training and realistic training scenarios); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no

need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

The Family & Sexual Violence Division (FSVD) is a specialized unit within the CID Investigations and Operations Directorate (IOD) that provides guidance, advice, and recommendations on adult and child sexual assault investigations, adult and child domestic violence, and other child-related crimes. The FSVD conducts comprehensive reviews of all special victim investigations to identify evidence, investigative leads, and ensure compliance with DoD and DA policies.

The FSVD reviews approximately 6,000 investigations annually and works closely with other specialties such as cyber, forensics, behavior analysis, child forensic interviewers, polygraph, and others when necessary. In addition to conducting reviews, the FSVD also provides training to other stakeholders on advanced topics related to sexual assault and domestic violence investigation strategies. This training is provided at the Judge Advocate General (JAG) School of Law, the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Academy, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) advanced staff training events, and internal CID leadership training events.

The FSVD also advises the DoD and DA on Coordinated Community Response to sexual assault and domestic violence, Combatting Trafficking in Persons, and Problematic Sexual and Harmful Behaviors in Children and Youth, and is actively involved in the DoD Catch a Predator (CATCH) Program. The FSVD maintains close liaison with other Military Criminal Investigative Organizations, federal law enforcement counterparts, and the National Children's Alliance.

In FY24, CID launched its participation in the fight against sexual harassment. Dedicated personnel assigned to the FSVD will provide non-binding advice to specially trained Investigating Officers (IO) conducting investigations under the provisions of AR 15-6 into formal complaints of sexual harassment. Advice is given on matters such as development of an effective investigative plan and employment of trauma-informed and victim-centric investigative techniques. The CID advisor will provide this advice at the onset of the investigation and be available to the IO for additional coordination if it becomes necessary.

Beginning in the second quarter of FY25, the offense of Sexual Harassment under Article 134, UCMJ, will become a covered offense. At that time, it will also become the responsibility of CID to investigate these allegations under a report of investigation (ROI.) Upon receipt of a formal complaint of sexual harassment which meets the threshold of Article 134, the local CID field element will initiate an ROI as they would any other offense. The IO will continue to investigate all lesser allegations meeting the threshold of Article 92 following the provisions of AR 15-6 with CID maintaining an advisory role.

Overall, the FSVD plays a critical role in ensuring that investigations are conducted in a thorough and compliant manner, while also providing support and resources to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges: Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. Is your Military Service/NGB having any challenges in retaining SAFE

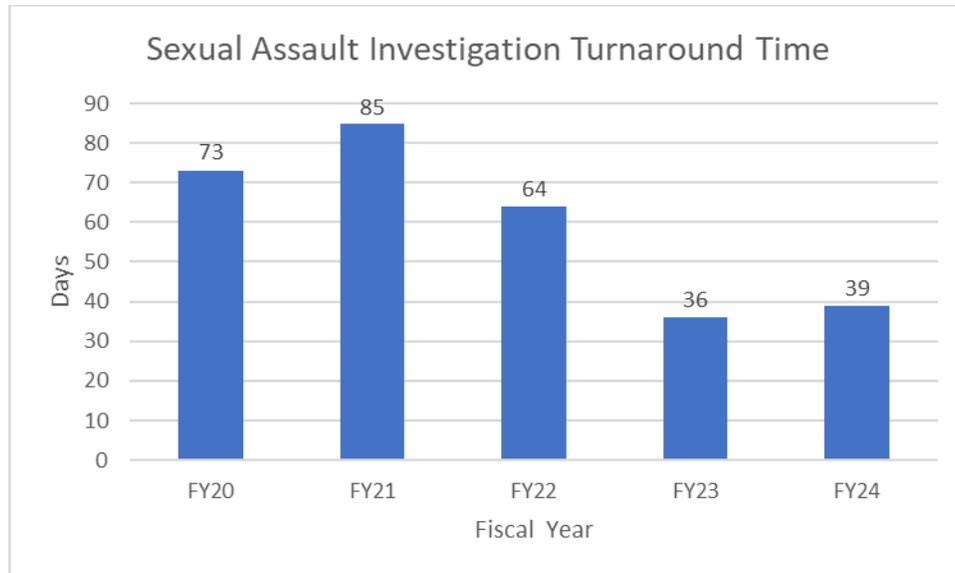
kits for a minimum of 10 years? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)

The Defense Forensic Science Center was deactivated in Dec 2022 with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) continuing its role as the forensic science laboratory in support of the military criminal and judicial systems. Our organization has served this role for over 80 years and designated the sole forensic service provider in early 2000s for all Armed Services under the Department of Defense umbrella.

During FY24 USACIL did experience several delays in the delivery of evidence packages, by weeks and months, through the United States Postal System (USPS) registered mail, especially after the opening of the new Palmetto USPS distribution center, Atlanta, GA in Feb 2024. After the new center opened, over 50 shipments were delayed by 2 to 4-weeks for CONUS deliveries and 4 to 8-weeks for OCONUS deliveries. The shipments returning evidence to customers saw the same delays. We also have multiple evidence mis-deliveries by FEDEX to other organizations on the Gillem Enclave. Complaints were filed with both carriers and for the most part the items were eventually delivered. The issue with the new processing center has been addressed, and we are currently experiencing sporadic (infrequent) issues with USPS shipment delays. While these delays are outside of USACIL's turnaround times, it does contribute to the timely completion of the investigation overall.

From the submission perspective, the USACIL had consistent issues with SAFEs arriving at the laboratory without buccal standards for comparison. When this occurs, it delays the analysis portion of DNA testing. To mitigate this delay, the USACIL continues to educate submitting military criminal investigative organizations on the pre-submission program which helped Special Agents and Investigators communicate with the Laboratory prior to sending in evidence. This program has lessened the occurrence of standards not being received with the SAFEs, allowing for timely analysis and will hopefully continue to have an impact as more Special Agents and Investigators continue to engage in pre-submission communication.

Turnaround time (TAT), as it pertains to Sexual Assault investigations, has significantly improved since FY21, with our TATs staying in the 30s range for the past two (2) fiscal years, well below the 60-day mark for SAFE processing (Note: These are the median numbers for all sexual assault submissions during each Fiscal Year. In FYs 20 / 21, there were operational restrictions due to COVID that raised the processing times).



FY20: 73-days / **FY21:** 85-days / **FY22:** 64-days / **FY23:** 36-days / **FY24:** 39-days

In FY24, USACIL was impacted by usual staff attrition in key areas such as the Forensic Case Management, Digital and Multimedia, DNA, and DNA Database Divisions. USACIL mitigated lengthy hiring lag times through cross training some staff into areas where they could assist in continuing to meet the needs of the Laboratory, while we wait for the hiring actions to be completed.

Of significant note, sexual assault cases processed by USACIL are rarely limited to only a SAFE kit and often include a multi-discipline testing approach including Trace Evidence, DNA and generally a third forensic discipline such as Digital and Multimedia / Latent Prints / etc. USACIL does not retain any evidence at our laboratory. The evidence is received, processed, and returned to the submitting military criminal investigative organization for long term retention. Finally, CID is in the early stage of transitioning the collection/storage methodology as it relates to restricted report sexual assault kits. Currently these kits are collected by DES/MP personnel, or CID personnel on joint bases, and stored anonymously at the local evidence facility. CID is working to transition the collection to fall directly under CID control, with end state storage being at the Consolidated Evidence Long Term Storage (CELTs). This will ensure that all restricted cases are held by CID under strict retention and chain of custody standards, which will allow victims to later change to an unrestricted report with no loss in evidentiary integrity.

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

Effective 1 Oct 2024, CID transformed from an MTOE to a TDA structure, allowing the ability to conduct operations under a federal law enforcement model and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of investigations. The fact that CID is a civilian-led federal law enforcement agency, reporting directly to the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army, allows the agency to conduct investigations in any judicial system in partnership with local, state, and/or federal prosecutors, in addition to operating within the UCMJ.

As CID transforms and continues to hire, the Army has a tremendous opportunity to bring in expertise, best practices, and talent from across the law enforcement community and the private sector. This is something that is rarely possible in law enforcement, or in most industries, and an

advantage on which CID must capitalize.

In our continued effort to reduce investigative timelines, CID has focused on forensic examinations of digital media. Completion of forensic examinations of digital media remained static in 2023 and into 2024 at 74 days. This is down from 99 days in 2022. CID is in the process of expanding the number of Digital Forensic Examiner (DFE) cells to four new geographic locations, hiring new examiners to fill these positions, and retaining experienced examiners transitioning from military service. These efforts are designed to further decrease turnaround times or, at a minimum, maintain turnaround times as the volume of digital evidence required to be analyzed in support of investigations continues to grow.

CID is designated as the Army's Criminal Justice Information Services Systems Agency. In that role, CID is responsible for monitoring the Army's use of the FBI CJIS system, enforcing system discipline, and assuring that operating procedures are followed by all users. In support of this effort, CID has partnered with the Installation Management Command and Office of the Provost Marshal General to ensure the continued accuracy of Army entries, such as Military Protective Orders (MPOs) and criminal indexing information.

The quality of interviews and interrogations is improving. This is a focus area for the Director and is critical to CID's ability to effectively execute the mission. CID special agents should be the best interrogators and interviewers in federal law enforcement because the nature of our cases requires it. This is a skill that takes practice, commitment, and continuous development. At the core, CID's job is to obtain factual information and, while forensics are great and necessary, talking to people is the primary means by which we do it.

CID is tracking a 135% increase in joint investigations over the last three years. This also represents greater visibility over the criminal threat for both CID and commanders, along with an enhanced ability to ensure Army nexus investigations are appropriately prioritized and pursued.

4. Goal 4 - Accountability: "Maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable."

4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2024. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities, and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.7 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

In FY24, the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps focused on policy to support implementation of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, an enhanced career path model to identify and track individuals with specialized expertise in military justice, and technology to improve the practice of military justice.

Passage of the FY22 NDAA changes to the military justice system required a complete revision

of the Manual for Courts-Martial, Rules for Court-Martial, and Army military justice policy. In FY24, the Army, as executive agent, published the 2024 Manual for Courts-Martial and, through the Joint Service Committee (JSC), rewrote the procedural and evidentiary rules, and published a comprehensive revision of Army Regulation 27-10, Military Justice. The JSC drafted additional technical legislative amendments, including a reach-back authority for the OSTC to handle offenses committed prior to the OSTC implementation date, for addition in the FY25 NDAA. All of these monumental tasks built a unique bifurcated justice system that preserves independent decision-making for covered offenses.

Additionally, in FY24, the JAGC implemented improvements to the Professional Development Proficiency Codes (PDPC) to enhance the military justice career model, codified in Judge Advocate Legal Services Publication 1-1. The military justice career model is a guide for judge advocates seeking a specialized military justice career path in the JAGC. PDPCs identify and track individuals with specialized expertise in military justice. They are based on a combination of formal education, additional training, demonstrated temperament in military justice positions, competency that includes a qualitative evaluation of a judge advocate's knowledge, skills, and abilities, and cumulative military justice experience. There are five levels for the PDPCs and an additional Military Justice Litigation PDPC. The Military justice litigation PDPC is designed to identify those judge advocates with particularized military justice litigation expertise. It will assist the JAGC in identifying, managing, tracking, and assigning judge advocates to litigation billets of increasing complexity and responsibility over time.

FY24 also saw continued improvements to military justice databases to improve both case management and our ability to assess military justice data. Major initiatives in FY24 included the incorporation of OSTC performance measure elements, migration of Military Justice Online to the Army cloud and ".net" application, and the addition of management tools for OSTC authorities and command report hubs. The changes will decrease lag times, improve user interface, allow for additional future interoperability with other Army databases, and enable improved reporting and oversight.

4.2 Improvements to Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTCs) Capabilities: (No response required from NGB) Has your Military Service taken any significant actions (e.g., provided additional manpower or training) in FY 2024 to improve the capabilities of your servicing OSTC? (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))

The Army Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) achieved all statutory and departmental implementation requirements and assumed full operational capability on 28 December 2023. The OSTC is led by Brigadier General Christopher Kennebeck, the Lead Special Trial Counsel, who reports directly to the Secretary of the Army without intervening authority.

In FY24, the OSTC expanded its cadre of both headquarters and field personnel, increasing to 170 total personnel assigned. A total of 66 Special Trial Counsel (STC) and 59 enlisted support personnel are assigned to the OSTC. New additions to the headquarters staff included a communications specialist, forensic psychologist, and two civilian paralegals. Nine Special Victim Liaison positions were filled in FY24 to bring the total to 30.

The Army OSTC conducted its 2nd annual STC Certification Course in May 2024. The 3-week STC Certification Course included specialized victim-focused prosecutorial instruction and courtroom facilitated exercises to ensure expert advocacy skills in the litigation of covered offenses. A total of 86 officers have been certified as STC since September 2023.

The Army OSTC managed four primary special victim courses: Military Institute for Prosecuting Sexual Violence (MIPSV), Prosecution of Domestic Violence, Prosecuting Child Abuse, and Prosecution of Homicide. The courses consisted of formal classroom instruction from nationally renowned experts; covered dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse; focused on homicide investigations and prosecutions; and included instruction on recognizing injuries and offender characteristics. The courses are required training for all current STCs and will serve as prerequisites for Trial Counsel wishing to join the OSTC in the future. These courses were offered seven times throughout FY24.

The Army OSTC and the Army Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) conducted eight circuit-wide “outreach” trainings in FY24. Each outreach training was particularly designed for each region and included classroom instruction and case reviews for military justice stakeholders to increase the prosecution capability, not only of STC, but to also ensure that specialized knowledge filtered down to local Trial Counsel. The outreach training enabled new STC, Trial Counsel, and NCO paralegals across the Army to attend focused litigation training. Training blocks included discovery, digital evidence, appellate updates, investigating/prosecuting child sexual abuse material (child pornography), and self-care training to include understanding risk and protective factors for secondary stress, vicarious trauma, and burnout. Army OSTC personnel also conducted and received advanced training at civilian organizational courses sponsored by the Conference on Crimes Against Women and the National District Attorney’s Association.

4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC)/Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, “Improving Victim Legal Support,” (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

Enhancements to SVC Program.

In FY24, the Army hosted two SVC Certification Courses (SVCCC). Managed by The Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS), the February 2024 SVCCC trained approximately 61 students, including 44 judge advocates, 6 Department of the Army (DA) Civilian Attorneys, and 11 paralegals. The winter SVCCC certified these SVCs to represent adult sexual assault victims only. Most of these SVCs returned in August 2024 to attend the second week of the summer SVCCC to be certified to represent both child and domestic violence victims. The August 2024 SVCCC trained approximately 102 students, including 80 judge advocates, 6 DA Civilian Attorneys, and 16 paralegals.

In addition to the certification courses, the Army hosted four regionalized Annual Trainings in FY24 lasting three days each. This training focused on new developments, stakeholders, best practices, and re-emphasized the importance of balance and wellness. SVCs were expected to attend one iteration of this training.

Continuing from FY23, the SVC program sustained implementation of its Leadership Development Program (LDP) throughout FY24. The SVC program LPDs trained on OSTC and Military Justice changes and the new DoDI 1030.04 including SVC training, rating schemes, and tour length.

The SVC Program extended the mobilization of one Reserve Component SVC to supplement the AD mission. This SVC remains a highly qualified and experienced attorney who leverages

civilian experience to help train, mentor, and manage some of our more junior counsel. The US Army Reserve (USAR) has four mobilized reserve SVCs and one military paralegal.

For the second half of FY24, the SVC Program hired a GS-14 level Appellate and Training Attorney to work at the program's headquarters. This attorney has experience in military justice, training, and served as an SVC on active duty before transitioning to Civilian status. Currently, the Army does not have any other specifically dedicated appellate counsel, but the GS-14 attorney will work with existing SVCs who demonstrate an aptitude for appellate work in order to provide necessary appellate representation for clients.

Finally, in FY24, the SVC Program realigned its regions from 5 to 8. This will bring the SVC practice in line with OSTC and the Army Trial Judiciary's circuit structure. It will further ensure a better Regional Manager to SVC ratio across the Army, enabling Regional Managers to work more closely with a smaller group of SVCs.

Implementation of Case Load Cap. On 23 September 2022, TJAG implemented a caseload cap of 25 cases per SVC. This required all SVCs across the Army to maintain a number of clients at or below 25. SVCs asking to go beyond 25 but less than 28 clients, must submit an Exception to Policy (ETP) request to their Regional Manager (RM). Any requests to go above 28 clients requires the ETP to be routed up to the SVC Program Manager for decision. Initially, all ETPs were processed through the RMs and up to the SVC Program Manager for decision. However, in October 2023, the approval was delegated to the RMs for SVCs to take on 25-28 clients, with anything above 28 required to be routed to the SVC Program Manager.

Before approving or denying these requests, the RMs and SVC Program Manager consider a variety of factors including the individual client location and particular needs, the SVC's current case breakdown and individual ability to take on an additional case. The SVCs include in their request a breakdown of their caseloads, which helps provide context to the current stage of the cases, and the overall workload. Where an SVC has a high number of cases that require a significant time commitment or complex legal work, or if the SVC feels unable to take on an additional client due to existing strain, the ETP is less likely to be approved. For example, if an SVC has requested an ETP based on caseload, but their caseload consists of many cases in the post-referral stage, or the SVC has a lot of Domestic Violence clients (cases generally requiring a greater level of work intensity), those ETPs are not likely to be approved. In this way the actual caseload, rather than merely the number of cases, is taken into consideration.

4.4 Trends in the Incidents, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidents, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, installations, and OSTCs during FY 2024? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, type of disciplinary action taken to address incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

Consistent with over two decades of data, sexual assault offenses are the most charged offenses at a court-martial. In FY24, of the 597 General and Special Courts-Martial arraigned, 254 (43%) included a charge under Articles 120, 120b, and/or 120c, UCMJ. As a result, sexual assault offenses are a primary focus of JAGC training, prosecution and victim assistance, professional military education, data collection, and investigative oversight.

Trends in Sexual Assault Prosecution

As the Army continues to take challenging cases to trial, OSTC supervisory attorneys, complex

litigation attorneys, special victim litigation experts, and OSTC leadership directly assisted the field in prosecuting special victim courts-martial by: reviewing special victim cases and providing advice on a myriad of legal issues on a daily basis; providing behind the bar support in complex sexual assault cases to ensure adequate expertise and guidance in these complex cases; and providing in front of the bar support as trial counsel of record in sexual assault cases, thereby bringing experienced litigators into the courtroom to ensure successful prosecutions and mentor junior litigators.

Trends in the prosecution of sexual assault and other covered offenses by the Office of The Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) will be included in the FY22 NDAA Section 547(c) Plan for Assessing Effects of Changes in Law. As the OSTC assumed responsibility for offenses that occurred on or after 28 December 2023, FY24 and likely FY25 and FY26 data will include both OSTC offenses and legacy offenses still assigned to the command. Therefore, as the 547(c) plan expressly states, at least three years of performance measures and data on offenses falling under the OSTC authority will be required for meaningful trend analysis.

Trends in Defense of Sexual Assault

The U.S. Army Trial Defense Service (TDS) continues to utilize its Complex Litigation Section, consisting of two experienced military justice practitioners (in the rank of LTC) serving in the Office of the Chief. The Complex Litigation Section is available to assist, consult, and provide representation in complex cases out in the field as identified by Regional Defense Counsel and approved by the Chief, USATDS. In FY25, in accordance with approved MJ Next growth, the Complex Litigation team will consist of 16 senior attorneys aligned with the eight judicial circuits and installations with a high volume of cases. The Headquarters element will also add a DA Civilian (GS-15) Highly Qualified Expert for Capital/Complex Litigation to provide training and advising oversight of the Defense Complex Litigation program.

TDS launched its Defense Investigator (DI) Program, which is managed by the TDS headquarters element, and currently consists of twenty DIs assigned to one of the eight circuits, with all circuits, except the 1st and 7th Circuits, having two DIs assigned. When detailed to a case, DIs provide direct investigative support to defense counsel to assist in defending clients at courts-martial or in other legal proceedings. When a DI is detailed, they become a member of the defense team and operate at the direction of the detailed defense counsel, on behalf of the client. RDCs are directly responsible for detailing DIs as well as for their day-to-day accountability and supervision.

In accordance with the amendments to RCM 703, SECDEF guidance, and amendments to AR 27-10, Chapter 6, TDS launched the TDS Litigation Fund Policy on 1 May 2024 which provides defense counsel with the means to seek TDS approval and funding of lay witnesses, expert consultants, and expert witnesses to provide for more effective representation of clients and to protect case strategy.

Over the past year, TDS continued to re-examine the possibility, feasibility, and benefits of becoming a TDS Subordinate Command designation under the CG, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School and Assistant Judge Advocate General Defense Services. This would result in additional command authorities to support more TDS independence and control of resources and personnel. This examination/evaluation effort remains on-going.

4.5 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who

engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)

During FY24, a total of 17 subjects were investigated for alleged violations of Article 93a. Of these, 15 of the subjects were investigated by CID, while the remaining two cases were handled by Military Police. Currently, all cases investigated by CID are pending adjudication. In the two investigations conducted by Military Police, one subject received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand while the other received a Field Grade Article 15. Notably, both of these adjudicated cases involved inappropriate relationships between consenting adults. For a more comprehensive understanding of the offenses, please refer to the detailed information provided in the table below.

Para 4.5: FY24 CID/MP Report Count for Reports with UCMJ Article 93a (3M9A*) Offense (By Most Serious Offense in Report)	
Case Type/Most Serious Offense	Total
CID Reports	15
Abusive Sexual Contact (Adult)	4
Assault	1
Larceny of Private Funds	1
Obstruction of Justice - Person Offenses	1
Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust	3
Rape	1
Sexual Assault	4
MPI Reports	2
Assault	1
Failure to Obey General Order	1
Grand Total	17
Includes all offense findings	
*3M9A offense (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust)	

Para 4.5: FY24 CID/MP Report Count For Reports with UCMJ Article 93a (3M9A*) Offense (By Most Serious Offense in Report)	
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Obstruction of Justice - Person Offenses	1
Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust	3
Rape	1
Sexual Assault	4
MPI Reports	2
Assault	1
Failure to Obey General Order	1
Grand Total	17
Includes all offense findings	
*3M9A offense (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust)	

To provide additional context regarding the positions held by the subjects involved in the 17 investigations mentioned above, please see the table below.

FY24 CID/MP Subject Count for Reports with 3M9A* Offense	
Subject Role	Total
Drill Sergeant	8
Recruiter	8
ROTC Instructor	1
Grand Total	17
*3M9A offense (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust)	

In FY24, there were seven Soldiers convicted at a Special or General Court-Martial of a violation of Article 93a, UCMJ.

FY24 CID/MP Subject Count For Reports with 3M9A* Offense	
Rank	Total
Sergeant (SGT)	1
Staff Sergeant (SSG)	13
Sergeant First Class (SFC)	2
Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	1
Grand Total	17
*3M9A offense (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust)	

4.6 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations (Line of Effort 1): Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2024 to address the approved IRC-SAM recommendations in Line of Effort 1: Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

The Office of Special Trial Counsel became fully operational on 28 December 2023 and has been exercising its independent statutory authority over sexual assault and other covered UCMJ offenses since that time.

The JAGC implemented improvements to the Professional Development Proficiency Codes (PD{C) in order to enhance the military justice career model, codified in Judge Advocate Legal Services Publication 1-1. The military justice career model is a guide for judge advocates seeking a specialized military justice career path in the JAGC. PDPCs identify and track individuals with specialized expertise in military justice. They are based on a combination of formal education, additional training, demonstrated temperament in military justice positions, competency that includes a qualitative evaluation of a judge advocate's knowledge, skills, and abilities, and cumulative military justice experience. There are five levels for the PDPCs and an additional Military Justice Litigation PDPC. The Military justice litigation PDPC is designed to identify those judge advocates with particularized military justice litigation expertise. It will assist the JAGC in identifying, managing, tracking, and assigning judge advocates to litigation billets of increasing complexity and responsibility over time.

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

In FY25, the Army JAGC intends to focus on military justice training synchronization and policy guidance to clarify roles and responsibilities for military justice stakeholders. More structured coordination of training responsibilities across The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, the Advocacy Center, OSTC, the Criminal Law Division of the Office of The Judge Advocate General, the Trial Counsel Assistance Program, and the Defense Counsel Assistance Program will maximize opportunities and improve effectiveness for military justice training. Similarly, as additional personnel roles are added through legislation and policy, policy clarifying the roles and responsibilities of Special Trial Counsel, Trial Counsel, Brigade Judge Advocates and paralegals, Special Victims' Counsel, Special Victim Witness Liaisons, and Victim Witness Liaisons will streamline efforts and improve services to commanders, victims, and witnesses.

Specific to victim services, in FY25, the SVC program will assess the results of the SVC Civilian SVC Pilot Program that was initiated in FY24. The program went live on 1 October 2023 and began with seven civilian legal assistance attorneys who volunteered and were nominated and selected to participate in the pilot program. In August 2023, these seven civilians were trained and certified by TJAG as SVCs. Since then, an additional 11 civilians have been trained and certified. The pilot program continues to be evaluated, and an assessment will be made whether making the program permanent is appropriate. Currently, we anticipate the Civilian SVC program will remain a part of our SVC services.

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

5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2024. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.6 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)

In FY24, the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program implemented significant updates to its data strategy to enhance measurement, assessment, and analysis capabilities. This updated strategy aligns with the Secretary of the Army's Digital Transformation and Digital Modernization Strategies, establishing an overarching framework that sets the vision and implements strategic digital transformation initiatives. This transformation represents a shift in operations and culture to fundamentally change how the organization delivers value. The Army SHARP Program adopted a data driven mindset and embraced digital transformation to successfully achieve its goals.

The strategy, known by the acronym **VAULT**, provides a comprehensive approach to leverage data for decision-making across all echelons:

- **Visible**—Ensure authorized consumers can locate the needed data at echelon.
- **Accessible**—Ensure authorized consumers can retrieve the data through controlled shared spaces and data services.
- **Understandable**—Ensure consumers can recognize the content, context, and applicability of the data.
- **Linked**—Connect data sources to ensure holistic analysis of problem sets.
- **Trusted**—Ensure consumers can be confident in all aspects of the data for decision-making.

Army SHARP prioritized maturing ongoing data management efforts across all echelons to achieve proper HQDA governance utilizing current data from its authoritative systems and dashboard capabilities through an Army enterprise data integration platform for Army Senior Leader decision making. The Army has made substantial progress in integrating its data management systems, centered around the Strategic Management System (SMS), which serves as the Army's Enterprise System of Record for Performance Management. This system combines data from DSAID, the Army's Incident Case Reporting System (ICRS), and other Army datasets, providing commanders and leaders with robust capabilities for data-informed decision making.

To further strengthen its assessment capabilities, the Army has initiated a comprehensive partnership with RAND Corporation extending through FY25. This strategic initiative will develop sophisticated measures and metrics to gauge both program performance and its impact on reducing harmful behaviors and supporting victims. The project encompasses three phases: an exhaustive literature review of existing program assessment measures, direct engagement with

the SHARP workforce for ground-truth insights, and development of comprehensive assessment measures and metrics for both prevention and response aspects of the program.

The Army continues to maintain rigorous measures to assess and address the quality, validity, and reliability of Army data reported in DSAID. The SHARP program office prepares monthly reports for each Army command and installation Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), identifying data quality issues, potential duplicate cases, and interface errors between DSAID and the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS). Coordination efforts with Criminal Investigation Division (CID) have improved the accuracy and quality of data input, particularly regarding cases which are open with limited information (OWL), with Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) notification emails now capturing key data points needed for case management.

The Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) has strengthened its assessment capabilities through quantitative and qualitative review processes. A significant development is the Army Crime Prevention Program's new Army Regulation 190-31, scheduled for publication in the first quarter of fiscal year 2025. Additionally, OPMG supported various collaborative efforts including the design of the office of special trial counsel for sexual harassment independent investigators and coordinated community response for Domestic Violence.

5.2 Developing a Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention Plan in Support the 2024 Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS): Provide a short summary of the plan and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to prepare for the 2024 DEOCS. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 16, 2024))

In accordance with the SecDef Memo, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military," (1 Sep 22) and the USD(P&R) Memo, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military," (16 May 24) the HQDA MEO published HQDA EXORD 166-24, MEO Command Climate Assessment and CIPP Plan Guidance, 30 April 2024. The EXORD explained how the Army will achieve compliance with Command Climate Assessment (CCA) policy requirements in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11, "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders." In response to DoD Actions to Address Memo Requirements: Develop Strategies to Support the 2024 Force-wide Climate Assessment, the HQDA MEO Policy Office provided the details on (1) the method of training completion for personnel involved in the CCA process, (2) the level at which DEOCS and CIPP Plans are to be completed, and (3) which personnel will lead the CCA process at locations where the Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce is not yet in place. The Army has taken multiple proactive steps to encourage Army-wide participation in the CCA process. At the Secretariat level, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) signed and disseminated two memorandums. One memo was to encourage personnel to complete the DEOCS, while emphasizing that participation is voluntary and a key element in the CCA process. The other memo was disseminated directly to Commanders and Senior Responsible Leaders to launch the DEOCS, provide work time and facilities to complete the DEOCS to the extent possible, and reinforce that personnel are encouraged, but not required to complete the DEOCS.

5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2024, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

The Army delivers a comprehensive, multi-tiered Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) training program throughout its Basic Military Training and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) phases. On day one of Basic Combat Training, all Initial Entry Trainees receive foundational SHARP training, followed by reinforcement training within 72 hours of arrival, as mandated by Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Regulation 350-6. This initial training is comprehensive, covering: the impact of sexual harassment and assault on individuals, units, and communities; consent definition; sexual harassment categories, types, and complaint procedures; sexual assault definitions and reporting options; victim resources; specific penalties; online misconduct prevention; bystander intervention processes; the Army's reprisal and retaliation policies; and access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinator/Victim Advocate (SARC/VA) support and DOD Safe Helpline resources.

During weeks 6-9 of Basic Training, known as the "Blue phase," all trainees participate in dedicated bystander intervention training. This timing strategically reinforces Army Values and the zero-tolerance policy for behaviors that could lead to sexual harassment or assault. To ensure highest quality instruction, this training is delivered by collateral duty SARCs and VAs, leveraging their subject matter expertise. Trainees also receive instruction on digital safety, including guidance on social media usage and access to the Installation's WeCare application during in-processing.

In Advanced Individual Training, TRADOC Regulation 350-6 establishes a duration-based training approach: Soldiers in programs shorter than 20 weeks receive a focused 2-hour SHARP training session, while those in longer programs participate in quarterly reinforcement training. The program extends to leadership, with cadre completing annual SHARP training using the Graphic Training Aid (GTA), and commanders at all echelons receiving mandatory SHARP briefings within 30 days of assuming command.

Regarding the assessment of SHARP training activities in FY24, both the Army SHARP office and SHARP Academy are working with the RAND Corporation to develop formal assessment criteria to determine the effectiveness of training at training commands. The ability to properly evaluate training is a top priority and we recognize it presents a significant opportunity for developing comprehensive assessment mechanisms in future fiscal years.

5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)

The Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units through quantitative and qualitative review and analysis of various Army programs from a resourcing and a policy lens.

As resourcing organizations, OPMG advocates for various Management Decision Packages (MDEPs) with a focus on protecting Army Soldiers, Civilians, and family members that populate

our units and installations. The MDEPs fund Law Enforcement (LE) operations, Physical Security (PS) measures, Anti-Terrorism (AT) efforts, and support other organizations along the protection enterprise. As a policy proponent, OPMG reinitiated the Army Crime Prevention Program by drafting, coordinating, and editing a new Army Regulation (AR) numbered 190-31 titled, Army Crime Prevention. AR 190-31 is currently with the Army Publishing Directorate and pending full publication in the 1st quarter of fiscal year 2025. Through strong measures of performance and effectiveness, coupled with the Installation Prevention workforce analyst, the Military Police on post will be able to assess the current state of crime and victimization on an installation and design effective response programs to reduce and deny those conditions.

The OPMG coordinates closely with stakeholders ensuring policy collaboration across various Army staff elements to mutually support criminal, civil, and administrative efforts in identifying trends in harmful behaviors, prevent crime from occurring, reduce crime, respond to criminal actions, and ensure perceptions of crime or the fear of crime are addressed. The Army uses quantitative processes like the Installation Status Report (ISR) and Strategic Readiness Tenants (SRT) to measure the risk and effectiveness of the Military Police provided services. The OPMG currently uses the mixed method quantitative and qualitative approach to identifying crime trends and receiving Senior Commander assessments. OPMG uses the Army Law Enforcement Compliance Tool to measure the direct efforts of the installation Provost Marshal Offices. These reporting programs coupled with the tri-annual Army Protection Program Assessments and the OPMG produced Army Crime Report ensure that the OPMG and unit headquarters can monitor crime trends, LE services, and when appropriate, usher resources and capabilities to support based on trends and needs.

In the previous year, OPMG supported various collaborative efforts supporting the design of the office of special trial counsel for sexual harassment independent investigators, coordinated community response (CCR) for Domestic Violence, and training improvements of course content taught to Military Police at the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS). OPMG supported a pilot program executed by USAMPS for an emerging program known in the civilian LE industry as Crisis Response Intervention Training (CRIT). CRIT expands on the Interpersonal Communication (IPC) skills training that all Military Police receive and focuses on people in crisis due to a mental health or substance abuse issue. Although not a direct relation to sexual assault response, MPs are taught about trauma and empathic responses to people in crisis. A direct support to identifying verbal and non-verbal indicators from victims of sexual assault who need MP support.

5.5 Sexual Assault Information Data Tools: Provide (1) an inventory of tools (e.g., business intelligence or analytic tools) being utilized by your Military Service/NGB that tracks sexual harassment/sexual assault data, and (2) an explanation of what data visualization tools are being used by your Military Service/NGB to support sexual assault/sexual harassment prevention and response. (Item of Special Interest, “Sexual Assault Information Management System”)

The Army maintains a comprehensive suite of data management and visualization tools centered around SMS, the Army's Enterprise System of Record for Performance Management. SMS serves as the primary platform for tracking and analyzing sexual harassment and sexual assault data across the force, providing commanders and leaders at all echelons with robust capabilities for data-informed decision making.

Data Management and Analytics Tools

The Army's primary sexual assault data tracking infrastructure combines data from DSAID, ICRS, and other Army datasets in SMS. SMS provides a web-based, fully accredited platform accessible on both Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPR) and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPR). The system aggregates and analyzes both structured and unstructured data, with the SHARP Director maintaining strict control over user permissions and data access to ensure appropriate information security.

Data Visualization and Reporting Capabilities

The Army has developed a sophisticated set of standardized dashboards within SMS that present key performance metrics across both operational and installation views. These dashboards enable visualization of critical data points including:

- Incident report volumes and trends
- Geographic distribution of incidents
- Pay grade analysis
- Sex demographics
- Victim and subject characteristics

These visualization tools have been specifically designed to support commander decision-making by providing comprehensive situational awareness across their areas of responsibility. The Army has also developed specialized dashboard interfaces to support the work of Integrated Prevention Advisory Groups in developing and refining their prevention strategies.

Future Development and DoD-Wide Potential

The Army plans to execute a significant lifecycle upgrade to ICRS. This integration will bring enhanced data collection, improved reporting capabilities, and strengthened security and data quality auditing functions. The Army's upgrade will represent a Best in Service information system when complete in mid-2025.

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

To further strengthen its assessment capabilities, the Army will implement a comprehensive new initiative through FY25 to evaluate and enhance the effectiveness of the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program. This strategic partnership with RAND Corporation represents a significant advancement in the Army's data-driven approach to program assessment, focusing specifically on developing sophisticated measures and metrics to gauge both program performance and its impact on reducing harmful behaviors and supporting victims.

The initiative will proceed through three methodically planned phases. The foundation will be established through an exhaustive literature review conducted by RAND Arroyo Center, examining existing program assessment measures and metrics across both civilian and military domains. This comprehensive review will specifically focus on evaluating successful approaches to sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response program assessment, ensuring the Army builds upon proven methodologies.

Building on this theoretical foundation, the second phase will involve direct engagement with the SHARP workforce, including program managers, Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinators

(SARCs), SARCs, and Victim Advocates (VAs). These discussions will provide crucial ground-truth insights into program implementation across Army installations and units, ensuring that new assessment measures account for operational realities and implementation challenges. In its final phase, RAND Arroyo Center will develop a comprehensive set of assessment measures and metrics designed to evaluate both prevention and response aspects of the SHARP program. This phase will include identifying viable data sources through existing Army and Department of Defense collection efforts, while also exploring new methodological approaches. These may include both quantitative methods, such as targeted surveys, and qualitative approaches, such as trainee focus groups. Where feasible within the performance period, RAND Arroyo Center will conduct proof-of-concept analysis to validate these metrics, ensuring their effectiveness before full implementation.

This enhanced assessment framework will provide the Army with robust, evidence-based tools to evaluate program effectiveness, ultimately strengthening its ability to support victims and prevent sexual harassment and assault within its ranks.

6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy):

6.1 DD Form 2910-8, “Reporting Preference Statement for DoD Civilian Employees to Report Sexual Assault”: How is your Military Service/NGB training your leaders, SAPR personnel, and DoD Civilian Workforce on the availability and use of the DD Form 2910-8 for reporting sexual assault incidents made by DoD Civilian Employee Victims? (Deputy Secretary of Defense Memo, “Updates to Department of Defense Policies to Enhance Support for Adult Sexual Assault Victims,” (July 19, 2024))

The SHARP Academy added information on the DD Form 2910-8 to the 4 Oct 24 SHARP Annual Refresher Training TSP. Information is covered during Module 4- Sexual Assault instruction, in Section IV, Expanded Eligibility for DA Civilians, and reinforced in a Civilian Vignette. SHARP Professionals receive instruction on the DD Form 2910-8 during the SHARP Basic Course. Additionally, DD Form 2910-8 is available on the SHARP Learning Portal website at <https://sharplearningportal.army.mil/>.

7. Analytics Discussion

7.1 Military Services/NGB*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.

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

This section must briefly address:

- Notable changes in data over time. Please do not speculate as to the reason(s). If reason(s) are not verifiable or unknown, then the reason(s) should not be included in this report.
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**

- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in FY 2024 and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of FY 2024. **(Non-Metric #6)**
 - The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
 - OSTC and Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
 - OSTC and Command action sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes).
- Note: Command action court-martial outcomes should only be provided for unrestricted reports of sexual assault made before December 28, 2023. For sexual assault unrestricted reports made after December 28, 2023, please document whether OSTC took action and if not, why not? (Non-Metric #2)**
- Summary of resource referral data for Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - include referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)
 - Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)

(DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016) (under revision))

The Army continues to leverage data-driven approaches to understand and address sexual assault within its ranks. In FY24, the Army received 2,177 Unrestricted Reports and 873 Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the Restricted Reports, 124 were later converted to Unrestricted Reports, demonstrating continued trust in the military justice system while preserving victim choice in reporting options. The Army's historical reporting trends since FY08 are depicted in Figure 1 and while total reports have decreased since FY21, the shift will continue to be monitored as part of our comprehensive data analysis efforts.

For cases completed by the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) in FY24, the mean investigation length was 101 days, with a median of 77 days. These metrics reflect the Army's commitment to thorough yet efficient investigations. During this period, only two victims declined to participate in the military justice process, indicating strong victim engagement with investigative procedures.

Outcomes of Investigations and Command Actions (comparing penetrating and contact offenses) are presented in Figure 3, with detailed court-martial results shown in Figure 4. For sexual assault reports made after December 28, 2023, the Office of Special Trial Counsel's (OSTC) actions and determinations are documented in accordance with new statutory requirements.

Resource referral data for both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, including medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, and VA authorities, are detailed in Tables 4 and 5 respectively. These figures demonstrate the Army's comprehensive approach to victim support services.

The Army is undertaking several initiatives to enhance data collection and program effectiveness. Through FY25, the Army has partnered with the RAND Corporation to develop and implement new assessment measures for the SHARP program. This comprehensive evaluation will proceed in three phases:

1. A thorough literature review of civilian and military sexual harassment and assault prevention and response program assessments.
2. Informational discussions with SHARP workforce members to understand program implementation across the Army.
3. Development of specific assessment measures and metrics, including identification of data sources and proof-of-concept analysis where feasible. When new data collection efforts are needed, they could be quantitative (e.g., survey data) or qualitative (e.g., focus groups with trainees)

Recent research from RAND has provided valuable insights for targeting prevention efforts. Their findings emphasize the importance of aligning sexual assault prevention training materials with Soldiers' most common experiences, while expanding content to better address the experiences of men, sexual minorities, and other groups whose assault experiences may differ from those of heterosexual women. RAND's recommendation to include sexual orientation as a sociodemographic variable in administrative data and future surveys aligns with recommendations from the DoD Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military and would require DoD-level policy changes.

The Army utilizes an array of effective tools for diagnosing and addressing root causes, including monthly Command Reports, QC Reports, SARBs, and leverages insights gained from our SHARP Academy. The Army monitors several key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess program effectiveness:

- The reduction in propensity of Soldiers to engage in harmful behaviors, measured through education and training program outcomes aimed at cultural transformation.
- Increased comfort level with reporting harmful behaviors, reflecting trust in leadership and support systems.
- Growth in the proportion of Unrestricted Reports, while maintaining Restricted Reports as a vital option for victims.
- Maintaining Relevant Data Not Available (RDNA) at no more than 10% to ensure proper case management and victim care. This 10% allowance accounts for work in progress, such as when a SARC needs time to update case records with new input from CID's monthly ALERTS report.

Figures referenced throughout this analysis provide detailed statistical breakdowns of reporting trends, investigation outcomes, and resource referral patterns. These visualizations support the narrative analysis provided above and demonstrate the Army's commitment to data-driven decision making in addressing sexual assault within its ranks.

Sexual Assault Since 2008: Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted reports) over time (since FY 2008) (Metric #6) are depicted in Figure 1.

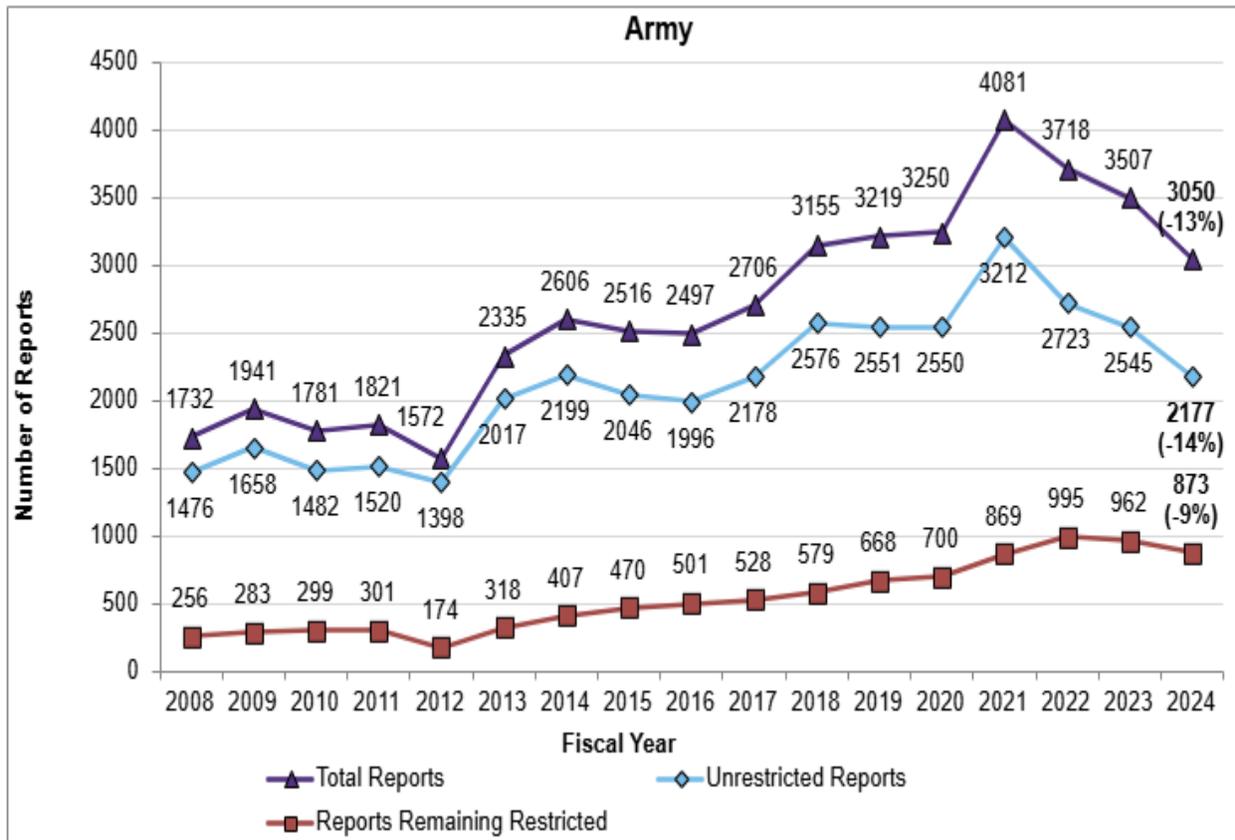


Figure 1: Total number of Sexual Assaults Since FY 2008

In FY24, CID conducted a total of 3,029 investigations into sexual assault allegations involving subjects under legal authority of the DoD, a notable increase from 2,477 in FY23. These investigations were executed with notable efficiency, reflecting CID’s commitment to timely resolution. On average, the investigations lasted 305 days from the initiation of each case to the publication of the investigative report while the median duration was 239 days. This data highlights CID’s efforts to balance thoroughness with promptness in handling sensitive and serious allegations, ensuring that victims and stakeholders receive timely information and justice.

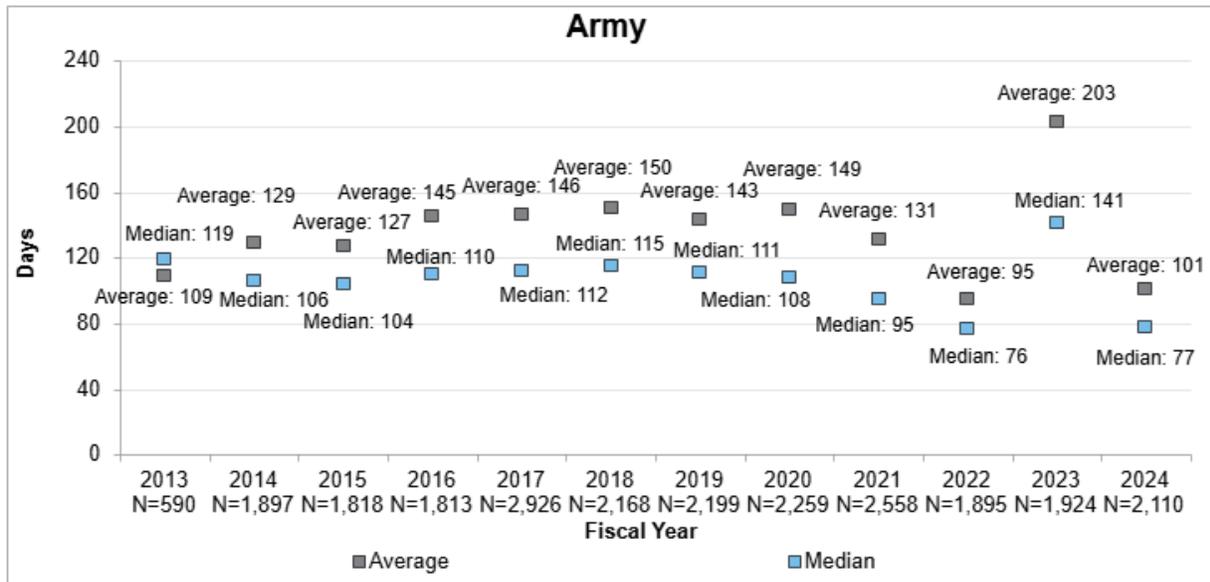


Figure 2. Sexual Assault Investigations Completed

Command action for military subject: Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1) is depicted in Figure 3.

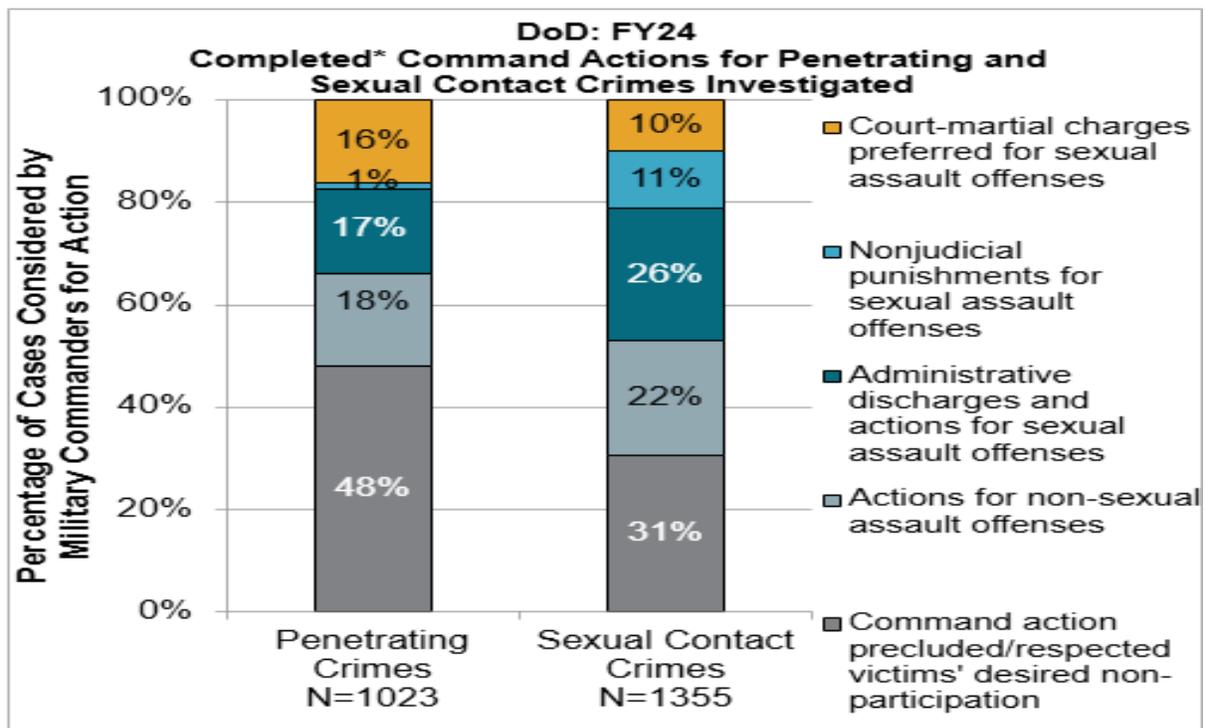


Figure 3. Command Action for Military Subjects

Sexual assault court-martial outcomes: Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2) is depicted in Figure 4.

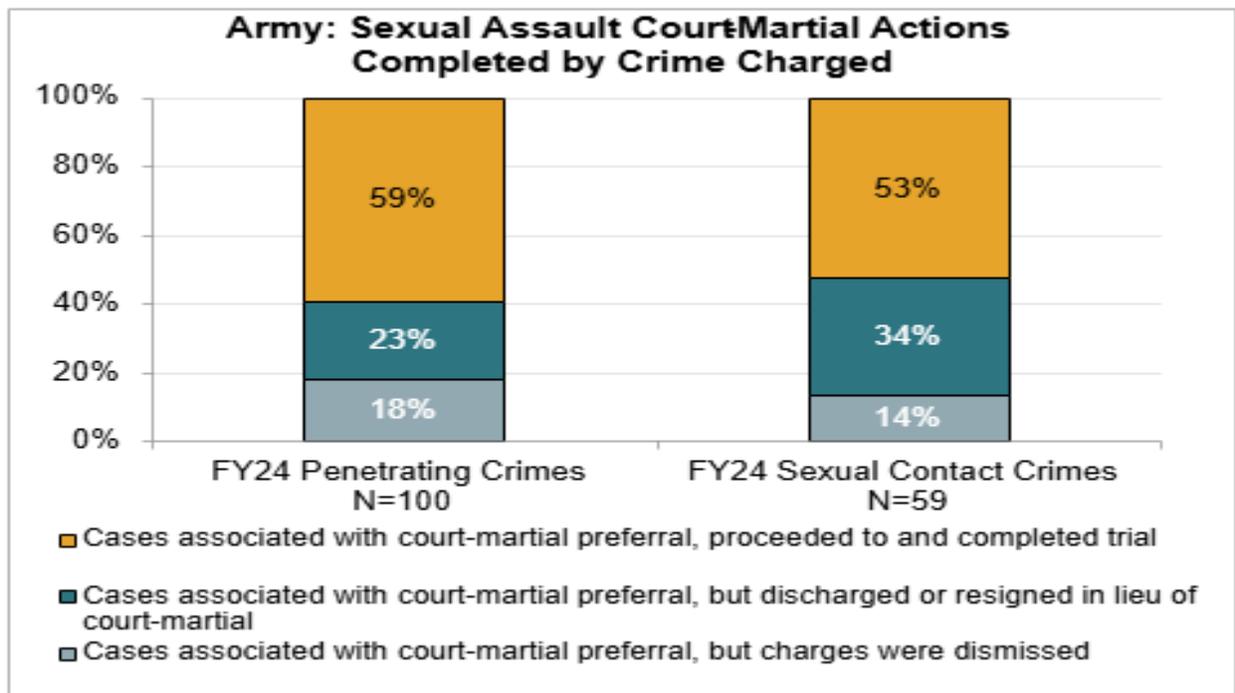


Figure 4. Court-Martial Actions Completed

Of the 3,029 sexual assault investigations that were conducted, 3,309 victims were identified. According to data recorded in CID’s case management system, 516 (16%) chose not to participate in the CID investigations. This decision reflects a range of factors that victims may face, including fear, lack of trust in the investigative process, or personal circumstances, ultimately impacting the overall effectiveness and comprehensiveness of the investigations.

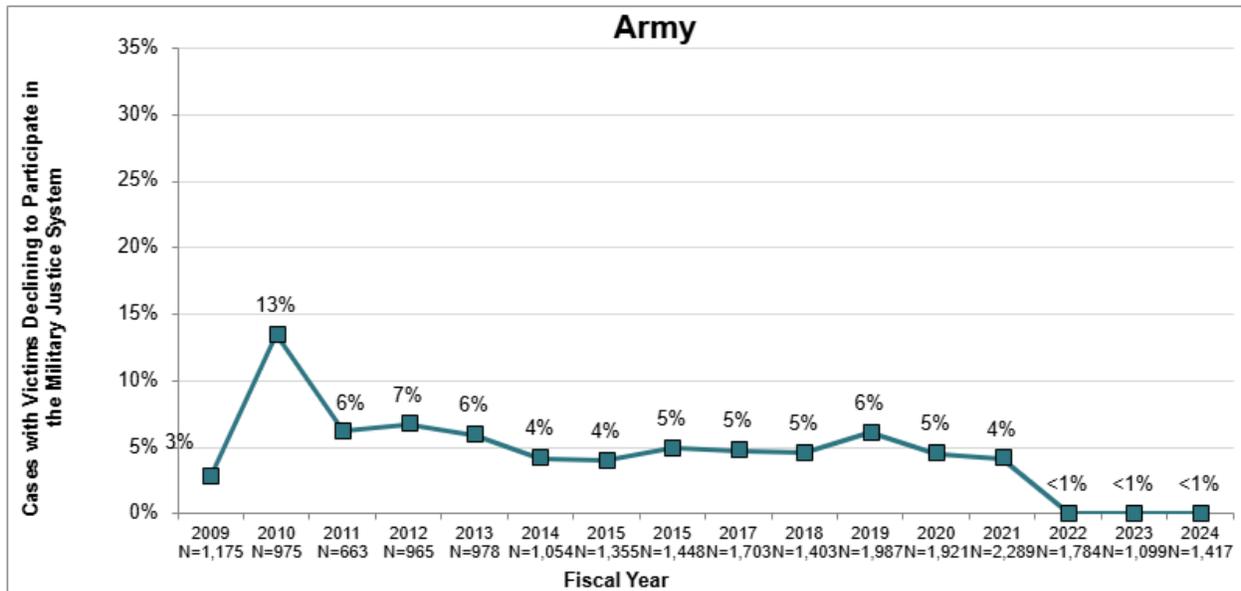


Figure 5. Victims who declined to participate in the Military Justice Process

Of the 3,309 victims, five (<1%) made allegations of retaliation after making the report. The retaliation was alleged to have originated either directly from the subject of the investigation, or from someone within the unit who was acting in defense of that subject. Each of these claims of retaliation was independently investigated by CID to ensure accountability and uphold the integrity of the reporting process.

Summary of referral data

There were 4,185 referrals for Service member victims with Unrestricted Reports to or from military medical or behavioral health, command channels, criminal investigation or security services, legal channels, civilian sources, or Veterans Affairs authorities in FY24. There were an additional 176 referrals to civilian resources. Unrestricted Referrals are summarized in Table 4.

Resource Referrals (Unrestricted Reports)	Military	Civilian
Medical	260	15
Behavioral Health	648	39
Legal/ Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	758	8
Chaplain/ Spiritual Support	323	5
Rape Crisis Center	0	40
Victim Advocate/ Uniformed Victim Advocate	1147	24
DoD Safe Helpline	165	0
Other	884	45
Total	4185	176

Table 4. Unrestricted Report Referral Services

There were 1711 referrals for Service member victims with Restricted Reports made directly to the SAPRO personnel in the unit.

Resource Referrals (Restricted Reports)	Military	Civilian
Medical	168	12
Behavioral Health	461	18
Legal/ Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	200	0
Chaplain/ Spiritual Support	182	0
Rape Crisis Center	0	15
Victim Advocate/ Uniformed Victim Advocate	499	6
DoD Safe Helpline	108	0
Other	87	25
Total	1711	77

Table 5. Restricted Report Referral Services

7.2 Personnel Support: Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2024. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and collateral duty personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. When applicable, please indicate when a number is an estimate.

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full Time	Collateral
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific D-SAACP requirements and approved SARC training.	18	0

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full Time	Collateral
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	14	0
Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified through D-SAACP.	141	647
Civilian SARCs (full-time)	See above.	117	7
Principal SARCs (formerly known as Lead SARCs) (full time)	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	36	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC and are certified through D-SAACP.	50	1,258
Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)	See above.	154	14

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full Time	Collateral
Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	See above.	5	51
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal Personnel	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	127	20
Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigative Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	327	20
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	112	23

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

ARMY FY24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexualassault, aggravatedsexual contact, abusive sexualcontact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY24 Totals
# FY24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	2147
# Service Member Victims	1757
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	333
# Relevant Data Not Available	57
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	2147
# Service Member on Service Member	1041
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	333
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	166
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	341
# Relevant Data Not Available	266
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	2147
# On military installation	1289
# Off military installation	785
# Unidentified location	73
# Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports	1757
# Army Victims	1749
# Navy Victims	2
# Marine Corps Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	3
# Space Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	2147
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY24	2048
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2024	1150
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2024	898
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	55
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	44
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	3
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	2
# Victims - Other	39
# All Restricted Reports received in FY24 (one Victim per report)	997
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	124
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY24	873

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	656	535
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	258	205
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	277	237
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	580	458
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	290	237
# Relevant Data Not Available	86	85
Time of sexual assault		1757
# Midnight to 6 am	1110	905
# 6 am to 6 pm	470	386
# 6 pm to midnight	452	354
# Unknown	31	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	84	84
Day of sexual assault	2147	1757
# Sunday	295	222
# Monday	285	245
# Tuesday	187	160
# Wednesday	216	172
# Thursday	246	204
# Friday	395	324
# Saturday	437	345
# Relevant Data Not Available	86	85

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT SEX)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY24 Totals
		1066	332	57	83	100	246	3	260
# Service Member on Service Member	639	274	42	71	3	10	2	0	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	320	4	1	2	0	5	1	0	333
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	94	42	13	10	2	4	0	1	166
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	8	1	0	95	227	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	259	

FY24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY24	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						FY24 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
D1.	112	3	736	0	10	1142	0	10	2	132	2147
# Service Member on Service Member	22	0	267	0	1	749	0	0	0	2	1041
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	42	1	178	0	1	110	0	1	0	0	333
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	13	0	46	0	4	99	0	2	1	1	166
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	24	2	202	0	1	103	0	7	1	1	341
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	0	43	0	3	81	0	0	0	128	266
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY24 Reports	66	2	538	0	9	1000	0	9	2	131	1757
# Service Member Victims: Female	54	1	437	0	7	607	0	5	0	88	1199
# Service Member Victims: Male	12	1	101	0	2	393	0	4	2	43	558
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY24 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY24 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY24	1855
# Investigations Completed as of FY24 End (group by MCIO #)	825
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY24 End (group by MCIO #)	1030
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY24	1920
# Service MemberSubjects investigated by CID	1297
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1291
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Service MemberSubjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Service MemberSubjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service MemberSubjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service MemberSubjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	141
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	445
# Service MemberSubjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service MemberSubjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	10
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	9
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	13
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Subject or Investigation RelevantData Not Available	0

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY24 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY24. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY24 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	2110
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	100
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	167
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	4
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY24 involving a Victim supported by your Service	2285
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1641
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1637
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	143
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	492
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY24, supported by your Service	2265
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1789
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1784
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	5
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	5
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	424
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	43

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY24 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	30
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY24 involving a Victim supported by your Service	31
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	13
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY24, supported by your Service	32
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	26
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	26
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	5
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY24 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs) Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY24 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY24, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY24	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY24										FY24 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Sex of Victims	160	8	884	0	11	1183	2	13	3	33	2297
# Male	23	3	117	0	2	386	0	5	3	11	550
# Female	132	5	745	0	9	785	2	8	0	22	1708
# Unknown	5	0	22	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	39
F2. Age of Victims	160	8	884	0	11	1183	2	13	3	33	2297
# 0-15	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	12
# 16-19	45	2	214	0	3	338	2	3	1	1	609
# 20-24	44	4	407	0	6	509	0	6	1	6	983
# 25-34	41	0	167	0	2	248	0	0	1	4	463
# 35-49	14	1	44	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	113
# 50-64	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	13	0	48	0	0	30	0	1	0	22	114
F3. Victim Type	160	8	884	0	11	1183	2	13	3	33	2297
# Service Member	85	6	636	0	11	1037	2	12	3	32	1824
# DoD Civilian	3	0	6	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	18
# DoD Contractor	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# US Civilian	63	2	202	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	366
# Foreign National	3	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	29
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	5	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	44
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	85	6	636	0	11	1037	2	12	3	32	1824
# E1-E4	56	1	462	0	8	815	1	5	1	22	1371
# E5-E9	18	4	122	0	1	140	0	5	2	6	298
# WO1-WO5	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10
# O1-O3	8	0	35	0	2	57	0	0	0	3	105
# O4-O10	3	0	5	0	0	15	1	2	0	0	26
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	85	6	636	0	11	1037	2	12	3	32	1824
# Army	85	6	634	0	11	1032	2	12	3	32	1817
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

F6. Status of Service Member Victims	85	6	636	0	11	1037	2	12	3	32	1824
# Active Duty	73	5	553	0	9	852	1	9	3	24	1529
# Reserve (Activated)	11	1	67	0	1	90	1	3	0	8	182
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	9	0	1	88	0	0	0	0	99
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	<i>Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY24</i>										FY24 Totals
			<i>Penetrating</i>	<i>Offenses</i>				<i>Contact</i>	<i>Offenses</i>		
G1. Sex of Subjects	192	11	956	0	9	1118	3	16	3	8	2316
# Male	129	4	652	0	9	877	2	9	1	6	1689
# Female	3	1	38	0	0	106	0	0	2	0	150
# Unknown	55	6	265	0	0	135	1	7	0	2	471
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
G2. Age of Subjects	192	11	956	0	9	1118	3	16	3	8	2316
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	9	0	28	0	3	130	2	0	0	0	172
# 20-24	60	1	306	0	3	351	0	3	0	3	727
# 25-34	40	2	267	0	2	335	0	2	0	2	650
# 35-49	17	2	72	0	1	143	0	2	0	0	237
# 50-64	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	16
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	5	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	3	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	60	6	278	0	0	141	1	9	0	0	495
G3. Subject Type	192	11	956	0	9	1118	3	16	3	8	2316
# Service Member	118	3	626	0	6	898	1	7	0	4	1663
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants											
# Recruiters											
# DoD Civilian	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
# DoD Contractor	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	10	2	33	0	2	14	0	1	2	2	66
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	61	6	278	0	0	137	1	8	1	2	471
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	21	0	1	57	1	1	1	0	90
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	118	3	626	0	6	898	1	7	0	4	1663
# E1-E4	72	0	370	0	6	548	0	3	0	2	1002
# E5-E9	36	3	209	0	0	274	0	3	0	2	527
# WO1-WO5	2	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	19
# O1-O3	3	0	27	0	0	34	1	1	0	0	65
# O4-O10	4	0	7	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	39
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	118	3	626	0	6	898	1	7	0	4	1663
# Army	118	3	622	0	6	891	1	7	0	2	1650
# Navy	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	118	3	626	0	6	898	1	7	0	4	1663
# Active Duty	107	3	581	0	6	839	1	6	0	4	1547
# Reserve (Activated)	11	0	41	0	0	49	0	1	0	0	102
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY24 Totals

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY24 INVESTIGATIONS	FY24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY24 INVESTIGATIONS	FY24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY24	460		
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	88		
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	83	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	68
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	15
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	668		
	579	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	18
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	387
	70	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	53
			0
	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	366		
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	360	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	261
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	3	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	522	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2024	719		
# FY24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	719	# FY24 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	682
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	128	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals	
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	82	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	90
		# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	64	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	53
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	15	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	14
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	86	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	75
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	50	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	45
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	29	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	36
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY24	FY24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	176
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>7</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>169</i>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY24	17
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY24	159
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>6</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>153</i>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	26
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>1</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>25</i>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	20
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	43
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>1</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>42</i>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	41
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	90
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>4</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>86</i>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	14
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>0</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>14</i>
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	76
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	<i>4</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	<i>72</i>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	74

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

# of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals	4
# of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals	70
# Subjects receiving confinement	68
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	49
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	19
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	59
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	11
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	36
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY24	FY24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY24	110
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY24	11
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY24	99
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	12
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	87
# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	86
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	66
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	69
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	39
# Subjects receiving extra duty	63
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	37
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	59
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	44
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

	8
	FY24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY24	
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	82
L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY24 Totals
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Referrals</i>	<i>0</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Referrals</i>	<i>17</i>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY24	17
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Referrals</i>	<i>0</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Referrals</i>	<i>17</i>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	6
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Referrals</i>	<i>0</i>
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Referrals</i>	<i>6</i>
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	6
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	11
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Referrals</i>	<i>0</i>

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	11
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	0
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	11
<i># of those stemming from OSTC Preferrals</i>	0
<i># of those stemming from Command Action Preferrals</i>	11
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	11
# Subjects receiving confinement	9
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	6
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	7
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY24	97
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY24	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY24	92
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	6
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	86
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	85
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	62
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	49
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	31
# Subjects receiving extra duty	55
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	29
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	29
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	2

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	22
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	4
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY24	7
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	62
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	14
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	30
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	11
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY24	5
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	30

2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data

ARMY FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	997
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	971
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY24*	124
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	118
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	873
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	853
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	14
	6
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	873
# Service Member on Service Member	584
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	107
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	130
# Relevant Data Not Available	38
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	
# On military installation	419
# Off military installation	339
# Unidentified location	76
# Relevant Data Not Available	39
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	873
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	153
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	85
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	59
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	136
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	234
# Relevant Data Not Available	206
Time of sexual assault incident	873
# Midnight to 6 am	223
# 6 am to 6 pm	130
# 6 pm to midnight	342
# Unknown	145
# Relevant Data Not Available	33
Day of sexual assault incident	873

2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data

# Sunday	96
# Monday	65
# Tuesday	68
# Wednesday	67
# Thursday	80
# Friday	127
# Saturday	163
# Relevant Data Not Available	207
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY24 Totals
# Service Member Victims	853
# Army Victims	840
# Navy Victims	7
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	4
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY24 Totals
Sex of Victims	873
# Male	247
# Female	620
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	873
# 0-15	12
# 16-19	183
# 20-24	367
# 25-34	240
# 35-49	60
# 50-64	4
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
Grade of Service Member Victims	853
# E1-E4	486
# E5-E9	257
# WO1-WO5	13
# O1-O3	63
# O4-O10	26
# Cadet/Midshipman	7
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data

Status of Service MemberVictims	853
# Active Duty	721
# Reserve (Activated)	86
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	38
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	7
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	
# Service Member	853
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	14
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY24 Totals
# Service MemberVictims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	40
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	18
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	22
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	28.05645161
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	39.96508688
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY24	FY24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY24	30
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	30
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	
# Medical	260
# Behavioral Health	648
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	758
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	323
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1147
# DoD Safe Helpline	165
# Other	884
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	
# Medical	15
# Behavioral Health	39
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	8
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	40
# Victim Advocate	24
# DoD Safe Helpline	45
# Other	45
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	
2	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	
83	
B. FY24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	
FY24 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY24	
458	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY24	
5	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	5
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	27
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	106
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	
FY24 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	
1711	
# Medical	168
# Behavioral Health	461
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	200
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	182
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	499
# DoD Safe Helpline	108
# Other	87
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	
77	
# Medical	12
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	15
# Victim Advocate	6
# Other	25
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	
53	

3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	7
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY24 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	386
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	44
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	89
# Relevant Data Not Available	253
D2. Sex of Non-Service Members	386
# Male	20
# Female	252
# Relevant Data Not Available	114
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	386
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	15
# 20-24	38
# 25-34	33
# 35-49	16
# 50-64	4
# 65 and older	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	274
D4. Non-Service Member Type	386
# DoD Civilian	49
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	2
# US Civilian	181
# Foreign National	11
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	141
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	199
# Medical	16
# Behavioral Health	27
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	34
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	16
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	54
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	47
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	53
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	13
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	9
# Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	13
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	22
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1
E. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS	FY24 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	46
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	44
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	44
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7

3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	32
E2. Sex of Non-Service Member Victims	44
# Male	1
# Female	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	24
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	44
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	9
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	6
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E4. VICTIM Type	44
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	30
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	53
# Medical	7
# Behavioral Health	15
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	18
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	4
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD-Safe-Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY24 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY24 Totals
# FY24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		76
# Service Member Victims		74
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		76
# Service Member on Service Member		50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		11
# Relevant Data Not Available		6
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		76
# On military installation		41
# Off military installation		35
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		76
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY24		74
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2024		27
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2024		47
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		2
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		2
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY24 (one Victim per report)		35
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		4
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY24		31
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY24	FY24 Totals	FY24 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	76	74
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	29	28
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	11	11
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	20	19
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	9	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Time of sexual assault	76	74
# Midnight to 6 am	35	34
# 6 am to 6 pm	9	9
# 6 pm to midnight	29	28
# Unknown	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Day of sexual assault	76	74
# Sunday	17	17
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	4	4
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	4	4
# Friday	24	24
# Saturday	21	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT SEX)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY24 Totals		
	34	12	7	5	8	4	0	6	76		
# Service Member on Service Member	25	11	7	5	1	1	0	0	50		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	11		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6		
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY24 Reports	5	0	14	0	0	52	0	0	0	3	74
# Service Member Victims: Female											
# Service Member Victims: Male											
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY24											
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	0	15	0	0	53	0	0	0	3	76
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	35
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

# 6 pm to midnight	3	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	0	1	29
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	0	15	0	0	53	0	0	0	3	76
# Sunday	2	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	17
# Monday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# Friday	1	0	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	24
# Saturday	2	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY24 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.							Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12)				
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	(Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY24 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	15	0	0	53	0	0	0	3	76
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	5	0	12	0	0	39	0	0	0	1	57
Romania	0										
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	0	15	0	0	53	0	0	0	3	76

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY24 in Combat Areas of Interest	<i>Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY24</i>										
	<i>Penetrating Offense s</i>				<i>Contact Offense s</i>						
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY24 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY24 Totals
F1. Sex of Victims	6	0	23	0	0	66	0	0	0	1	96
# Male	1	0	11	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	29
# Female	5	0	12	0	0	49	0	0	0	1	67
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	6	0	23	0	0	66	0	0	0	1	96
# 0-15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# 20-24	3	0	11	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	49
# 25-34	3	0	8	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	36
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	6	0	23	0	0	66	0	0	0	1	96
# Service Member	5	0	22	0	0	63	0	0	0	1	91
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	5	0	22	0	0	63	0	0	0	1	91
# E1-E4	3	0	15	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	66
# E5-E9	2	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	20
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	5	0	22	0	0	63	0	0	0	1	91

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

# Army	5	0	22	0	0	63	0	0	0	1	91
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service MemberVictims	5	0	22	0	0	63	0	0	0	1	91
# Active Duty	4	0	20	0	0	54	0	0	0	1	79
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY24 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	<i>Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY24</i>										FY24 Totals
	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>					<i>Contact Offenses</i>					
G1. Sex of Subjects	6	0	30	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	99
# Male	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
# Unknown	2	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	6	0	30	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	99
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	1	0	5	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	23
# 25-34	3	0	8	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	40
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
G3. Subject Type	6	0	30	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	99
# Service Member	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	2	0	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service MemberSubjects	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# E1-E4	2	0	6	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	35
# E5-E9	1	0	5	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	27
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service MemberSubjects	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# Army	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service MemberSubjects	4	0	14	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	72
# Active Duty	3	0	12	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	67
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY24 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY24 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY24 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	100	# Victims in investigations completed in FY24	96
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY24	21	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY24	39
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	7	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	7
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	7	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	7
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	24		
	23	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	14
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	13		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	13	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	12
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	20	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	20
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2024	36		
# FY24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	36	# FY24 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	40
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	17
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	6

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	2
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			
I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY24		FY24 Totals	
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		7	
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY24		2	
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY24		5	
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		1	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0	
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0	
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		2	
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0	
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		2	
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		2	
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0	
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		2	
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0	
# Subjects with no punishment		0	
# Subjects with pending punishment		0	
# Subjects with Punishment		2	
# Subjects receiving confinement		1	
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		1	
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1	
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		2	
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0	
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0	
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0	
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		0	
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0	
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0	
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0	
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0	
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		1	
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY24		FY24 Totals	
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY24		9	
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY24		5	
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY24		4	
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0	
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		4	
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0	
# Subjects with no punishment		0	
# Subjects with pending punishment		0	
# Subjects with Punishment		4	

4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST. This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY24	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY24	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	5
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	3
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	2
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
	FY24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY24	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY24	
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	

5. DAI Restricted Report Data

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	35
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	33
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY24*	4
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	31
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	30
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	31
# Service Member on Service Member	20
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	31
# On military installation	12
# Off military installation	19
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	31
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	6
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
Time of sexual assault incident	31
# Midnight to 6 am	9
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	17
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	31
# Sunday	2
# Monday	5
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	4
# Friday	6
# Saturday	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
# Service Member Victims	30
# Army Victims	30
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

5. DAI Restricted Report Data

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
Sex of Victims	31
# Male	11
# Female	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	31
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	3
# 20-24	12
# 25-34	13
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	30
# E1-E4	17
# E5-E9	11
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	30
# Active Duty	25
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	31
# Service Member	30
-# DoD-Civilian	
-# DoD-Contractor	
-# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	1
-# Foreign-National	
-# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

5. DAI Restricted Report Data

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	46
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	31.27
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	57
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY24 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY24	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY24 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY24 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	31
Bulgaria	1
Cameroon	0
Chad	0
Djibouti	2
Egypt	1
Estonia	0
Georgia	0
Hungary	0
Latvia	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0
Lithuania	0
Mali	0
Niger	0
Nigeria	0
Poland	21
Romania	4
Slovakia	0
Somalia	0
Tunisia	1
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in DAI

ARMY DAI FY24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	169
# Medical	6
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	23
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	35
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	79
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	9
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. FY24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY24	23
# Reported MPO Violations in FY24	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	53
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	14
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in DAI

D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D2. Sex of Non-Service Members	
# Male	0
# Female	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
D4. Non-Service Member Type	4
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	2
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

E. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY24 Totals
E1. # Non-Service MemberVictims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service MemberVictims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Sex of Non-Service MemberVictims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service MemberVictims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service MemberVictims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD-Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

*Case Synopses charts are in PDF version only

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

1SG: First Sergeant

24/7: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

ACCA: Army Court of Criminal Appeals

ACOM: Army Command (i.e., FORSCOM, TRADOC, AMC, and AFC)

AD SEP/ADMIN SEP: Administrative Separation

AFC: U.S. Army Futures Command

AGR: Active Guard and Reserve

AIT: Advanced Individual Training

ALARACT: All Army Activities Message

ALERTS: Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System

AMC: U.S. Army Materiel Command

APF: Army Profession Forum

APS: Army People Strategy

APY: Academic Program Year

AR: Army Regulation

ARCENT: U.S. Army Central

ARCYBER: U.S. Army Cyber Command

ARNG: Army National Guard

ARNORTH: U.S. Army North

ARSOUTH: U.S. Army South

ASA M&RA: Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs

ASC: Abusive Sexual Contact

ASCC: Army Service Component Command (e.g., USARPAC, USAREUR-AF)

ATEC: U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

AWC: Army War College

BCD: Bad Conduct Discharge

BCT: Brigade Combat Team

BLC: Basic Leader Course

BOI: Board Of Inquiry

BOLC: Basic Officer Leader Course

C2A2: Command Climate Assessment Activities

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

CAI: Combat Areas of Interest
CAP: Command Assessment Program
CAT: Cohesion Assessment Team
CATCH: Catch a Serial Offender Program
CCIR: Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CDC: Centers for Disease Control
CEU: Continuing Education Unit
CG: Commanding General
CID: U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
CM: Court Martial
CMG: Case Management Group
CNA: Center for Naval Analysis
COL: Colonel (O6)
CONUS: Continental United States
CPO: Civilian Protective Order
CQ: Charge of Quarters
CR2C: Commander's Ready and Resilient Council
CSA: Chief of Staff of the Army
CSM: Command Sergeant Major
DA: Department of the Army
DAIG: Department of the Army Inspector General
DCAP: Defense Counsel Assistance Program
DCS, G-1: Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
DCS, G-9: Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations
DD: Dishonorable Discharge
D-DEx: Defense law enforcement data exchange, a system that uses the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) technology to share criminal justice records among Department of Defense (DoD) law enforcement agencies and other LInX regions and the National Data Exchange (N-DEx) system.
DFSC: Defense Forensic Science Center
DoD: Department of Defense
DoDIG: Department of Defense Inspector General
DoJ: Department of Justice

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

DPRR: Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G:9, Directorate of Prevention, Resilience and Readiness (formerly DCS, G-1, Army Resilience Directorate)

DRU: Direct Reporting Unit (e.g., MEDCOM, USMA, INSCOM)

D-SAAP: Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program

DSAID: Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

DV: Domestic Violence

DVVRP: Domestic Violence Victim Representation Program

E-1: Private (Recruit)

E-2: Private

E-3: Private First Class

E-4: Specialist

E-5: Sergeant

E-6: Staff Sergeant

E-7: Sergeant First Class

E-8: Master Sergeant

E-9: Sergeant Major

EEO: Equal Employment Opportunity

EO: Equal Opportunity

ET: Expedited Transfer

ETS: Expiration of Term of Service

EXORD: Execution Order

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FF: Forfeiture (of pay)

FG: Field Grade (Article 15)

FH: Field Hospital

FHIRC: Fort Hood Independent Review Committee

FOB: Forward Operating Base

FORSCOM: U.S. Army Forces Command

FTR: Failure to Repair

FY: Fiscal Year

FYDP: Future Years Defense Program

GCM: General Court-Martial

GCMCA: General Court-Martial Convening Authority

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

GEN: General (Discharge)
GO: General Officer
GOMOR: General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand
GOSCA: General Officer Show Cause Authority
GTA: Graphic Training Aid
HIP-R2P: Holistic Integrated Prevention-Risk Reduction Program
HQDA: Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRC: U.S. Army Human Resources Command
HRRT: High-Risk Response Team (HRRT)
ICRS: Integrated Case Reporting System
IDA: Institute for Defense Analyses
IDT: Inactive Duty Training
IET: Initial Entry Training
IG: Inspector General
INSCOM: U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
I-PAG: Integrated Prevention Advisory Group
IPD: HQDA Integrated Prevention Division
IRC: DoD Independent Review Committee
IVP: Injury & Violence Prevention
JAG: Judge Advocate General
JAGC: Judge Advocate General's Corps
JLWG: Junior Leader Working Group
KBNT: Known but not titled
KSA: Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities
LAA: Legal Assistance Attorney
LInX: Law Enforcement Information Exchange
LoA: Letter of Admonition
LoC: Letter of Counseling
LoD: Line of Duty
LoR: Letter of Reprimand
LSTC: Lead Special Trial Counsel
LTC: Lieutenant Colonel (O-5)
MAJ: Major (O-4)

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

MCIO: Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MDW: Military District of Washington
MEB: Medical Evaluation Board
MEDCOM: U.S. Army Medical Command
MICP: Manager Internal Control Program
MJR: Military Justice Redesign
MJRP: Military Justice Review Panel
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
MoE: Measures of Effectiveness
MOS: Military Occupational Specialty
MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
MP: Military Police
MPO: Military Protective Order
MTF: Military Treatment Facility
NCIC: National Crime Information Center
NCIS: Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO: Non-commissioned Officer
NCOER: Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NDAA: National Defense Authorization Act
N-DEx: National Data Exchange
NG: National Guard or Not Guilty
NJP: Non-Judicial Punishment administered under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
NOVA: National Organization for Victim Assistance
NSVRC: National Sexual Violence Resource Center
O-1: Second Lieutenant/2LT
O-2: First Lieutenant/1LT
O-3: Captain/CPT
O-4: Major/MAJ
O-5: Lieutenant Colonel/LTC
O-6: Colonel/COL
OCI: Office of Criminal Investigation
OCONUS: Outside the Continental United States

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

OER: Officer Evaluation Report
OIP: Organizational Inspection Program
OPMG: Office of the Provost Marshal General
OSD: Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSIE: Onsite Installation Evaluation
OSTC: Office of Special Trial Counsel
OTH: Other Than Honorable (Discharge)
OTJAG: Office of The Judge Advocate General
P/N-P: Prosecute/non-prosecute decision date
PAMT: Prevention Activity Monitoring Tool
PC: Probable cause
PCS: Permanent Change of Station
PEB: Physical Evaluation Board
PFAT: People First Assessment Team
PFC: Private First Class/E-3
PFTF: People First Task Force
PH: Preliminary hearing
PIF: SHARP Program Improvement Forum
PME: Professional Military Education
PMG: Provost Marshal General
POAM: Plan of Action and Milestones
POM: Program Objective Memorandum
PPoA: Prevention Plan of Action
PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QSART: Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team Meeting
R2PC: Ready & Resilient Performance Center
RAND: a nonprofit institution that provides objective research services and public policy analysis
RCC: Rape Crisis Center
RILO: Resignation (or Retirement) in Lieu of (Court-Martial)
RMIC: U.S. Army Risk Management Internal Controls
SA/SH: Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment
SAAPM: Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

SABH: Sexual Assault Behavioral Health
SACC: Sexual Assault Care Coordinator
SACP: Sexual Assault Clinical Provider
SAFE: Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAI: Sexual Assault Investigator
SAMD: Sexual Assault Medical Director
SAMFE: Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner
SAMMO: Sexual Assault Medical Management Office
SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office
SARB: Sexual Assault Review Board
SARC: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SART: Sexual Assault Response Team
SAV: Staff Assistance Visit
SCM: Summary Court-Martial
SES: Senior Executive Service
SHARP: Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SHARP-ART: SHARP Annual Refresher Training
SIR: Serious Incident Report
SJA: Staff Judge Advocate
SM: Service member
SMDC: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
SME: Subject Matter Expert
SMS: Strategic Management System
SPARX: Sexual assault prevention and response training
SPC: Specialist/E-4
SPCM: Special Court-Martial
SPCMCA: Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SVC: Special Victims' Counsel
SVCC: Special Victim Capability Course
SVI: Special Victim Investigator
SVP: Special Victim Prosecutor

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

SVPN: Special Victim Prosecutor
NCO SVWL: Special Victim Witness
Liaison TCAP: Trial Counsel
Assistance Program TDS: Trial
Defense Service
TDY: Temporary Duty/Temporary Duty
Station TF: Total Forfeiture (of pay)
TIMS: This Is My Squad
TJAG: The Judge Advocate General
TJAGLCS: The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and
School TRADOC: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSP: Training Support Package
UCMJ: Uniform Code of Military
Justice UNCHAR – Uncharacterized
(Discharge)
UOTHC: Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
(discharge) USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACIL: U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USAMPS: U.S. Army Military Police School
USAR: U.S. Army Reserve
USARC: U.S. Army Reserve Command
USAREUR:AF: U.S. Army Europe and Africa
USARPAC: U.S. Army Pacific Command
USASOC: U.S. Army Special Operations Command
USD (P&R): Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and
Readiness USMA: United States Military Academy
VA: Victim Advocate
VLC: Victims' Legal
Counsel VR: Victim
Representative VTC:
Video-teleconference
VWAP: Victim/Witness Assistance Program
VWL: Victim Witness Liaison

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

WGRA: Workplace and Gender Relations Survey

WoFR: Withdrawal of Federal Recognition