



Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau





NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

MAR 11 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Fiscal Year 2024
Review

The National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program review is attached for inclusion in the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

This review details the integrative efforts employed to achieve the strategic and operational initiatives of the National Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The National Guard Bureau is steadfast in its focus to prevent sexual assault and to provide a professional response to the victims of this heinous crime.

Fiscal Year 2024 highlights include:

- Published guidance and executed the annual National Guard Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce training.
- Implemented the Advana Minuteman Dashboard to give The Adjutants General aggregated sexual assault data, and information on manning and training.
- Implemented National Guard Fiscal Year 2024 Joint Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training, an interactive, scenario-based, small group discussion approach to address the effects of sexual assault.
- Initiated a quarterly data review of multiple Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database case management fields to improve data integrity.
- Created the National Guard Office of Special Victims' Council within the Office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

The point of contact for this action is Major General Wendy B. Wenke, National Guard Bureau Manpower and Personnel Directorate, at (703) 604-9540.

Steven S. Nordhaus
General, U.S. Air Force
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:
As stated

FY 2024 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: National Guard Bureau

Executive Summary:

“Always Ready, Always There” applies to the readiness and response of the National Guard of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as the “States”) when called upon by the Governor of a State or by the President of the United States. This promise also relates to the National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Professionals, who offer 24/7 support to our National Guard Service members, their eligible family members, and eligible Civilian victims or potential victims of sexual assault. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) stands firm, fully committed, and focused on the ability of the National Guard community to respond when called to duty at home or abroad against our adversaries. The CNGB, with The Adjutants General and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as “TAGs”), acknowledge sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliatory behaviors, and other harmful activities as adversarial behaviors that must be recognized and removed from the National Guard community. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and National Guard Leadership continued their cooperative efforts and collaboration to provide National Guard Service members across the States with information, tools, support, training, and a commitment to afford them with a safe environment in which to work and train.

The National Guard reported 920 sexual assault reports in Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24), an increase of 79 sexual assault reports reported in Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23). The influx of sexual assault reports coincides with the improved hiring rate of full-time exempt SAPR Professionals and a continued effort to provide a safe, victim focused reporting environment within the States. This emphasizes the importance for victim access to Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified National Guard SAPR Professionals across the States especially in the geographical isolated National Guard units.

This report highlights the FY24 strategic and operational initiatives of the NGB enterprise and the States’ SAPR Programs. The NGB enterprise consists primarily of the Office of Complex Investigations (NGB-OCI), the Office of Equal Opportunity and Compliance (NGB-EOC), the National Guard Office of Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC), NGB Joint Staff Manpower and Personnel Directorate (NGB-J1), the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Division (NGB-J1 SAPR), and Warrior Resilience and Fitness Division’s Integrated Primary Prevention Branch (NGB-J1 WRF IPP). This report also offers a detailed analytical discussion of the data and metrics associated with the NG SAPR Program. This discussion includes Unrestricted and Restricted Reports reported over time, investigative outcomes, and cases synopses using various demographics, such as gender, age, and pay grade. Coordination, cooperation, and combined efforts among the stakeholders focused on addressing sexual violence and associated actions resulted in the accomplishments presented in this report.

Goal 1—Prevention.

- Published guidance and executed the annual National Guard Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) Symposium.

- Worked collaboratively with NGB-J1 Divisions to develop the IPPW and Integrated Primary Prevention Toolkit dashboards for Field Prevention personnel to provide insight, data, and review.
- Engaged with the Institute of Defense Analysis in an on-going study to select and evaluate innovative State prevention activities.

Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy.

- Expanded the recruitment of SAPR skilled individuals to fill new SAPR positions at all levels.
- Expanded an oversight structure to ensure consistent and effective implementation of the SAPR program throughout the National Guard SAPR workforce.
- Improved overall case management to ensure victims receive required resources.
- Hosted the FY24 Annual Refresher Training for 211 full-time SAPR Officers, Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Specialists, Brigade and Wing SARCs, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and SAPR Officers.
- Supported deploying units to identify and verify SAPR personnel's screening and SAPR training requirements to achieve their D-SAACP certification.
- Developed and published seven and revised two CNGB Issuances during FY24.
- Implemented the National Guard FY24 Joint Annual SAPR Training, "In the Boots of a Survivor," an interactive, scenario-based, small group discussion approach to operationalize the fight against sexual assault.
- Executed five National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Courses for 146 newly hired full-time SAPR personnel.
- Presented nine Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) webinars with an average of 50 participants at each webinar, to aid the field in DSAID knowledge and case management and revised the Joint Course DSAID Training into a hands-on, in-depth interactive 3.5-hour Course on case lifecycle.

Goal 3—Investigation.

- Added an Information Technology and Data Management Specialist to the NGB-OCI team to manage and leverage the capabilities of the new case management database.

Goal 4—Accountability.

- Moved the National Guard SVC Program from under General Counsel and created a separate Directorate, National Guard Office of SVC as Special Staff within the Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

- Initiated a quarterly data review of multiple DSAID case management fields to identify and reduce missing data within the victim and subject DSAID fields thereby improving data integrity.
- Initiated a consistent and thorough review of NGB OCI cases within DSAID to ensure the proper recording of NGB OCI investigative data.

Goal 5—Assessment.

- Completed the full three-year cycle of Site Assessment Visits of the States.
- Completed 91 By Law Inspections and 24 Unit Effectiveness Inspections at the Wings during FY24.
- Implemented the use of the technology platform Advana Minuteman Dashboard to provide TAGs with visibility of aggregated sexual assault data, DSAID, manning, and training.
- Provided Health of the Force Scorecards to each State with their State-specific information on SAPR manning, DSAID case management, SafeHelpLine Audit, budget, and SAPR training.
- Assigned an Army location Code to each Army National Guard SARC to enable accurate tracking of SAPR cases and provide the ability to monitor individual SARC caseloads.

Goal 6—Core Functions (Communication and Policy.)

- Prepared talking points and presentations, uploaded shareable materials, and scheduled multiple teleconferences routinely to provide SAPR information to the States.

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 (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 16, 2024) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&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) / OUSD(P&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 goal of the National Guard Integrated Primary Prevention (IPP) program is to support a robust Prevention System across the 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to prevent self-directed harm, sexual assault, family violence, and workplace harassment before it occurs. The vision of the NGB-J1 WRF IPP is to attain a fully integrated Primary Prevention System that minimizes risk factors and maximizes protective factors to ensure a mission ready Force. The NG Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce continues to establish new or updated publications and training to provide the States with the most current information.

Policy and Procedural Updates.

New Document.

“National Guard Integrated Primary Prevention Guide,” May 6, 2024.

- Intent: Provide the new IPPW with direction on the roles and responsibilities of the National Guard IPPW within the National Guard Prevention System.

National Guard IPPW Training

Fourth Annual National Guard IPPW Training.

- Presented a 3-day professional development training to 292 attendees. Training topics included effective collaboration techniques, the Defense Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP), Command Climate Assessment (CCA) tools, and implementing continuous program evaluation. Attendees also had the opportunity to attend break-out sessions focusing on specific domains of harm, including sexual assault.

Monthly Evidence-Based Continuing Prevention Education Training Opportunities.

- Focused on the prevention process, prevention science, and process improvements and best practices. Training opportunities in FY24 were worth two continuing education units each and were developed and hosted by NGB’s prevention technical assistance partners, such as the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and the

Institute for Defense Analysis. This training contributed to meeting the requirement of the DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel.

60-Hour DoD SPARX Knowledge Training.

- The DoD SPARX Knowledge Training is the required 60-hour training, which covers IPPW roles and responsibilities, the public health approach to prevention of harmful behaviors, and other concepts central to the Prevention System. Completion of the DoD SPARX Knowledge Training is required for all integrated primary prevention personnel, per DoDI 6400.11. Three hundred and forty-one National Guard IPPW completed this training and 301 received their DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel credentials as of September 30, 2024.

NGB IPPW Engagements.

Monthly IPPW All Call.

- Monthly opportunity for NGB-J1 WRF IPP to brief the IPPW on developments, priorities, trends, and standards. All members of the NG IPPW who are not on leave are required to attend.

Monthly IPP Managers Meeting.

- Monthly opportunity for NGB-J1 WRF IPP to brief the IPP Managers on developments and provide timely technical assistance, continuing education, or support.

Monthly Prevention Legal Advisor Meeting.

- Monthly opportunity for NGB-J1 WRF IPP to brief Attorney Advisors supporting the NG IPPW on developments and provide timely technical assistance, continuing education, or support.

Recurring Cadence with the States' Human Resources Offices and new National Guard IPPW leadership.

- Opportunity to discuss updates pertaining to the hiring and implementation of the NG IPPW.

On-Going Study with the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA).

- NGB J1-W aims to promote Service members well-being and resiliency through an integrated prevention approach, addressing a range of harmful behaviors through a comprehensive portfolio of programs addressing six strategy areas; Promote help-seeking, enhance life skills & connectedness, lessen secondary & future harm, identify populations at risk, provide care & treatment, create protective environments.

Ongoing Prevention Collaboration Efforts, Capabilities, and Activities.

Memorandums of Understanding with Civilian organizations.

- NGB currently has Memorandums of Understanding in place with civilian organizations supporting prevention activities to reduce risk factors and promote protective factors that lead to harmful behaviors such as sexual assault, suicide prevention, workplace harassment, and domestic violence. State IPPW personnel identify civilian partners and develop additional Memorandums of Understanding with community organizations that address the unique needs of the local National Guard population. These Memorandums of Understanding involve community organizations that implement community-based prevention activities that reduce the risk of harmful behaviors. These organizations also conduct studies to identify evidence-based practices that improve the well-being of Service members. NGB also established working relationships with DoD organizations such as the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, who provides support to ensure Comprehensive Integrated Primary Plans across the National Guard are data-informed and evidence-based, as well as the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, who supports the National Guard in studies to advance prevention science and improve the services provided by the National Guard IPPW to maximize return on investment for Service members.

Ongoing activities to establish prevention infrastructure, collaboration, and build relationships.

- The NGB-J1 WRF IPP Branch continued to establish prevention infrastructure, build collaboration and relationships, conduct the annual DEOCS, develop needs assessment, and identify top risk and protective factors. Specifically, NGB developed the Integrated Primary Prevention Tool, a suite of analytical tools hosted on the DoD's advanced analytics cloud platform, ADVANA.
 - The Integrated Primary Prevention Tool serves as a resource for NGB policy development and prevention efforts. The tool contains the Risk Scorecard, Enterprise Tool, and other current program dashboards, such as the Community Health and Readiness, Substance Abuse and Prevention, and Suicide Event and Risk dashboards. Currently, 204 National Guard IPPW personnel have access to the Integrated Primary Prevention Tool.
 - The Integrated Primary Prevention Tool produces a Risk Scorecard to provide a comparative analysis of risk and protective factors at the State and unit level for the four domains of violence outlined in DoD Instruction 6400.09, "*DoD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm.*" The Risk Scorecard identifies evidence-based risk and protective factors for each form of violence and provides supplemental resources to prioritize prevention efforts. The Enterprise Tool provides risk and protective factors at the National and Regional level, and data for each State. It also provides longitudinal risk exposure scores over time.

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)).**

NGB continued to focus on hiring IPPW personnel and establishing guidance for the National Guard IPPW during FY24. As of the end of FY24, the National Guard filled 369 IPPW authorized positions. NGB participated in three virtual hiring fairs and used the IPPW Direct Hiring Authority, when appropriate, to maintain momentum towards hiring the National Guard IPPW.

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.

- NGB actively engaged in establishing a prevention infrastructure, developing a program focused on prevention training, and conducting continuous program evaluation. NGB implemented monthly continuing prevention education training opportunities for the National Guard IPPW to ensure a focus on prevention. Additionally, NGB is developing training including, but not limited to, topics such as orienting new IPPW personnel to National Guard culture and supporting leaders in understanding primary prevention. Expected implementation of the training is in the third quarter of FY25.

Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture.

- NGB continues to monitor the hiring and implementation of the National Guard IPPW. NGB established an Annual National Guard IPPW Recognition Program to recognize exemplary members of the National Guard IPPW. The individuals selected were recognized at the Annual National Guard IPPW symposium.
- NGB encouraged collaboration and communication across the States to aid in a positive change across the National Guard climate and culture in support of integrated primary prevention. NGB continues to resource States and identify opportunities to train leaders to enhance climate assessment processes.

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.

- NGB will continue to host the Annual IPPW Symposium in FY25. Presenters will include personnel across the DoD to provide comprehensive prevention training for the NG IPPW.
- NGB will establish a strategic level Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce Advisory Council which will consist of selected National Guard IPPW personnel to provide IPPW program successes and concerns to NGB.

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).

The National Guard remained committed to bolstering readiness by supporting the prevention program to reduce incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors, and ensuring the prompt delivery of comprehensive victim advocacy and response capabilities. During FY24, the National Guard continued to make advances in victim assistance and advocacy, and developed and implemented three additional SecDef approved IRC-SAM recommendations to include IRC recommendations 3.8 – Publishing Accountability Actions, 4.1.b - Eliminating Collateral Duty SARCs and SAPR VAs (phased approach), and 4.3.a - Implementing No Wrong Door Approach. The NGB-J1 SAPR Victim Assistance and Advocacy (NGB-J1-SAPR VAA) Branch also supported the National Guard SAPR Programs of the States by continuing previous initiatives and identifying areas for improvement.

Expanded the Oversight Structure of the National Guard SAPR Programs Workforce.

The National Guard SAPR Program oversight structure is designed to ensure compliance with regulatory program requirements and adequate available resources for timely victim response across the States. Professionalizing the Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW) in response to the IRC-SAM Cross Cutting Recommendation 2 – Taking a comprehensive approach to professionalizing the SAPR workforce, IRC-SAM Recommendations 4.1a – Moving SARCs and SAPR VAs from command reporting structure, and 4.1b – Eliminating collateral duty SARCs and SAPR VAs led to the expansion of the oversight structure to ensure the SAPR program’s consistent and effective implementation throughout the National Guard SAPR workforce. The oversight structure consists of the NGB-J1 SAPR VAA and NGB-J1-SAPR Compliance and Accountability (C&A) Branches.

The NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch provides primary support to the States through the interaction with their team of Region Program Managers and Service Program Managers. The Region

Program Managers conduct daily touchpoints with the SAPR workforce throughout the States, share new regulatory guidance and program updates, and field questions to ensure a clear understanding of policy and regulatory requirements as part of the strategic oversight system. The NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch continued to lead the monthly teleconference SAPR briefings for the entire National Guard SAPR workforce, and a monthly meeting with the Lead SARCs in each State. The meetings provided a forum for open communication and transparency to highlight program updates and share and discuss concerns or questions. Additionally, the Service Program Managers host a monthly SAPR meeting with all the State Principle SARCs and Regional Program Managers.

Expanded the Recruitment of SAPR Skilled Individuals to Fill New SAPR positions at all Levels.

The NGB SAPR team in collaboration with the State Human Resource Officers and Joint Force Headquarters' Human Resource personnel track hiring across the National Guard SAPR Program. The team uses the IRC-SAM Hiring Dashboard and a weekly slide deck to communicate and report the hiring progress of State SAPR Professionals. The NGB-J1 SAPR Branch Chiefs, Program Managers, and Human Resource personnel provide periodic messaging to the field to encourage hiring personnel into the IRC-SAM billets using hiring incentives. NGB-J1 SAPR Region Program Managers continued to work with State Lead SARCs to identify hiring challenges and develop potential solutions toward building a highly skilled SAPR workforce at all levels of the National Guard to ensure victims have multiple avenues of entry to obtain the support they need from trained and credentialed response personnel. Trends of reporting sexual assault across the National Guard has coincided with the increase of access points for reporting and support.

Improved Overall Case Management to Ensure Victims Receive Required Resources.

NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Region Program Managers increased their communication with the State SAPR Program Managers to include weekly and monthly discussions during FY24 to discuss varying issues, review trends and analyses in the systems of record, and to discuss and develop solutions to address shortfalls. The most notable impact of the increased oversight and communication was the improved timely submission of DSAID information and the integrity of the data. NGB also achieved the following efforts to improve case management:

- Increased training opportunities specific to DSAID for the National Guard SAPR Professionals to help maintain their proficiency in the use of DSAID and case management.
- Developed a closer partnership with the NGB General Counsel to verify legal reviews on every SAPR-Related Inquiry.
- Developed partnerships with the IPPW to identify disparities with shared high-risk or marginalized populations and develop core intersections to synchronize efforts and maximize impact.
- Provided NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch staff involvement in the SAPR training programs, such as the Army's Basic and Intermediate Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Courses for enlisted and officers, and the Quarterly Chief Master Sergeant and First Sergeant Orientation Course SAPR Training to enhance and expand the readiness across the Joint National Guard environment.

Policy and Procedural Updates.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division continued to establish new policy, procedures, and memorandums specific for non-Federalized National Guard members in accordance with Title 32 of the United States Code to inform the States' leadership and their SAPR Professionals. NGB issuances are based on guidance received from the Office of the Secretary of Defense Memorandums, to include the implementation of the IRC-SAM recommendations and important updates, DoD publications applicable to the National Guard SAPR Program, and NGB specific guidance, such as the General Officer Steering Committee approved Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force recommendations.

New or Revised CNGB Issuances and memorandums signed and published during FY24:

CNGB Manual 1300.05, November 15, 2023, *"National Guard Monthly and Quarterly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Meetings."*

- Intent: Provide procedural guidance to conduct the National Guard-required monthly and quarterly SAPR Case Management Group meetings.

CNGB Manual 1300.03B, December 12, 2023, *"National Guard Retaliation Reporting Processes Related to Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault."*

- Intent: Provide updated procedural guidance for the response to an allegation of retaliation associated with an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to facilitate services for the recovery of the retaliation reporter.

CNGB Memorandum, July 15, 2024, *"Implementation of Fiscal Year 2024 National Guard Joint Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Annual Training."*

- Intent: Implements the use of the FY24 National Guard Joint SAPR Annual Training for all National Guard Service members in lieu of the previously used Service-specific training. This interactive, small dose training spread over time addresses the core competencies established by DoD and includes critical National Guard specific procedures and equities not discussed in the Service-specific training.

CNGB Memorandum, July 15, 2024, *"Publishing Accountability Actions of Substantiated Allegations of Sexual Misconduct."*

- Intent: Provides implementing guidance for TAGs to publicize disciplinary actions taken against National Guard Service members associated with substantiated allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment regardless of duty status at the time of incident. This action met an IRC-SAM 3.8 recommendation, "The Services should publish the nature and results of all disciplinary actions related to sexual misconduct and disseminate this information to troops periodically."

CNGB Manual 1800.02A, January 31, 2024, *"National Guard Service Member and Family Readiness Program."*

- Intent: Provides strategy, policy development, advocacy, coordination, and implementation of joint programs and initiatives to support Service members and their families, in coordination with Service component Directorates for Military Family Readiness through the National Guard Service Member and Family Readiness Program.

NGB Directive Type Memorandum 9601.01, May 31, 2024, *“Interim Guidance for Processing Title 32 Military Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment Complaints Under the National Guard Discrimination Complaint Program.”*

- Intent: Establishes interim guidance for processing Title 32 Military Equal Opportunity sexual harassment complaints under the National Guard Discrimination Complaint Program.

National Guard SAPR Training.

NGB-J1 SAPR Prevention and Training Branch continued to monitor the publication or release of new policies, procedures, and guidelines from DoD to ensure NGB-J1 SAPR training products provide current information to National Guard SAPR personnel. Updates to the Joint Initial SAPR Course are critical to ensure all newly employed full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs receive the required training to meet the D-SAACP requirements. The Joint Initial SAPR Course contains the core competencies required by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and includes National Guard specific policy and procedures, and information focused on increasing cross-Service response and maximizing limited State resources for improved victim care and outreach.

National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course.

- During FY24, NGB-J1 SAPR successfully hosted one virtual and four in-person courses and graduated 146 SAPR personnel. The instructors administered daily feedback surveys throughout the course, whose structure featured small group discussion, hands-on learning activities, and opportunities for the participants to draw from their own experiences. The positive reviews cited by the participants included the lesson topics and graded assignments, such as role playing, and SAPR presentations. In particular, the participants ranked the following topics as the top six most important and impactful.
 - SAPR Policy and NGB overview.
 - Vicarious Trauma, Compassion Fatigue, Burnout, & Importance of Self-Care.
 - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE).
 - Dynamics of Sexual Assault.
 - Cultural Humility, Bias, and assisting Male Survivors.
 - Military Sexual Trauma and working with the Department of Veteran Affairs.
- Conducted pre- and post-tests as a means to measure the participants’ gain in knowledge or information. The FY24 results of these tests showed an average pre-test score of 86 percent and average post-test score of 95 percent demonstrating an

increase in knowledge of 9.3 percent. Following the completion of this course, the non-Federalized Army National Guard personnel selected as SARCs and SAPR VAs enrolled in the Army's SHARP courses to obtain their skill identifier and meet the requirements for deployment.

- Revised the DSAID training for the FY24 Joint Course into a hands-on, interactive 3.5-hour training session. The in-depth course navigates new SAPR personnel through an entire case life-cycle and highlights the crucial impacts of timely, accurate data for strategic purposes.

National Guard FY24 Joint Annual SAPR Training Package.

- In FY24, NGB received concurrence from the Army and the Air Force to use the NGB developed training package to satisfy the Annual SAPR training requirement for non-Federalized National Guard Service members in lieu of the Service-specific Annual SAPR Training.
- The training was designed to meet a National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force approved recommendation to modify the delivery method of annual SAPR and SHARP training requirements for National Guard Service members. The training, "In the Boots of a Survivor," uses facilitator guided scenarios of sexual assault cases and small group discussions to encourage critical thinking about the impacts of sexual assault on the victim, unit members, and the organization. The training also informs the Service members on the reporting process and resources available.
- NGB-J1 SAPR hosted a live virtual training event for over 300 full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs to discuss the implementation of the FY24 SAPR Annual Training. The training event included policy and procedural updates, presentations by subject matter experts and opportunities to network with other SAPR personnel from across the States. NGB-J1 SAPR created a Train-the-Trainer video for new SARCs and SAPR VAs to review and for existing SARCs to use as a refresher. The entire training support package and video demonstration was made available online for continued use by the States.

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) Monthly Webinar Training.

- NGB-J1 SAPR continued to host monthly virtual training for DSAID related operational topics including basic and advanced skills training and hands-on training opportunities. The goal of the training was to ensure SAPR data integrity for National Guard sexual assault incidents. Over the course of the year, each month averaged 50 participants.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Prevention and Training Branch updated the following curriculum to meet new requirements.

Air National Guard-specific Volunteer VA Curriculum.

- Updated the Air National Guard Wing SAPR Volunteer VA 40-Hour Course for FY24 to reflect all SAPR policy and procedural changes and gained National Organization for Victim Advocacy approval to use the course to train collateral duty Wing SAPR Volunteer VAs.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch along with the Training Branch continued to support the following SAPR training during FY24:

Quarterly Chief Master Sergeant & First Sergeant Orientation Course SAPR Training.

- Informed the future leaders of the Air National Guard Noncommissioned Officers Corps about the latest sexual assault prevention techniques and ways to implement them in their units. This training activity impacted 230 Chief Master Sergeants and 57 First Sergeants during FY24. The training is scenario based and facilitated by members from NGB-J1 SAPR, Suicide Prevention and Behavioral Health, and NGB Equal Opportunity and Compliance.

NGB United Newcomers Orientation SAPR Training.

- Informed 125 attendees at the Joint Action Officer Course during FY24 about the NGB SAPR Program at the Herbert R. Temple Jr. Army National Guard Readiness Center.

Mobile Training Teams – Army SHARP Foundation Course.

- The NGB-J1 SAPR Mobile Training Teams conducted 13 Army SHARP Foundation Courses during FY24 and graduated 395 Army National Guard Service members. These 80-hour classes were hosted throughout the States with a maximum of 32 students in each class, of which five to 10 were pending deployment as a collateral duty SARC or SAPR VA.

Training for Deploying National Guard SARCs.

- In coordination with the NGB-J1 SAPR Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch Region Program Managers, the Training staff assisted in monitoring training requirements for deploying SARCs and available training seats in the SHARP Foundation course conducted by the NGB-J1 SAPR Mobile Training Team.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Training and Education Center of Excellence (SAPRTEC) “Encounter Skills” curriculum Pilot Training Events.

- NGB and National Guard SAPR personnel participated in three pilot events of the DoD SAPRTEC training to provide feedback on the application of standardized prevention and response training. The participants used daily electronic feedback forms to assess the effectiveness of the training and to gather ways to enhance the training in future years. Representing NGB were two J1-SAPR Trainers, and representing the States were a total of five SAPR Professionals from Virginia, New Hampshire, and Maryland.

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.

OUS(D&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 16, 2024)).

NGB took the following steps to assist in the professionalizing of the National Guard SARW with the support of the National Guard of the States.

- Increased full-time skilled and specialized SARCs and SAPR VAs at the Brigade and Wing as part of a permanent and sustainable response workforce capable of providing high quality advocacy services. This action supported IRC-SAM recommendation 4.1b, “Eliminate collateral duty for SARCs and SAPR VAs” and used 30 percent of the projected IRC-SAM funding to support authorizations at the strategic and operational joint levels. The National Guard SAPR Program will continue to use collateral duty personnel to support sexual assault victims while all full-time SAPR requirements are filled to maintain consistent and skilled support to National Guard Service members. In addition, due to the geographic dispersion of units, some collateral duty will remain.
- Created an IRC-SAM hiring tracker, accessible to the State SAPR Program Managers and Human Resource Officers to view real-time data for each State stakeholder, monitor hiring progress, and identify challenges.
- Completed an analysis related to remote and isolated locations to determine potential locations requiring improved SAPR support, and identified hard-to-fill locations that will require continued use of collateral duty SAPR Professionals to ensure an effective response capability.
- Submitted pre-decisional algorithm courses of action to determine the future use of collateral duty SAPR Professionals within the National Guard.
- Collocated IPPW members within the State SAPR offices to work hand-in-hand with SAPR Professionals to cover the full spectrum of prevention within the National Guard community.

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).

During FY24, the National Guard:

- Suspended six SARC and six SAPR VA D-SAACP certifications.
- Revoked three SARC and three SAPR VA D-SAACP certifications.
- Reinstated zero certifications.

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). (NDAA 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).

Not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard Service members.

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). (NDAA 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).

DSAlD data shows the following information regarding MPOs, Civilian Protective Orders, and no contact orders requested by National Guard victims of sexual assault during FY24.

MPOs Requested	71
MPOs Issued	71
MPOs Denied	4
MPO Violation	0
Civilian Protective Order Issued	19
Civilian Protective Order Violation	0
No Contact Order	3

MPOs can be requested by the victim or pre-emptively issued by Command. In FY24, the National Guard received and approved 71 MPO requests from the victim, while 4 MPO requests were directly issued by Command. Four MPOs requested by victims were denied for the following reasons:

- One subject was not a member of the National Guard.
- One subject went Absent Without Leave.
- Two subjects were Active-Duty were issued no-contact orders by their commands.

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).

NGB takes the preparation of deploying National Guard Service members very seriously. Representatives of the NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch and Prevention and Training Branch participated as key enablers for five Multi Component Joint Assessment and five Pre-mobilization Review and Resource Synchronizations. During all Continental United States, Overseas Continental United States, or independent unit deployments, the NGB-J1 SAPR representatives collaborated with individual units and command teams to verify the screening, training, and D-SAACP certification of all deploying SAPR Professionals. Individuals requiring training were placed in a priority category and enrolled in available training seats identified in the 80-hour SHARP Foundational course conducted by the NGB-J1 SAPR Mobile Training Team. Each month, 20 to 30 mobilizing command teams received briefings and one-on-one touchpoints to ensure a thorough review and validation of SAPR manning requirements.

Prior to deployment, State SAPR Officers worked directly with NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch Region Program Managers to ensure mobilizing National Guard SAPR teams were 100 percent compliant with their Service’s policy, and manning and training requirements, as applicable to the echelon. These synchronization efforts for Pre- and Post-mobilization requirements ensured all National Guard SAPR personnel were ready to execute the Combatant Command SHARP requirements prior to the deployment. State SAPR Officers and NGB-J1 SAPR Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch Region Program Managers verified the enrollment of collateral duty SARCs and SAPR VAs in continuous education to maintain their D-SAACP credentials throughout the deployment. This effort ensured a sexual assault victim support capability by certified SAPR Professionals during and after deployments.

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)).

The National Guard recorded 32 expedited transfers during FY24, an increase of 17 expedited transfer requests submitted in FY23. The requests included six Permanent Change of Station and 26 Permanent Change of Assignment or Local Unit transfers.

A further breakdown of the 32 expedited transfer requests show:

- One request was disapproved based on the Command's decision to move the alleged offender instead of the victim.
- Five victims were not transferred per the Command's approved decision, due to victim's choice and a desire to stay in their current unit.
- Two requests took longer than 30 calendar days between the approval date of a "Permanent Change of Assignment" and the date the National Guard Service member physically departed the losing unit. Both of these requests were Interstate Transfers which require additional administrative processing and the approval and signature of the losing TAG and the gaining TAG. The delays in the processing of these requests were attributed to:
 - A holdup in the approval process and completion of administrative elements of the interstate transfer process. The Commander provided the victim with alternative Inactive Duty Training and was detailed to a different unit and offered remote training options.
 - The victim pending the results of a medical board, unrelated to the sexual assault. The gaining State provided tentative approval of the interstate transfer subject to the outcome of the medical board.
- Three requests took longer than seven calendar days between the approval date of a "Permanent Change of Assignment" and the actual permanent change of assignment. The delays were attributed to:
 - Victim was offered multiple transfer locations and requested time to consider each option prior to the official transfer.
 - Victim was under a separate Equal Opportunity Complaint Investigation and was unable to officially be transferred until that investigation was complete. For safety reasons, the victim was detailed to their preferred unit during their investigation.
 - Delay in the administrative elements of an expedited transfer. However, the victim was detailed to their preferred unit while awaiting the official administrative paperwork.

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)).

NGB-J1 SAPR provided instruction on "Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program Policies" during the National Guard Joint Course and in the applicable Service-specific SAPR and SHARP Courses. These courses train all National Guard Joint SAPR Professionals, including full-time and collateral duty SAPR Officers, SARCs, and SAPR VAs. In addition to these courses, the National Guard hosted Monthly Tele-conferences, periodic SAPR meetings, and

SAPR touchpoints to provide updates to training with the SAPR Professionals to ensure they have the most current information. These SAPR forums provide an invaluable opportunity for collaboration and discussion to improve the SAPR Professional's understanding of the program and to share best practices in implementing new SAPR guidance.

SARCs and SAPR Officers also complete "CATCH 101" training to receive an overview of the CATCH program. This training includes information needed to submit a CATCH entry, frequently asked questions, how to explain the CATCH Program to a victim, and to facilitate a CATCH entry. SARCs and SAPR Officers also take the DSAID SAPR Related Inquiry Module Webinar on Joint Knowledge Online. This webinar explains the use of the DD Form 2910-4, "Catch A Serial Offender (CATCH) Program Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR Related Inquiry Catch Entries."

The National Guard FY24 percentage of the requests for passwords against the submitted Catch passwords remained consistent with the FY23 percentage of 44 percent. In addition, January remained the peak request period for passwords.

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).

IRC-SAM Recommendation 4.1c. Efforts to explore the co-location of SAPR resources with other special victim services, such as Family Assistance Program, to improve coordination, collaboration, and consistency in victim support.

This effort is complete. The concept of a centralized resource center would not provide the intended resources for National Guard members throughout the State due to the geographical dispersion of National Guard assets. The location of most National Guard assets resides at the Joint Force Headquarters-State location, while the preponderance of civilian resources used as part of the response and recovery efforts are located within the communities close to the National Guard armories and facilities throughout the State. The research conducted to make this determination included:

- Participating in the Army Fusion Pilot updates.
- Reviewing the findings of the Department of Air Force pilot.
- Exploring a virtual colocation for the National Guard.
- Conducting a thorough review of National Guard applicable resources and their locations.
- Using the NGB-J1 SAPR C&A Branch Site Assessment Visits to monitor the use of critical resources.

National Guard SAPR Professionals within each State establish a network of military providers and civilian providers within their coverage area, specifically surrounding National Guard armories and nearby communities. As a community-based organization, the National Guard already has strong cooperative, collaborative, and mutually supportive relationships, to include assets in support of the SAPR program.

IRC-SAM Recommendation 4.3a. Implementation of the No Wrong Door approach for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse.

This effort is complete. NGB published the NGB Directive Type Memorandum 1300.03, November 29, 2022, *“No Wrong Door and Warm Handoff Policy for National Guard Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault.”* NGB created CNGB Instruction 1300.02, “National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Ancillary Support and Services for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Victims,” currently in final staffing for signature, to encompass the “Safe-to-Report Policy,” “No Wrong Door and Warm Handoff Policy,” and the use of the “Section 540 Declination Letter.” The accompanying CNGB Manual to replace the NGB Directive Type Memorandums published to address the IRC recommendations is currently in draft.

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

National Guard realignment of State SAPR positions.

- NGB realigned all full-time State SAPR Officers and eliminated positions outside the Office of Secretary of Defense directed SAPR program model. This realignment will strengthen and professionalize the SAPR response workforce to provide world class advocacy and culturally competent care to victims of sexual assault. The National Guard standardized all National Guard SAPR position descriptions to align with the Office of Secretary of Defense guidance, a key element in professionalizing the SAPR workforce.

Background and Screening Process.

- The National Guard will continue to strengthen the very robust background screening process for National Guard SAPR personnel to ensure all SAPR Professionals are properly vetted prior to assuming position responsibilities. Checks will include completing required SAPR training, receiving D-SAACP certification, and obtaining access to the necessary SAPR systems.

SAPRTEC “Encounter Skills Instructor Development Course.”

- NGB is committed to continue its support of DoD’s Encounter Skills training in FY25. NGB selected 16 SAPR personnel to complete up to 80-hours of in-person Encounter Skills instructor training. Of the individuals participating in the training, NGB-J1 SAPR is providing two staff members, and the States’ SAPR Programs are providing the remaining 14 participants. NGB also proposed a site for the training and proposed training dates.

- The purpose of this training is to standardize the SAPR capability across the DoD and enable the Services and NGB to build a dedicated cadre of formally developed instructors. The ultimate goal of this training is to enhance the capacity of our SARCs and SAPR VAs to support the victim's recovery, navigate the justice system, and reintegrate back to military duty.

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)

Criminal investigations of alleged sexual assaults against non-Federalized and non-duty status National Guard Service members, eligible family members, or eligible employed civilians are conducted primarily by civilian law enforcement agencies. However, civilian law enforcement agencies may decline to conduct a criminal investigation. Under this circumstance, TAG may request the NGB-OCI to provide an administrative investigation of the alleged sexual assault, which may provide vital information in holding an alleged offender accountable. NGB-OCI made the following significant updates during FY24.

Training

- Established a formal program to promote the training and development of the NGB-OCI Investigative staff to verify each member is equipped to conduct an effective investigation on a National Guard sexual assault case. The course was instituted to make certain new investigators are familiar with performing investigations using a standard process specific for the National Guard. This program reinforces the lessons and techniques provided in the initial training and subsequently improves the overall quality of investigations to promote justice for victims of sexual violence. Additionally, NGB-OCI implemented professional development to validate that all investigators received the most current scientific and investigatory developments, specifically in the core competencies, such as trauma-informed interview techniques and evidence analysis.

Strategy

- Implemented internal office procedures to promote the efficient investigation and processing of cases.

- Provided Senior-Leader slides to the CNGB and TAGs to educate stakeholders on the types of cases referred to NGB-OCI, the victim's and the alleged offender's demographics, and trends observed in the circumstances leading up to the allegation of sexual assault.

Data and Information Management

- Contracted the development of a case management database to enable referring State and other relevant stakeholders in the NGB-J1 SAPR Division and NGB-EOC enterprise to access the database to promote information sharing, identify trends, and streamline the investigatory process, as well as support data-driven decisions and strategic planning with real-time and historical data.
- Added an Information Technology and Data Management Specialist to the staff to provide the appropriate level of expertise to manage and fully leverage the capabilities of the new case management database to meet investigation mission information and data demands of NGB-OCI and other NGB stakeholders.
- Implemented an "Official Use" policy to ensure appropriate release of investigation materials consistent with all applicable laws and policies.

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)

Not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard Service members. In the absence of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization to investigate sexual assault allegations and the Military medical assets to conduct a SAFE, National Guard Service members do not use the Defense Forensic Science Center. NGB-OCI may conduct administrative investigations on sexual assault allegations against National Guard Service members, their family members, and eligible employed civilians, but does not collect physical evidence.

The primary investigative organizations used by non-Federalized National Guard Service members consist of State, County, or local Civilian law enforcement. Physical evidence gathered as part of a sexual assault investigation by civilian law enforcement agencies or civilian healthcare facilities or centers is processed and maintained in accordance with their State-specific laboratory guidelines.

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

Strategy

- Continue outreach with the States to ensure the field is aware of the mission, capabilities, and processes of NGB-OCI.
- Advise the State entities on what efforts they can make to assist in the investigatory process to minimize delays.
- Instruct the States and Prevention Workforce about sexual assault trends based on the data from cases investigated by NGB-OCI.

Training

- NGB-OCI Training section will continue to seek out partnering opportunities with various Federal entities, such as the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, to provide specialized training for investigators and ensure every staff member can provide an independent specialized skillset to investigate allegations of sexual assault and sexual harassment.

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)

Although the processes for achieving “Accountability” have largely remained the same as in previous years, NGB-J1 SAPR initiated quarterly data reviews of multiple DSAID case management fields. These fields included:

- Case Management Group meeting entries as required per CNGB guidance.
- DSAID Data Warehouse Pulls - for thorough missing victim data spreadsheets to provide each State, as necessary.
- Review DSAID cases over three years old to determine the status of the case and to ensure the SAPR Professionals annotate all pertinent information and to close the case properly, is appropriate.
- Ensure DD Form 2910 - “Victim Reporting Preference Statement” uploads occurred for all appropriate cases.

- Annotate missing dispositions and request form DD Forms 3114 - "Department of Defense Uniform Command Disposition Report," as necessary.
- Monitor expedited transfer requests.

Since the implementation of the quarterly reviews, NGB-J1 SAPR C&A Branch improved its ability to provide accurate, timely data to key leaders and stakeholders upon request by identifying and reducing missing data within the following DSAID fields:

- Victim data (includes seven key identified fields) - From an average of 10 percent to an average of four percent.
- Subject data (includes eight key identified fields) - From an average of 38 percent to an average of 29 percent.
- The victim and subject data are analyzed and assessed utilizing Case Level Reports pulled directly from DSAID, as well as quarterly data checks provided by DoD SAPRO.

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 Offices of Special Trial Counsel are not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard Service members.

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)

During FY24, CNGB moved the SVC Program from under General Counsel and created a separate Directorate, National Guard Office of SVC as Special Staff within the Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau. This shift reinforced the independence of the legal support to victims as distinct and separate from the legal offices that advise Commanders on case disposition or represent the government in courts martial, involuntary separation actions, and other adverse administrative proceedings.

The National Guard Office of SVC hired a fulltime civilian attorney to assist military SVCs with motions and appellate matters for eligible clients with cases at a military court of appeals. Each of the Military Services and the Coast Guard have a civilian attorney in a similar role. These appellate victims' counsel collaborated through the Joint Appellate Counsel to ensure that all SVC Programs are coordinated on the latest developments in case law impacting victims' rights.

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)

NGB-OCI completed 120 investigations into sexual assault in FY24.

- 61 of the sexual assault allegations were found to be substantiated.
- 59 of the sexual assault allegations were found to be unsubstantiated.
- Additional NGB-OCI disposition information for FY24 is unavailable. This is due to the process involved once an NGB-OCI investigation is completed. The S/T/DC TAG and SJA are notified and determine the action, if any, taken against the subject. The information is then shared with the S/T/DC SARC at the monthly Case Management Group meeting. A DD 3114 is provided by the SJA to the SARC for input into DSAID. This process creates a delay in completed investigation results being available for data analysis.

NGB-OCI identified the following trends based on the 518 substantiated allegations outcomes from all the investigations conducted since its inception.

- 89 percent of the substantiated allegations were male-on-female.
- 53 percent of the victims were 24 years of age or younger and in the grades of E1 through E4.

In a review of all National Guard incidents of sexual assault:

- 43 percent occurred on a weekend day (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday), up slightly from 42 percent in FY23.
- 21 percent occurred on Saturday alone, an increase of 3 percent from FY23.
- 38 percent occurred between the hours of 6PM to Midnight, up from 35 percent in FY23.
- 41 percent occurred off military installation, rising from 38 percent in FY23.
- 36 percent of incidents occurred on military installations, a 2 percent rise from FY23.
- 43 percent of reports were made by victims in the grades of E1 through E4, a decrease from 48 percent in FY23.
- 46 percent of incidents victims were age 18-24 at time of incident, a slight decrease from 48 percent in FY23.
- 73 percent of incidents involved female victims, a slight decrease from 75 percent in FY23.

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)**

Article 93a, UCMJ is not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard.

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)**

IRC-SAM Recommendation 12a. Establish dedicated contact numbers at NGB-J1 for SAPR personnel to report retaliation/reprisal.

- **Status:** Completed. NGB established an 800 number and disseminated it out to the States.

IRC-SAM Recommendation 1.2: Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment, mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints.

- **Status:** Items completed or in progress.
 - Established a Sexual Harassment Operational Planning Team.
 - FOIA Contract started in FY23.
 - NGB-EOC Contract started in FY24.
 - NGB-EOC – Two full-time employees authorized, both hired.
 - NGB-OCI – 20 full-time employees authorized, 9 selected.
 - Trial Defense Services – 10 full-time employees authorized, four hired.
 - Air National Guard Defense Services – Three full-time employees authorized, none hired. Pending classification as General Schedule positions.
 - NGB General Counsel – Two full-time employees authorized, both hired.
 - NGB OCI contract to start in FY25.

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

NGB-J1 SAPR C&A approved leadership future plans for FY25 include:

- Developing a trend-focused quarterly scorecard for the States to highlight key trends, such as victim and subject gender, incident details, dispositions, investigative outcomes, and case management assessments to include expedited transfer data, routine CMG inputs, and missing data.
- Conducting the second cycle of Site Assessment Visits to the States, utilizing policy, best practices, and case management trends to assess and assist the States in their program's execution.
- Continuing to work directly with a liaison within NGB-OCI to ensure all OCI investigative data is properly recorded within DSAID. This is an area of focus for the NGB with the future intent to have all OCI investigations captured within DSAID, to include investigative case numbers, findings, and subject dispositions.

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)**

The NGB-J1 SAPR C&A and NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branches continued to provide quarterly Health of the Force Scorecards to each State with their State-specific information on SAPR manning, DSAID case management, SafeHelpLine Audit, budget, and SAPR training. The program snapshots included gaps in mandatory requirements, and achievements in meeting or exceeding program requirements. These success proven snapshots increased leader emphasis areas critical to the SAPR Program implementation.

The J1-S VVA Branch also focused on identifying processes and other areas for improvement during FY24. The highlights of these process updates and activities include:

Suitability Screening of National Guard SAPR Professionals.

- The Suitability Screening Officer revamped the NGB-J1 SAPR screening process to comply with the policies set forth by Headquarters, Department of Army for all Army National Guard SHARP Professionals. Since the creation of the position in 2022, the Suitability Screening Officer affected changes resulting in a significant reduction of the average screening processing time. In Fiscal Year 2022, the average processing time decreased from the 59 day average of Fiscal Year 2021 to an average of 56 days. Continued improvements to the process in FY23, resulted in the average processing times most significant drop to 38 days and continued its reduction to 30 days in FY24, a 49 percent reduction in processing time since Fiscal Year 2021.

Site Assessment Visits, By-Law Inspections, and Unit Effectiveness Inspections.

- The NGB-J1 SAPR C&A Branch conducted 18 Site Assessment Visits in 18 individual States. The FY24 scheduled visits officially culminated the full three-year cycle of Site Assessment Visits to all 54 States.
- NGB-J1 SAPR C&A Branch Air National Guard By-Law Compliance Officer supported three Major Commands and conducted 91 By-Law Inspections and 24 Unit Effectiveness Inspections for a total of 575 hours of total inspection time in FY24.

Provision of Army Location Codes for Army National Guard SARCs.

- NGB-J1 SAPR C&A Branch Compliance and Dispositions Officer worked with the States to ensure all new Army Full Time Exempt Brigade SARCs received individual location codes. Prior to the hiring of Full Time Exempt Brigade SARCs, each State only had one Army Location Code. The provision of Location Codes to all Army SARCs within each State allow accurate tracking of SAPR cases and provide the ability to monitor individual SARC caseloads.

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))

NGB published DEOCS administration guidance for all personnel across the States in May of 2024 and issued CHANGE 1 to this guidance on July 26, 2024. The guidance highlighted the critical roles of Equal Opportunity and Equal Employment Opportunity Managers to ensure continuity and to facilitate knowledge transfer for DEOCS administration processes. The resources for the guidance provided are linked to and available on the “Department of Defense Office of Force Resiliency Prevention” website at <https://www.prevention.mil>.

NGB collects monthly updates from the States to communicate their progress on marketing and completion of the DEOCS. The updates are compiled to provide NGB a comprehensive picture of DEOCS progress across the NG. This information is added and maintained on the NGB J1-W-P Guard Knowledge Network site.

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)

NGB did not alter the procedures for assessing SAPR activities at Army National Guard or Air National Guard training facilities delivering Basic Military Training, Advanced Military Training, or other military occupational specialty training. The instructors follow Service-specific guidelines in the delivery of the curriculum to meet Total Force requirements. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard assessed the conduct of their respective training sites, which also falls under the oversight of the State Adjutant General or the Commanding General of the

installation. NGB uses opportunities during the Site Assessment Visits and By-Law Inspections to discuss the assessments with the State Adjutants General and Wing Commanders.

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)

NGB maintained existing procedures to assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at National Guard military installations, armories, and facilities. NGB also hired a dedicated IPPW at the States. The IPPW focuses on reducing risk and increasing protective factors that are linked to multiple domains of harm, to include sexual assault.

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”)

Implemented the use of the technology platform Advana Minuteman Dashboard.

- Developed SAPR pages for the ADVANA Minuteman Dashboard.
- The Minuteman Dashboard provided State leadership with high level views of key data trends, budget and training executions, hiring, and investigative outcomes. Efforts for this collaboration included recurring meetings, providing pre-approved SAPR related data, reviewing inputs and layouts, and educating NGB-J1 partners on the SAPR program.

Received approval of a new database to track all complaints, to include sexual harassment complaints.

- NGB-EOC received approval of a fully funded and approved contract for a new database to track all complaints, including sexual harassment complaints. This database is a case management system established in accordance with IRC-SAM Recommendation 1.2, “Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints” and will support sexual harassment prevention and response. This database should be in place and in use by the States within FY25. NGB-EOC does not track sexual assault cases.
- Currently, the method used to track sexual harassment cases across the National Guard is an excel spreadsheet. While effective, it is an obsolete method with limited flexibility. There is no dashboard or visual platform currently in use to track such cases, but an ADVANA dashboard is being built that will capture such data in a user friendly format. NGB-EOC is currently participating in an Internal Working Group to develop a Tier 3 dashboard for Senior Leaders. The dashboard will be available for NGB leaders within FY25.

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

- Reorganize and refocus the policy working group to conduct a thorough review of all applicable SAPR policy procedures and to prepare a plan of action and milestones to create or revise required CNGB issuances to address current policy and procedures for the National Guard SAPR Professionals.
- Update and expand the Site Assessment Visit checklist and organization to continue to account for new SAPR positions, policy changes, and best practices.

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))

Upon receipt of the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum implementing the use of DD Form 2910-8, “Reporting Preference Statement for DoD Civilian Employees to Report Adult Sexual Assault within the SAPR Program,” NGB-J1 SAPR employed several approaches to advise the States about the form.

- The NGB-J1-SAPR VAA Branch prepared talking points and a presentation to inform the National Guard SAPR professionals. The VAA Branch staff also conducted multiple teleconferences to inform the National Guard SAPR Professionals about the use of the form by DoD Civilian Employee Victims and provided copies of the form and applicable documents to assist them in understanding the process. Additionally, the NGB-J1 SAPR VAA Branch Region Program Managers continued to address concerns or questions from the States regarding the implementation or use of the DD Form 2910-8 during their daily touch-point conversations.
- The NGB-J1-SAPR Prevention and Training Branch incorporated the implementation of the DD Form 2910-8 into the NGB Joint Annual SAPR Training package and provided the training to the States SAPR Professionals to use in the education process of all levels of leadership and DoD Civilian personnel. Additionally, the NGB- J1-SAPR Prevention and Training Branch published a bulletin to the States with expanded informational awareness of the new form and a mandate to ensure the bulletin was displayed appropriately to reach the intended DoD Civilian Employee audience.

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 Analytics Discussion section contains data on sexual assaults reported to the NGB within FY24. The FY24 final reporting data extracted from DSAID on December 19, 2024, and validated for use, establishes the basis of the figures in this report. NGB removed some sexual assault cases reported in FY24 from analysis due to missing basic information or incorrect case entry. This report includes graphs and charts to display National Guard Joint data, as well as ARNG and ANG specific data, as available.

National Guard Report Totals (Figure 1)

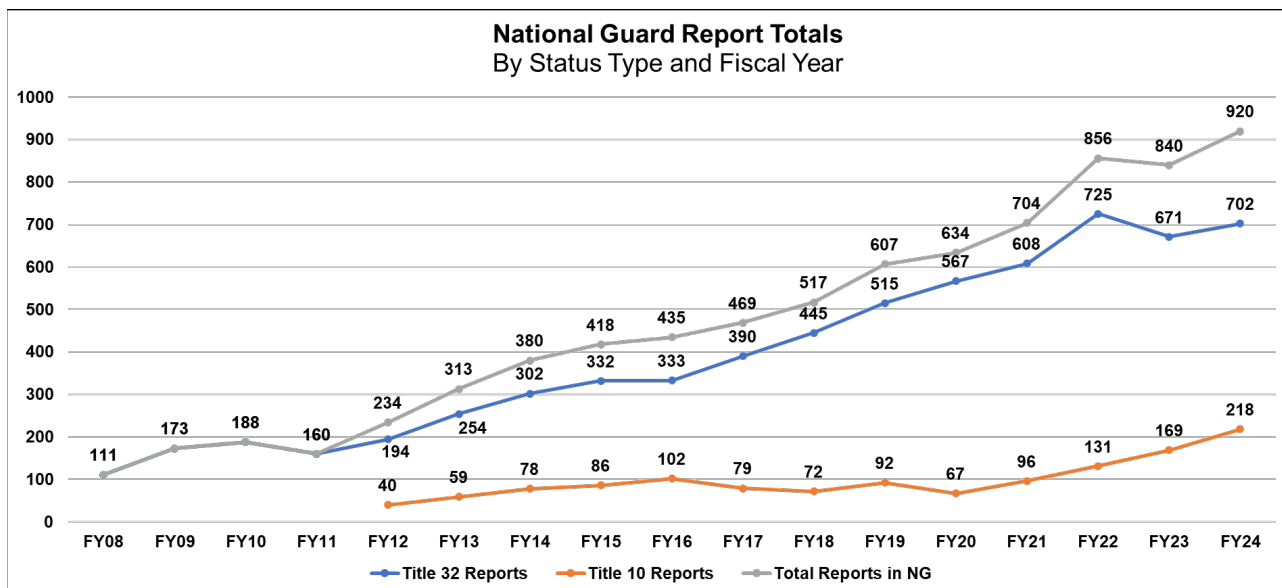


Figure 1. National Guard Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The National Guard received 920 sexual assault reports in FY24, a slight increase of 7.14 percent after a minimal decrease in number of reports in FY23. In FY22 the program saw a 21.59 percent increase in the number of reports from FY21, and a rise of 11.04 percent in FY21 from FY20. This consistent increase in reports may align with the continued increase in hiring of full-time SAPR professionals across the National Guard States. National Guard Service members on Title 10 U.S.C. orders reporting sexual assault increased from 169 sexual assault reports in FY23 compared to 218 reports in FY24, a 28.99 percent increase. This rise in Title 10 U.S.C. reports for FY24 is consistent with the increase in number of reports from 131 reports in FY22 to 169 reports in FY23, a 29.01 percent increase. Notably, the 218 reports in FY24 marks a 225.37 percent increase in Title 10 U.S.C. reports since FY20. The consistent rise in reports may reflect the continued use of National Guard Service members placed in Title 10 U.S.C. status.

Title 32 Status Guard Service members. In FY24, total number of reports filed involving Title 32 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members increased to 702 from the 671 reports filed in FY23, a 4.62 percent increase. The 702 reports continue to illustrate an overall growth in the number of reports involving Title 32 National Guard Service members over the last five years. The number of reports filed involving Title 32 U.S.C status National Guard members rose from 567 in FY20 to 702 in FY24, an increase of 23.81 percent.

Title 10 Status National Guard Service members. The total number of reports filed involving Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members rose from 169 reports in FY23 to 218 in FY24, a 28.99 percent increase. This rise is consistent with the 29.01 percent increase in Title 10 U.S.C reports seen from FY22 to FY23. The number of reports involving Title 10 National Guard Service members in FY22 and FY21 were 131 and 96, respectively.

ARNG Report Totals (Figure 2)

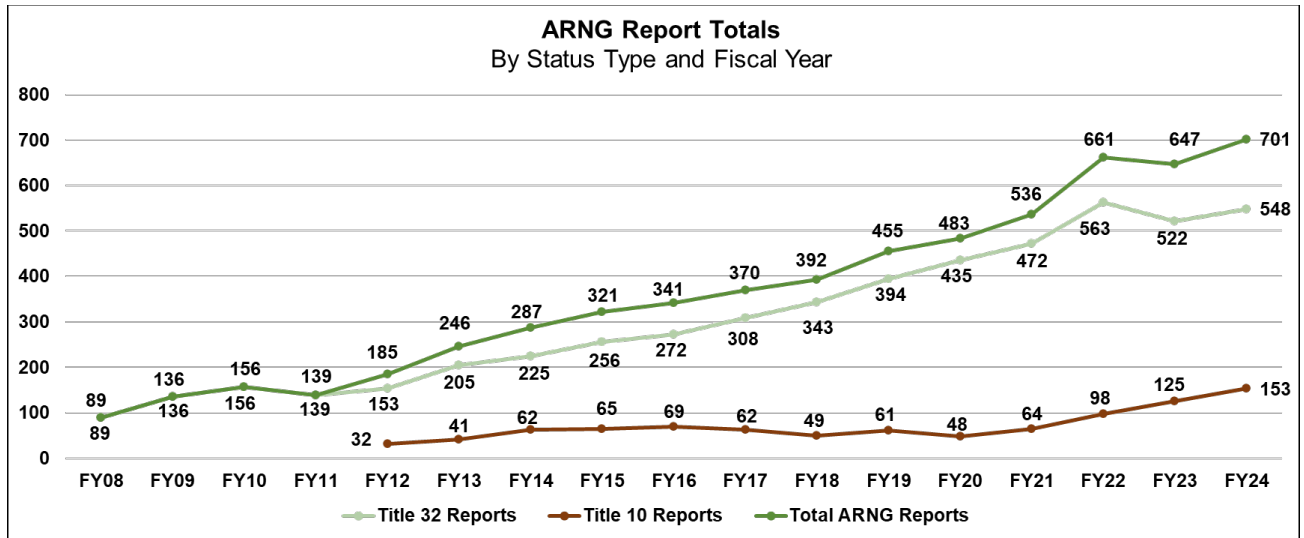


Figure 2. ARNG Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The ARNG reports followed a similar pattern as the total National Guard reports. Reports increased from 647 in FY23 to 701 in FY24, an 8.35 percent increase. While reports from FY22 to FY23 slightly decreased by 2.12 percent, overall, in the past five years from FY20 to FY24, ARNG reports have increased by 45.13 percent.

ANG Report Totals (Figure 3)

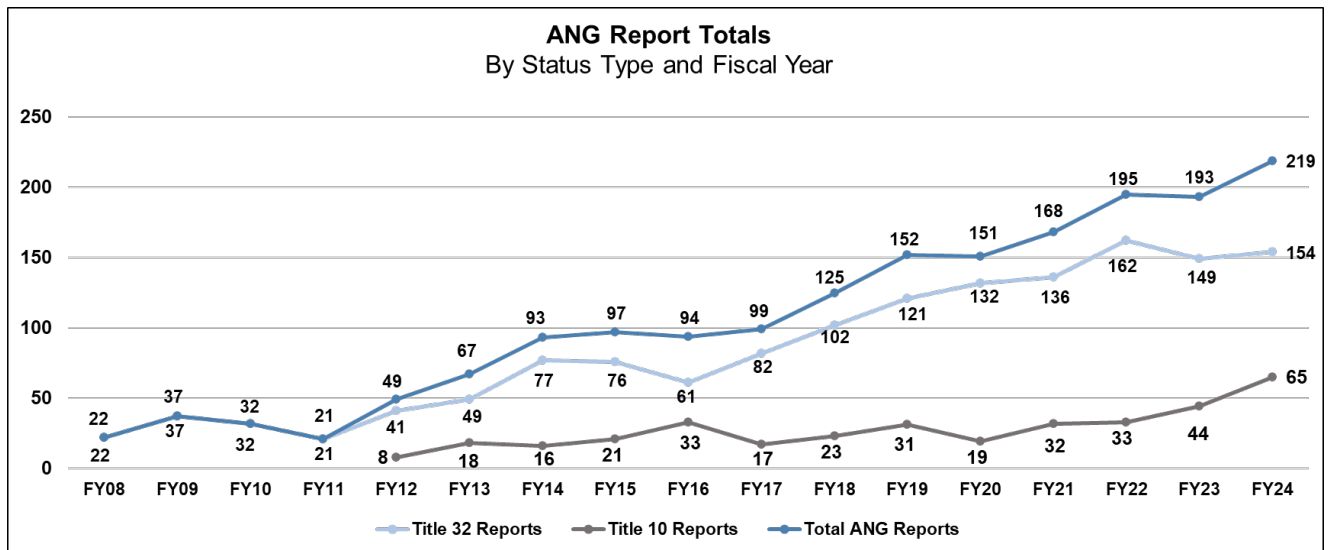


Figure 3. ANG Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The ANG reports saw an increase from FY23 to FY24 compared to total National Guard reports. The number of ANG reports increased by 13.47 percent from 193 in FY23 to 219 in FY24. While reports from FY22 to FY23 remained largely stagnant, only decreasing by 0.01 percent, in the past five years from FY20 to FY24, ANG reports have increased by 45.03 percent.

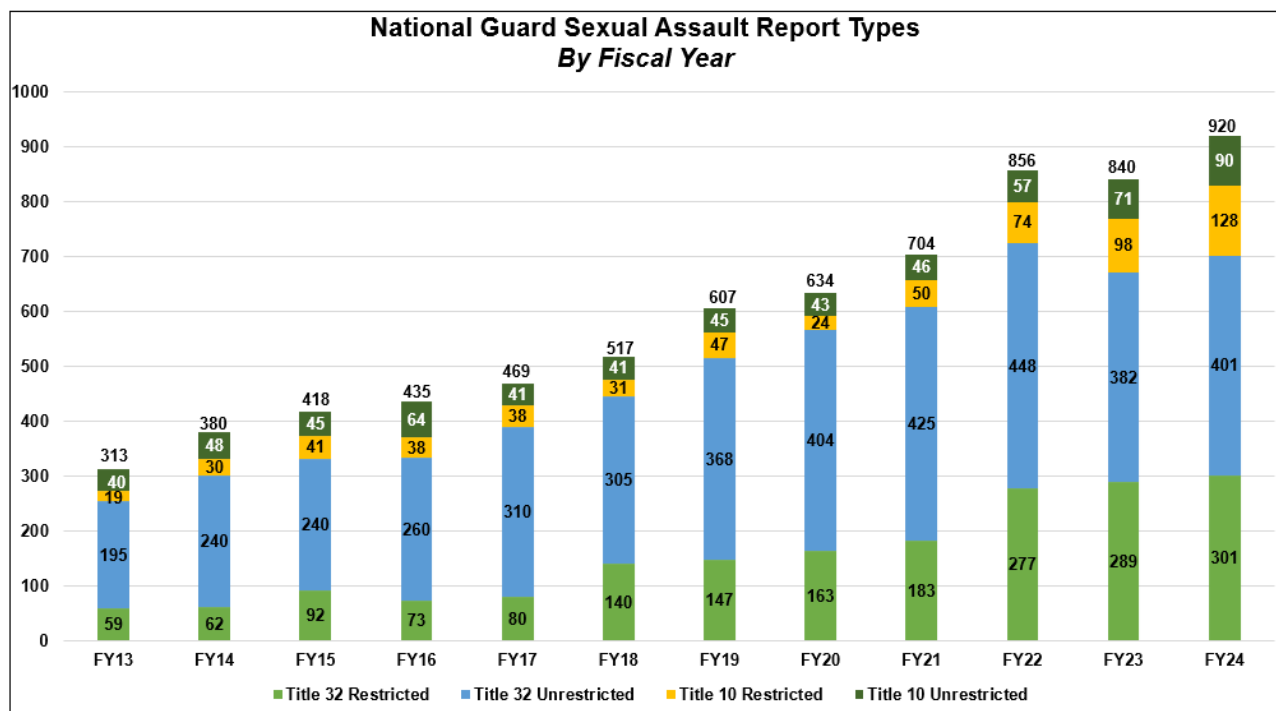
Sexual Assault Incidents Reported in FY24 (Figure 4)

Year Incident Occurred	Sexual Assault Incidents Reported in FY24
FY24	345
FY23	92
FY22	63
FY21	43
FY20	24
FY19	23
FY18	17
FY17	18
FY16	13
FY15	11
FY14	12
FY13	6
FY12	6
FY11	8
FY10	8
FY09	9
Prior to FY09	61
Unknown Incident Date	161
TOTAL	920

Figure 4. Sexual Assault Incidents based on Fiscal Year Reported in FY24

Of the 920 sexual assaults reported in FY24, 345 (37.5 percent) also occurred in FY24. There were 92 (10 percent) sexual assaults reported in FY24 that occurred in FY23, while 161 (17.5 percent) sexual assaults reported had unknown incident dates. Reports made in the same fiscal year the sexual assault occurred increased by 8.83 percent, from 317 in FY23 to 345 in FY24. The reports with an “unknown incident date” may be the result of “open with limited cases,” which include third party reports, as well as gaps in the data available at the time the report is entered into DSAID. The number of reports with “unknown incident dates decreased in FY24, falling from 219 in FY23 to 161 in FY24, a decrease of 26.48 percent. This decrease may be the result of continued efforts by the NGB-J1 SAPR DSAID Analysts to ensure key data elements are captured.

Total Number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) Over Time, FY13 to FY24 (Metric #11) (Figure 5)



The National Guard saw 491 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY24, 8.39 percent increase from 453 in FY23. Of the 491 Unrestricted Reports, 401 involved Title 32 status National Guard Service members and 90 involved Title 10 status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY24 increased to 429 reports compared to the 387 reports filed in FY23, a 10.85 percent increase. Of the FY24 Restricted Reports, 301 involved Title 32 National Guard Service members and 128 involved Title 10 National Guard Service members. The increase in Restricted Reports may be attributed to recent Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office policies expanding reporting options for filing Restricted Reports.

**Total Number of ARNG Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports)
Over Time, FY13 to FY24 (Figure 6).**

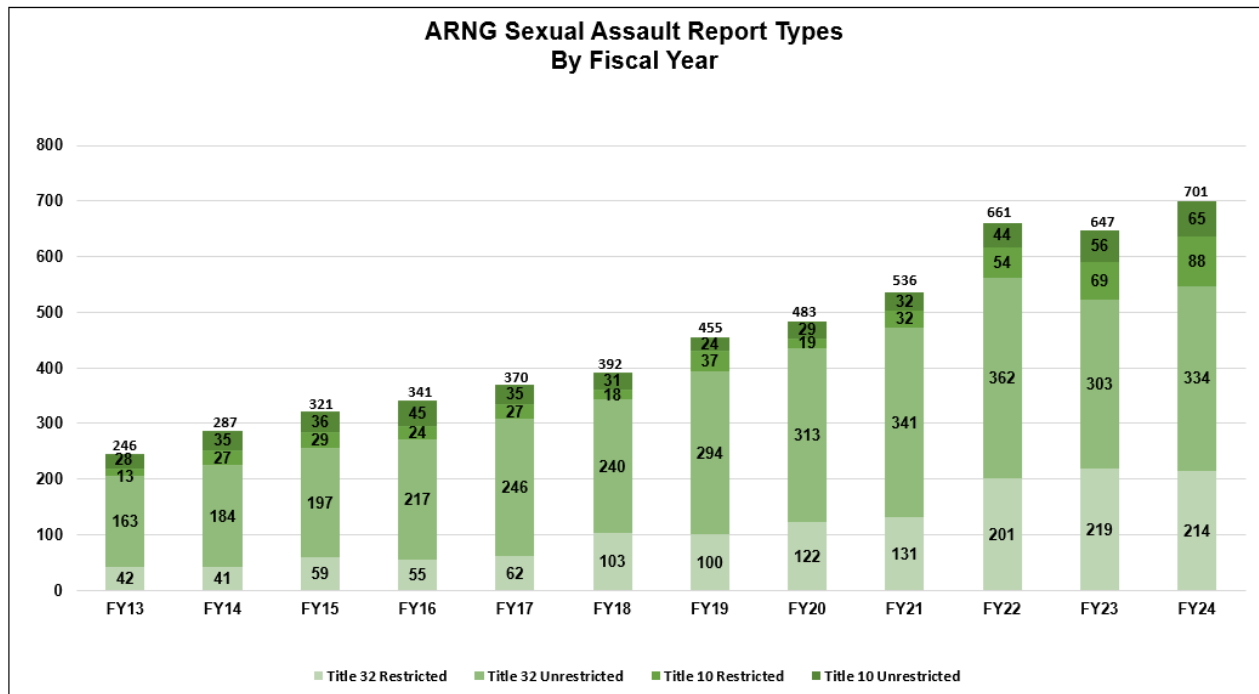


Figure 6. ARNG Sexual Assault Report Types and Fiscal Year

The ARNG saw 399 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY24, an 11.14 percent increase from 359 filed in FY23. Of the 399 Unrestricted Reports, 334 involved Title 32 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members and 65 involved Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY24 increased to 302 reports compared to the 288 filed in FY23, a 4.86 percent increase. Of the FY24 Restricted Reports, 214 involved Title 32 U.S.C. National Guard Service members and 88 involved Title 10 U.S.C. National Guard Service members.

**Total Number of ANG Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports)
Over Time, FY13 to FY24 (Figure 7).**

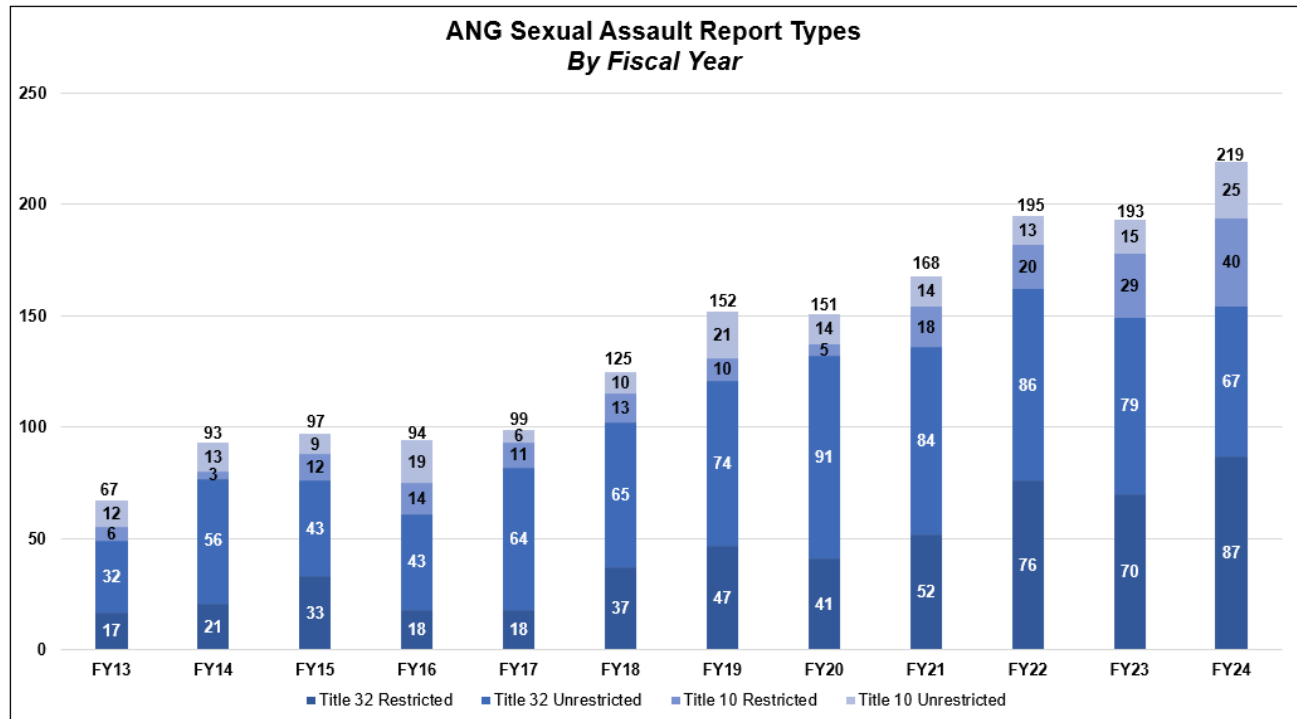


Figure 7. ANG Sexual Assault Report Types and Fiscal Year

The ANG saw 92 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY24, a minimal decrease of 2.13 percent from the 94 filed in FY23. Of the 92 Unrestricted Reports, 67 involved Title 32 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members and 25 involved Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY24 increased to 127 filed reports compared to the 99 filed in FY23, a 28.28 percent increase. Of the FY24 Restricted Reports, 87 involved Title 32 U.S.C. National Guard Service members and 40 involved Title 10 U.S.C. National Guard Service members.

Case Synopses by Gender and by Gender and Type of Report. (Figures 8 and 9)

Cases by Gender									
	Female Victim			Male Victim			Unknown		
	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total
FY22	478	129	607	79	30	109	104	36	140
FY23	495	131	626	95	36	131	57	26	83
FY24	529	159	688	138	56	194	34	4	38

Figure 8. Cases by Gender by ARNG and ANG

The National Guard continued to pursue awareness efforts targeted to reduce “unknown” victim gender recorded in DSAID. These efforts included raising awareness of the data’s importance, conducting quarterly data checks, and incorporating data analysis briefings in the National Guard’s SAPR Annual Refresher Training. In FY24, only 38 reports reflect an unknown gender, a 54.22 percent decrease from FY23. Since FY22, when regular data checks were implemented, the National Guard has seen a 72.86 percent drop in unknown victim gender. The National Guard also continues to see a significant rise in male victim reports which may result from targeted efforts in FY22 and FY23 to increase reporting awareness for this population. In FY24, 194 reports involved male victims, an increase of 48.09 percent from FY23. Male reports of sexual assault accounts for 21.09 percent of the total reports for the National Guard in FY24. Of those 194 reports, 138 involved ARNG male victims (19.69 percent of total ARNG reports) and 56 involved ANG male victims (25.57 percent of total ANG reports).

Cases by Gender and Report Type												
	Female Victim						Male Victim					
	Restricted			Unrestricted			Restricted			Unrestricted		
	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total
FY22	179	61	240	299	68	367	30	17	47	49	13	62
FY23	209	57	266	286	74	360	49	29	78	46	7	53
FY24	225	94	319	304	65	369	72	33	105	66	23	89

Figure 9. Cases by Gender and Type of Report

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of type of report by gender, excluding unknown gender data. Male victims accounted for 24.48 percent of Restricted Reports filed in FY24 and 18.13 percent of Unrestricted Reports filed. Comparatively, in FY23 20.16 percent of Restricted Reports were filed by male victims yet they accounted for only 11.70 percent of Unrestricted Reports filed.

Victim and Subject Demographics (Figures 10 and 11)

The majority of National Guard victims fell within the E1 to E5 pay grade over the past three fiscal years. In FY24, 71.62 percent of known Service member victim pay grades for ARNG and 50.5 percent of known Service member victim pay grades for ANG were within E1 to E5. Similarly, the majority of National Guard subjects fell within the same E1 to E5 pay grade range over the past three fiscal years. In FY24, 60.75 percent of known Service member subject pay grades for ARNG and 32.28 percent of known Service member subject pay grades for ANG were within the E1 to E5 pay grade. However, for the ANG, the E6-E9 known Service member subject pay grade was the highest with 61.29 percent in FY24.

The National Guard continues to focus prevention efforts at the E1 to E5 range with buy-in and participation from senior leadership, to include a new Joint Annual Training curriculum implemented in FY24. Figures 10 and 11 show the case numbers for known victim and subject pay grades over the past three fiscal years (unknown data has been excluded).

Cases By Victim Pay Grade							Cases By Subject Pay Grade						
	E1 – E5		E6 – E9		Officers			E1 – E5		E6 – E9		Officers	
	Army	Air	Army	Air	Army	Air		Army	Air	Army	Air	Army	Air
FY22	409	102	68	37	44	9	FY22	110	19	51	12	17	1
FY23	421	80	91	55	38	17	FY23	115	18	56	19	10	2
FY24	439	102	106	82	68	18	FY24	161	10	91	19	13	2

Restricted Reporting Information (Figure 12)

The reasons for filing a restricted sexual assault report in FY24 varied for the 429 restricted reports. The most common specified reason was a “desire to avoid retelling their story,” accounting for 17.02 percent of the restricted reports. The next highest specified reason was “did not want law enforcement involvement” at 12.35 percent. “Declined to specify a reason” was the overall highest reason for filing a restricted report at 19.11 percent.

Reason for Filing Report as Restricted	FY24 Total	Historical (FY12-FY24) Total
Declined to specify a reason	82	494
Other	75	488
Desire to avoid retelling story	73	402
Did not want law enforcement involvement	53	201
Feared some kind of retaliation from the offender or the offender's friends	39	195
Feared being the target of gossip or his/her reputation being damaged in the eyes of commander or unit members	28	166
Was concerned that reporting would negatively impact career	19	135
Did not want to engage military justice system	17	64
Thought he/she would not be believed	11	88
Thought he/she would be blamed or labeled a troublemaker	10	55
Thought the matter was not important enough to report to law enforcement	8	47
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	5	68
Was concerned that reporting would prevent finishing training or completing an operational mission	5	23
Feared he/she or friends would be punished for collateral offense, such as underage drinking or curfew violation	2	21
Was concerned that reporting would delay returning home from a deployment	1	5
Was concerned that reporting would result in being sent home from a deployment early	1	4

Figure 12. Reasons for Filing a Restricted Reports

Restricted Reporting Demographic Information (Figures 13 – 15)

In FY24, there were 429 total Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Figures 13 through 15 show that victims who filed a Restricted Report were primarily female (74 percent), 25-34 (34 percent), and pay grades E5 to E9 (44 percent).

Age of Victim in Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY24		
	Count	Percent
0-17	21	5%
18-20	76	18%
21-24	135	31%
25-34	144	33.75%
35-49	51	11.75%
50 and Older	2	0.50%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0%
Total	429	100%

Figure 13. Sex of Those Who Filed Restricted Reports

Sex of Victim Who Made Restricted Reports, FY24		
	Count	Percent
Male	105	24%
Female	319	74%
Relevant Data Not Available	5	2%
Total	429	100%

Figure 14. Age at Time of Incident Who Filed Restricted Reports

Grade of Victim in Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY24		
	Count	Percent
E1-E4	156	36%
E5-E9	190	44%
WO1-WO5	5	1%
O1-O3	38	9%
O4-O10	29	7%
Relevant Data Not Available	11	3%
Total	429	100%

Figure 15. Grade at Time of Incident Who Filed Restricted Reports

Conversion of Restricted to Unrestricted

Of the 479 Restricted Reports filed in FY24, 50 were converted to Unrestricted Reports within FY24, equating to 10.44 percent of National Guard Restricted reports. ARNG victims converted 37 reports, while ANG victims converted 13 reports. This is a slight increase to the 45 reports that were converted in FY23 despite FY24 fielding more initial Restricted Reports than FY23 (432).

Unrestricted Reporting Demographic Information (Figures 16 – 18)

In FY24, there were 491 total Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Figures 16 through 18 show that victims who filed an Unrestricted Report were primarily female (75 percent), 21-24 (28 percent), and pay grades E1 to E4 (49 percent).

Sex of Victim Who Made Unrestricted Reports, FY24		
	Count	Percent
Male	89	18%
Female	369	75%
Relevant Data Not Available	33	7%
Total	491	100%

Grade of Victim in Unrestricted Reports at Time of Report, FY24		
	Count	Percent
E1-E4	243	49%
E5-E9	140	29%
WO1-WO5	1	0.2%
O1-O3	16	3%
O4-O10	3	1%
Relevant Data Not Available	88	17.8%
Total	491	100%

Age of Victim in Unrestricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY24		
	Count	Percent
0-17	12	2%
18-20	81	17%
21-24	135	28%
25-34	121	25%
35-49	36	7%
50 and Older	7	1%
Relevant Data Not Available	99	20%
Total	491	100%

Figure 18. Grade at Time of Incident Who Filed Unrestricted Reports

Synopses of Offense Types and Top Five Assault Locations (Figures 19 and 20)

The most common sexual assault offense type among the National Guard in FY23 was abusive sexual contact, which accounted for 28.11 percent of Unrestricted Report totals.

Offense Type (Unrestricted Reports)	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victims	Unknown	Total Victims	Percent of Total (Unrestricted Reports)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	127	6	5	138	28.11%
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	83	12	4	99	20.16%
Rape (Art. 120)	47	7	3	57	11.61%
Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	40	4	1	45	9.16%
Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	2	0	0	2	0.41%
Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	2	2	0	4	0.82%
Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	2	0	0	2	0.41%
Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	11	8	3	22	4.48%
Unknown	87	15	20	122	24.85%
Total	401	54	36	491	100%

Figure 19. Most Common Offense Type with Victim Totals

The majority of FY24 sexual assaults occurred at a private residence, accounting for 41.55 percent of locations for Unrestricted Reports. The National Guard faces unique challenges when it comes to sexual assault prevention due to geographical dispersion of National Guard Service members across the States.

Location Assault Occurred FY24 (Top 5 only)			
Victim Affiliation	ARNG	ANG	Total
Residence	153	51	204
Hotel / Motel	98	40	138
Government / Public Building	126	27	153
Bar / Night Club / Officer Club / NCO Club	21	22	43
Training Center / Service School	25	4	29
Unknown*	127	37	164

Figure 20. Top Five Locations Where Assault Occurred

Investigative Metrics (Non-Metric #6) (Figures 21 and 22)

The National Guard Bureau closed 341 investigations involving Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY24. These investigations include cases that were opened in FY24 as well as previous fiscal years. The National Guard's primary investigative agency remains Civilian Local Law Enforcement, resulting in consistent investigative closure delays. The mean investigative length for Civilian Local Law Enforcement was 174 days, compared with Air Force Office of Special Investigations, which was the shortest with a mean of 85 days. For FY24, the National Guard's Office of Complex Investigations (NGB-OCI) recorded the longest investigative length with a mean of 258 days.

The National Guard experienced an increase in the closure of NGB-OCI cases in FY24, rising from 74 closed in FY23 to 120 closed in FY24. NGB-OCI investigates reports of sexual assault at the request of TAGs and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia. A total of 107 NGB-OCI investigations were requested and opened in FY24, compared to 91 in FY23. NGB-OCI investigates reports involving members of the ARNG and the ANG in a Title 32 duty status, where civilian or military law enforcement either declined to investigate the allegation or TAGs determined the evidence gathered was insufficient to make determinations regarding good order and discipline.

Investigations Completed by Investigative Agency in FY24			
Investigative Agency	Investigations Closed	Median Investigative Length (Days)	Mean Investigative Length (Days)
AFOSI	21	67	85
Army CID	90	164	223
NCIS	0	0	0
Civilian Law Enforcement	110	92	174
National Guard OCI	120	169	197
TOTAL	341	147	189

Figure 21. Non-Metric #6: Investigations Completed by Investigative Agencies in FY24

Outcomes For Military Investigations Completed in FY24	
Substantiated	57
Founded	58
Unsubstantiated	60
Unfounded	10
Pending Dispositions	156
TOTAL	341

Figure 22. Outcomes for Investigations Completed in FY24

Command Action (Non-Metric #1) (Figure 23)

The National Guard saw 57 substantiated cases with Command Action taken against military subjects in FY24. These Command Actions include cases that were opened in FY24 (13) as well as previous fiscal years. It is important to note that no substantiated cases for the National Guard in FY24 resulted in action by the Office of Special Trial Counsel. The majority of Command Action was taken in substantiated cases that were opened in FY23 (33). Civilian Local Law Enforcement maintains jurisdiction on the majority of National Guard sexual assault cases, greatly limiting and delaying command action. National Guard members are eligible to report any sexual assault incident that meets the elements of Article 120 in the UCMJ.

However, most States criminal codes do not align with the UCMJ. This creates situations where a SAPR report is taken but civilian law enforcement is unable to investigate or file charges. This could be the reason for the “unknown” column regarding most serious crimes investigated, as civilian Local Law Enforcement may not always convey the charges. Further, NGB-OCI investigations do not have criminal authority and investigation initiated and substantiated solely by NGB-OCI would likely result in administrative action only.

Command Action For Military Subjects in FY24					
	Most Serious Crime Investigated				
	All Crimes	Penetrative Crimes	Sexual Contact Crimes	Prosecuted by State Law	Unknown
Administrative Discharge	18	5	8	0	5
Administrative Discharge, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	5	2	3	0	0
Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	5	1	4	0	0
Courts-Martial Charge Preferred Non-Sexual Assault Offense	1	1	0	0	0
Non-Judicial Punishment	4	1	3	0	0
Non-Judicial Punishment, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	1	0	1	0	0
Other Adverse Administrative Action	15	2	11	0	2
Other Adverse Administrative Action, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	6	2	4	0	0
No Action Taken	2	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	57	15	35	0	7

Figure 23. Non-Metric #1. Command Action in FY24

Notifying Command

Of the incidents of sexual assaults reported by National Guard members in FY24, SARCs notified command within 24 hours of the report for 89.41 percent of cases. This is an increase from 82.59 percent in FY23, as well as from the 77.69 percent in FY22.

Summary Referral Data (Total reports) (Figures 24, 25, and 26)

The National Guard saw 3,415 referrals in FY24 (**Figure 24**), which is an increase of 41.29 percent from FY23 (2,417). The increase in referrals may demonstrate continued successful SAPR policy changes and awareness initiatives as well as increased access to resources for survivors of sexual assault. Please note that more than one referral may be made for each case at the request of the survivor.

For the third consecutive fiscal year, all referral sources saw increases from the previous year. Mental health referrals increased significantly in FY24. With 757 referrals to behavioral health and 313 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 31.33 percent of all referrals made in FY24. Victim Advocate referrals significantly increased from 492 in FY23 to 728 in FY24, highlighting the importance of maintaining its sexual assault response workforce, specifically SAPR Victim Advocates in the National Guard. Chaplain/Spiritual Support also saw a sharp increase in referrals in FY24, rising from 270 in FY23 to 431 in FY24. This may highlight the recent implementation of No-Wrong-Door policies and victim-centered advocacy.

The ARNG referrals (**Figure 25**) totaled 2,566 in FY24, an increase of 40.14 percent from FY23 (1,831). Referrals to mental health resources also show the highest volume of referrals in FY24 for the ARNG with 548 behavioral health referrals and 235 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 30.51 percent of all ARNG referrals during FY24. ARNG Victim Advocate referrals significantly increased from 398 in FY23 to 596 in FY24. The highest specified referral percentage increase for the ARNG in FY24 was Chaplain/Spiritual Support referrals with a 58.64 percent increase from FY23.

The ANG referrals (**Figure 26**) totaled 849 in FY24, rising significantly from the 586 referrals in FY23. With 209 referrals to behavioral health and 78 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 33.8 percent of all ANG referrals made in FY24. ANG Victim Advocate referrals increased from 94 in FY23 to 132 in FY24. Similar to the ARNG, the highest specified referral percentage increase for the ANG in FY24 was Chaplain/Spiritual Support referrals with a 62.03 percent increase from FY23.

Total National Guard Referrals to Civilian and Military Resources By Referral Type and Fiscal Year

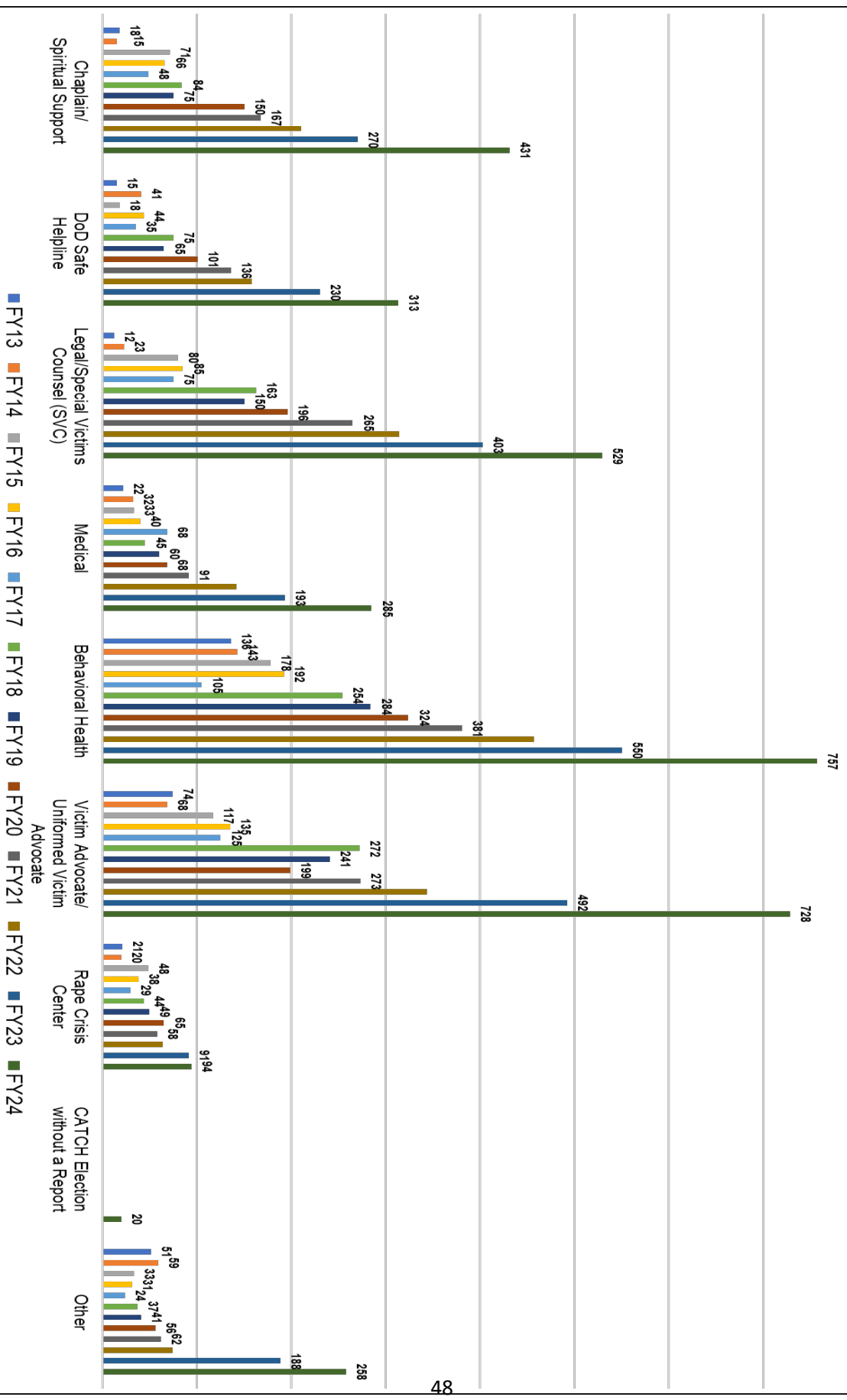


Figure 24. National Guard Referral Types by Fiscal Year

ARNG Referrals to Civilian and Military Resources By Referral Type and Fiscal Year

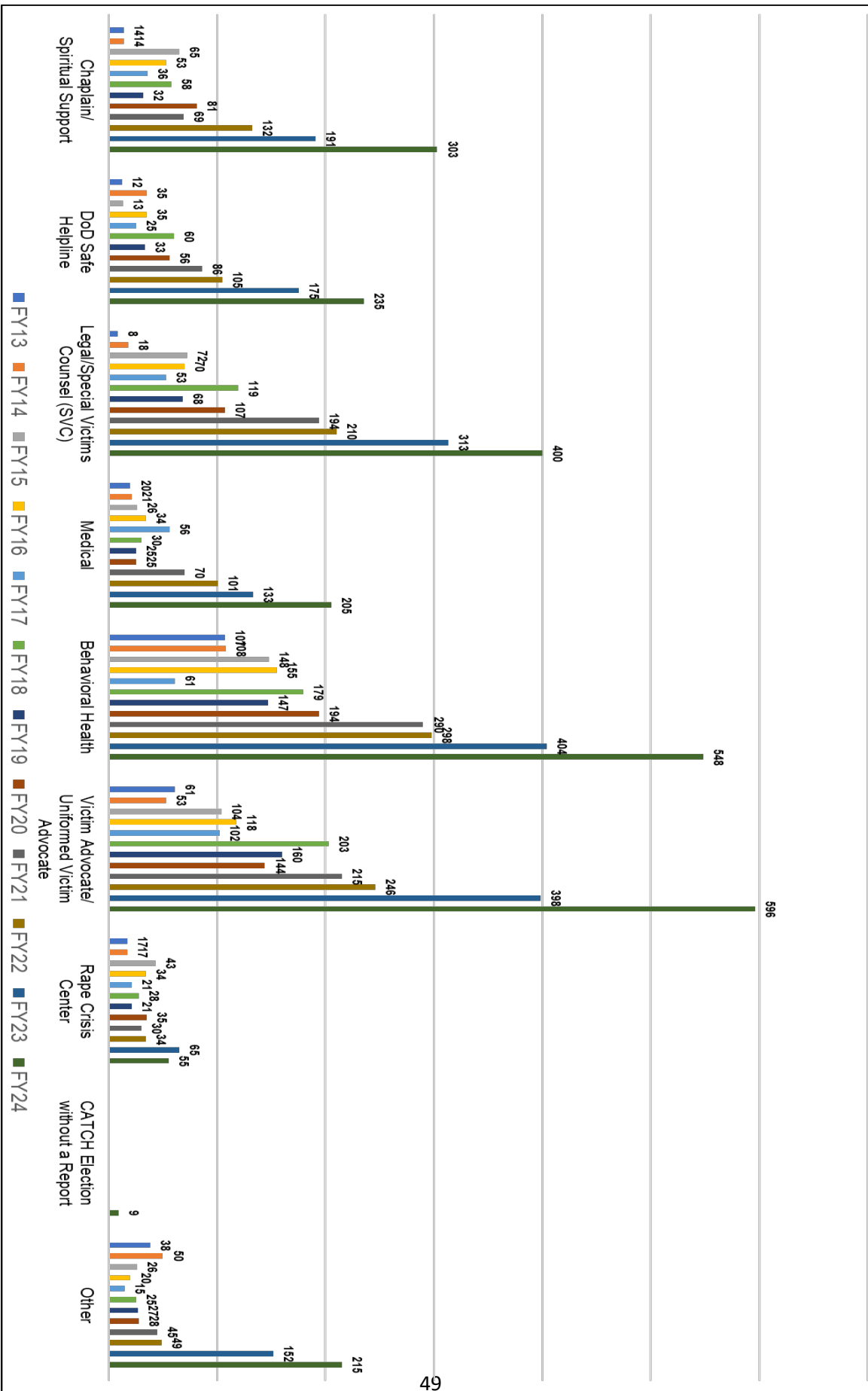


Figure 25. ARNG Referral Types by Fiscal Year

ANG Referrals to Civilian and Military Resources By Referral Type and Fiscal Year

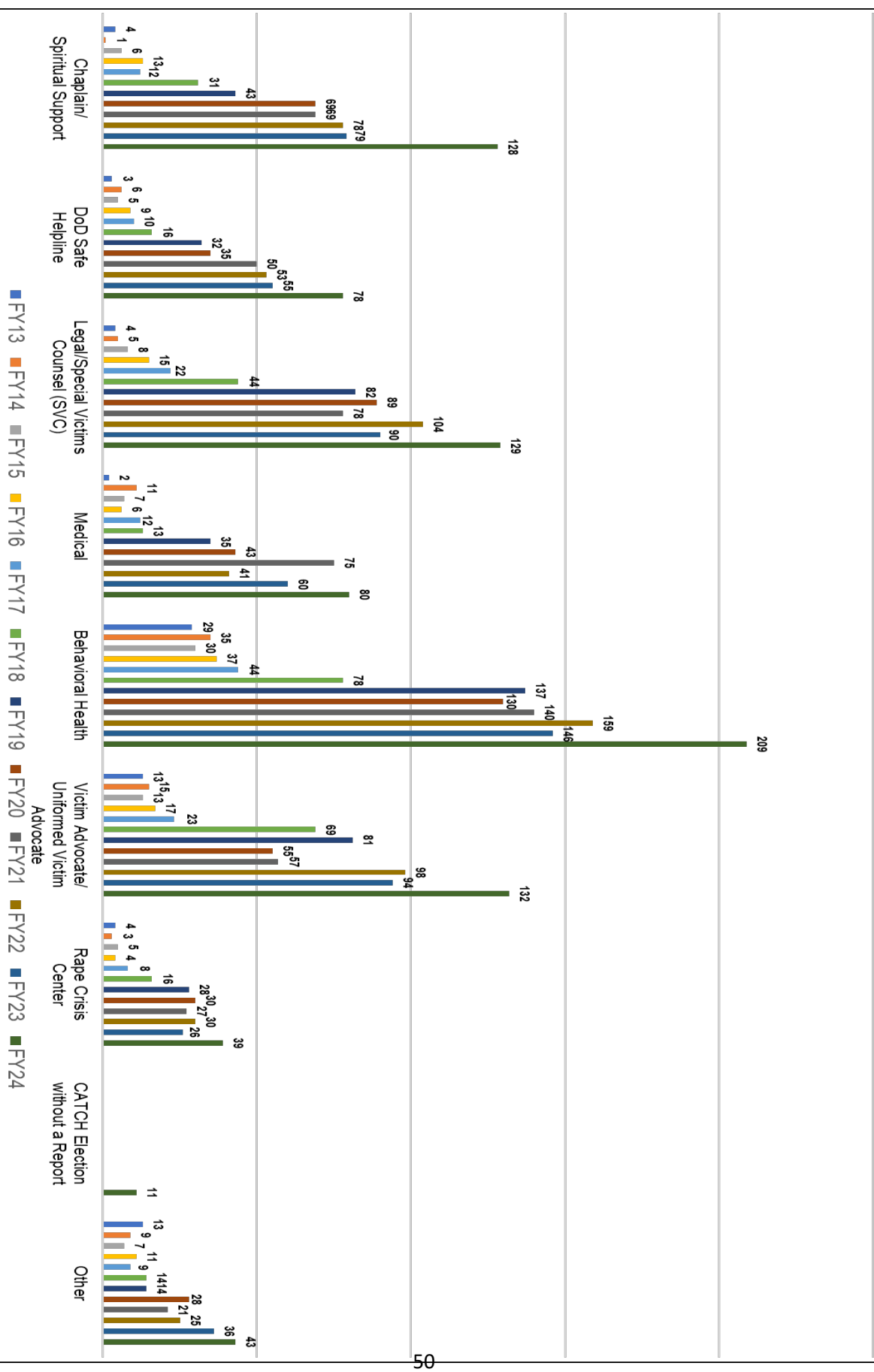


Figure 26. ANG Referral Types by Fiscal Year

National Guard Retaliation Cases

The National Guard received 16 reports of retaliation in FY24, matching the number of reports received in FY23. Since FY19, the National Guard has tracked a total of 68 reports of retaliation in DSAID in connection to reports of sexual assault. In FY24, 10 reports of retaliation were ARNG while 6 were ANG. Of the 16 reports of retaliation in DSAID, only 3 had investigations opened into the complaint.

Not Applicable to the non-Federalized National Guard

Under the command and control of the Governor, non-Federalized National Guard members typically do not fall under Title 10, U.S.C., and jurisdiction of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization or the military judicial system. Therefore, quality data is not available for analyses or reporting for the following:

- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process. (Metric #7)
- OSTC and Command Action Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes). (Non-Metric #2)

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 inclusion 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 Duty
SAPR Program Managers (NGB Level)	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.	1	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals (NGB Level)	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>).	29	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.	0	224
Civilian SARCs (full-time)	See above.	155	0
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).	53	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.	0	1557

Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)	See above.	150	0
Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)	See above.	0	0
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.	47	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigative Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases. (NGB Office of Complex Investigations)	33	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	0	0

NATIONAL GUARD FY24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
<p>A. FY24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	FY24 Totals
# FY24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	491
# Service Member Victims	403
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	41
# Unidentified or Undisclosed Affiliation Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	15
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Non-Service Member Subject	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Unidentified or Undisclosed Affiliation Subject	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	491
# Service Member on Service Member	260
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	41
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	30
# Civilian on Civilian	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	159
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	491
# On military installation	175
# Off military installation	218
# Unidentified location	98
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	491
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY24	406
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2024	278
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2024	128
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	25
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	60
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	3
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	3
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	2
# Victims - Local Law Enforcement Declined Investigation	1
# Victims - Other	51
# All Restricted Reports received in FY24 (one Victim per report)	479
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	50
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY24	429

B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY24	FY24 Totals	FY24 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	491	403
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	103	94
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	51	36
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	50	45
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	123	106
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	122	101
# Relevant Data Not Available	42	21
Time of sexual assault	491	403
# Midnight to 6 am	123	110
# 6 am to 6 pm	112	97
# 6 pm to midnight	158	138
# Unknown	59	39
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	19
Day of sexual assault	491	403
# Sunday	59	51
# Monday	52	44
# Tuesday	50	41
# Wednesday	46	40
# Thursday	62	53
# Friday	71	56
# Saturday	109	97
# Relevant Data Not Available	42	21

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender	Relevant Data Not Available	FY24 Totals
	256	44	10	8	2	14	12	145	491
# Service Member on Service Member	190	41	5	6	2	0	5	11	260
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	38	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	41
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	15	2	4	1	0	1	2	5	30
# Civilian on Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	12	1	0	1	0	12	5	128	159

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				Other/Unknown			
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art 120)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible sodomy (Art 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art 80)	Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	Offense Code Data N/A	FY24 Totals
D1.	57	99	4	45	138	0	2	2	22	122	491
# Service Member on Service Member	30	61	3	20	97	0	2	0	7	40	260
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	6	8	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	9	41
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	5	5	0	3	7	0	0	0	3	7	30
# Civilian on Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	20	1	14	21	0	0	0	3	44	113
# Service Member on Unidentified Victim	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	2	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	15	31
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY24	45	86	4	37	125	0	2	0	13	91	403
# Service Member Victims: Female	40	75	3	28	91	0	1	0	11	68	317
# Service Member Victims: Male	5	11	1	9	34	0	1	0	2	23	86
# 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 MADE IN FY24											
D3. Time of sexual assault	57	99	4	45	138	0	2	2	22	122	491
# Midnight to 6am	13	32	1	9	43	0	2	0	6	17	123
# 6am to 6pm	7	19	0	16	45	0	0	0	3	22	112
# 6pm to Midnight	27	37	2	16	42	0	0	0	9	25	158
# Unknown	9	11	1	4	5	0	0	2	4	23	59
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	35	39
D4. Day of sexual assault	57	99	4	45	138	0	2	2	22	122	491
# Sunday	10	16	0	5	18	0	0	0	4	6	59
# Monday	7	8	0	2	18	0	2	1	3	11	52
# Tuesday	6	12	1	4	16	0	0	0	3	8	50
# Wednesday	5	11	0	7	13	0	0	1	0	9	46
# Thursday	7	12	0	6	18	0	0	0	1	18	62
# Friday	9	16	2	9	19	0	0	0	5	11	71
# Saturday	12	24	1	12	35	0	0	0	6	19	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	40	42

NATIONAL GUARD FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	479
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	470
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY24*	50
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	48
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	429
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	422
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving in the following categories	429
# Service Member on Service Member	306
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	62
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	54
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	429
# On military installation	168
# Off military installation	171
# Unidentified location	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	68
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	429
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	17
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	7
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	16
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	41
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	229
# Relevant Data Not Available	119
Time of sexual assault incident	429
# Midnight to 6 am	82
# 6 am to 6 pm	80
# 6 pm to midnight	191
# Unknown	60
# Relevant Data Not Available	16
Day of sexual assault incident	429
# Sunday	48
# Monday	28
# Tuesday	37
# Wednesday	39
# Thursday	42
# Friday	33
# Saturday	83
# Relevant Data Not Available	119

C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY24 Totals
# Service Member Victims	422
# Army Victims	294
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	125
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY24 Totals
Gender of Victims	429
# Male	105
# Female	319
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	429
# 0-15	13
# 16-19	56
# 20-24	163
# 25-34	144
# 35-49	51
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	422
# E1-E4	156
# E5-E9	190
# WO1-WO5	5
# O1-O3	38
# O4-O10	29
# Cadet/Midshipman	2
# Academy Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	422
# Active Duty	24
# Reserve	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	47
# National Guard (Title 32)	347
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	429
# Service Member	422
# Non-Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	5

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY24 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	20
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	13
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	7
# 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	56
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	28
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	3
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	25
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	24
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	1
# 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.	

NATIONAL GUARD FY24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

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.

A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	1605
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1411
# Medical	110
# Mental Health	280
# Legal	245
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	173
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	309
# DoD Safe Helpline	154
# CATCH Election Without a Report	10
# Rape Crisis Center	24
# Other	106
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	194
# Medical	19
# Mental Health	56
# Legal	34
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	26
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	40
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	13
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	24
# Cases where SAFEs kits were not offered	147
# 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	15

B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY24 Totals
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY24	71
# 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
*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	26
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the Expedited Transfer requests were denied:	FY24 Totals
Total Number Denied	1
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	1
No credible report determination of sexual assault	0
Moved Alleged Offender Instead	1
Alleged Offender is no longer assigned to the command or base	0
Victim has a pre-existing transfer order (e.g. PCS)	0
Victim declined to participate in a MCIO investigation	0
Victim is a subject in a separate criminal investigation	0
Victim rescinded the request	0
Victim is pending UCMJ action	0
Victim is pending separation	0
Victim is pending a medical evaluation board	0
Other	0

C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	1612
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1394
# Medical	134
# Mental Health	303
# Legal	199
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	188
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	273
# DoD Safe Helpline	149
# CATCH Election Without a Report	13
# Rape Crisis Center	45
# Other	90
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	218
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	87
# Legal	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	31
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# CATCH Election Without a Report	1
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Other	10
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	192
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	3

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:	55
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	41
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	55
# Male	3
# Female	52
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	55
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	3
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	14
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	27
D4. Non-Service Member Type	55
# DoD Civilian	13
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	42
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories	FY24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	179
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	28
# Legal	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	55
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Other	39
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	28
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

E. FY24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY24 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	4
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY24	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	2
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	2
# Male	0
# Female	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	2
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	2
# DoD Civilian	0
# U.S. Civilian	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories	FY24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	9
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0