

**153.** (Follow-up to RFI 116 for DoD SAPRO) In addition to the information provided on recommendations from DTF-SAMS and GAO reviews that remain open, please provide information on all recommendations from DTF-SAMS and GAO SAPR program reviews in the last 5 years indicating whether the recommendation was implemented or not. If the recommendation was not implemented, please explain why. If the recommendation was implemented, please explain whether the recommendation was effective or not and how SAPRO or the responsible agency is monitoring implementation and effectiveness.

DOD	<p>In December 2009, the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) issued a report with 91 recommendations. Several of these recommendations were directed to the Military Departments and Congress. Of the ninety-one recommendations, only three remain open and work to complete is ongoing. A spreadsheet highlighting the status of each DTF-SAMS recommendation is provided at Q#153 using the following link:</p> <p><a href="https://pmev2.bah.com/sites/DSAID/Document_Transfer/Forms/AllItems.aspx">https://pmev2.bah.com/sites/DSAID/Document_Transfer/Forms/AllItems.aspx</a></p> <p>GAO has conducted five SAPR engagements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Jan 08 - Sexual Harassment and Assault at the Military Academies (3 recommendations)</li><li>2. Aug 08 - SAPR Programs (9 recommendations)</li><li>3. Feb 10 - SAPR Programs (10 recommendations)</li><li>4. Jun 11 - Sexual Assault Investigations &amp; Adjudications (3 recommendations)</li><li>5. Jan 13 – Health Care Services for Sexual Assault Victims (2 recommendations)</li></ol> <p>Of the 27 GAO recommendations, only two remain open and the work to complete is ongoing. A spreadsheet highlighting the analysis of DOD’s actions to implement GAO’s recommendations related to sexual assault is provided at Q#153 using the following link:</p> <p><a href="https://pmev2.bah.com/sites/DSAID/Document_Transfer/Forms/AllItems.aspx">https://pmev2.bah.com/sites/DSAID/Document_Transfer/Forms/AllItems.aspx</a></p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness of those recommendations implemented is conducted within the annual report cycle. The report satisfies the requirement outlined in Section 1602 of Public Law (P.L.) 111-383 that the Secretary of Defense develop and implement an evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs. The report presents the Department’s programmatic activities and policy enhancements and also provides an analysis of reports of sexual assault made during the preceding fiscal year. DoD SAPRO organizes and reports Department progress in the SAPR program using the five lines of effort from the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan, revised and published in April 2013. In May 2013, the Secretary of Defense formally directed the implementation of the DoD SAPR Strategic Plan. The DoD SAPR Strategic Plan presents a multidisciplinary approach with initiatives and objectives in five lines of effort to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the Department. The</p>
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	<p>lines of effort are Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy/Victim Assistance, and Assessment.</p>
<p>USA</p>	<p>Attached DTF-SAMS update provides details on implementation of all recommendations.</p> <p>The GAO review of Military Justice (GAO 11-579) recommended that the Services leverage expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents, such as consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who are used to advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. As a result of this recommendation, the Army, at DOD’s request, conducts training for Marine CID, Army CID, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Naval Criminal Investigative Services at the United States Army Military Police School. Judge Advocates across all Services are invited to participate in training for prosecutors, defense counsel and special victim counsel. The Services leverage the expertise of highly qualified experts, who collaborate on training curriculum and teach blocks of instruction at courses offered by sister Services. Additionally, Army Office of The Judge Advocate General Highly Qualified Experts, through the Trial Counsel Assistance Program, continue to work with the other Services to leverage resources and training.</p> <p>In January 2013, the GAO issued Report 13-182 (DoD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Servicewomen, but Actions Are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims). The report cited one recommendation for the military services which was to improve compliance regarding the completion of annual refresher training for SARCs, VAs and health care personnel. The Army has developed a 24-hour online SHARP Recertification Course as part of the continuing education training for all SARCs and VAs. The SHARP Recertification Course is approved by NOVA; and meets D-SAACP requirements. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners, Sexual Assault Care Coordinators, Sexual Assault Clinical Provides, and Medical Command SARCs and VAs are given annual/refresher training through the 40-hour AMEDD Sexual Assault Medical Management Course.</p>
<p>USAF</p>	<p>The December 2009 DTF-SAMS recommendations, and the 2013 GAO recommendations are both listed in the attached spreadsheet (under individual tabs). The recommendations from DTF-SAMS have been highly beneficial to the program in standardizing the manpower across the service as well as recommending SA peer education, SAPR community support, and victim knowledge of case outcomes etc. These recommendations have been pivotal to giving the program the respectability and full view it needed. Some recommendations have been augmented with D-SAACP replacing the National Victim Assistance Agency but it was a starting point in professionalizing the volunteer victim advocated prior to it becoming a full-time position.</p> <p>For the 2013 GAO recommendations, AF SAPRO reports that DoD did not concur with the first recommendation, but cited steps it is taking that appear consistent with</p>

	<p>the recommendation. Although DoD may have “nonconcurrent” with the GAO recommendation to provide DoD-level guidance on the provision of care to victims of sexual assault, DoDI 6495.02, <i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures</i>, updated in 2013, certainly provides specific guidance on policies/procedures/resources for victims. Likewise, DoDI 6400.07, <i>Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community</i>, also updated in 2013, although broader than sexual assault, provides standards for personnel supporting victims.</p> <p>DoD concurred with the second recommendation.</p>
USMC	DoD SAPRO will provide a response.
USCG	Not applicable to the Coast Guard

DTF-SAMS Recommendations		88 Closed + 3 Ongoing		Remarks	
	Recommendation	Status			
1	Place responsibility for SAPRO directly with the Deputy Secretary of Defense, for at least one year and until the Secretary of Defense apprises Congress that the program has established a strong organizational base.	Closed	Partially implemented: The Director, SAPRO is a direct report to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. The Director updates the Deputy Secretary of Defense on SAPR policies and programs on a semi-annual schedule. The Director also updates weekly the Secretary of Defense on SAPR matters. The 18 Jan 12 statement from SECDEF Panetta stated the appointment of the two-star officer "will ensure that this issue receive proper visibility and attention within the department."		
2	Include the SAPR Program in its Program Objective Memorandum (POM) budgeting process to ensure a separate line of funding be allocated to the Services.	Closed	Implemented: The Department established program element codes to allocate funding to the Services, Reserves and National Guard. However, the Services have chosen to include funding for their Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Programs in their Services Program Objective Memorandum.		
3a	Establish consistent SAPR terminology, position descriptions, minimum program standards, and organizational structures throughout the Military Services.	Closed	Implemented: SAPR terms were included in the Joint Publication 1-02, reissued on November 15, 2011, to be used as Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) standard terms to include SAPR Program, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), SAPR Victim Advocate (VA), Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kit, Restricted Reporting, and Unrestricted Reporting. Consistent SAPR terminology and program standards are defined in SAPR policies.		
3b1	Fund research to identify and validate metrics that can more accurately measure the incidence of sexual assault within and outside the military.	Closed	Implemented: The DOD SAPR Strategic Plan was first published in 2009. The 2013 DOD SAPR Strategic Plan, published May 6, 2013, updates the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts. This plan defines strategic SAPR lines of effort, objectives, and initiatives, and serves to synchronize the department's multi-disciplinary SAPR approach. The 2013 DOD SAPR Strategic Plan provides authoritative guidance to all DOD stakeholders. The primary measures of effectiveness for the SAPR program are the reduction of sexual assault prevalence (as measured by DOD-wide surveys), while increasing the number of victims who step forward and report. The department will conduct an annual review of this plan for task accuracy, accomplishment, and revision. SAPR metrics 1.0 was approved for implementation by the Joint Chiefs on November 4, 2013.		
3b2	Conduct a bi-annual gender relations survey of an adequate sample of Service Members to evaluate and manage DOD's SAPR Program.	Closed	Implemented: the survey began bi-annual cycle in 2012.		
3c	Set forth clear guidance on the distinct but related issues of sexual harassment and sexual assault, as well as their associated organizational entities.	Closed	Implemented: Clear guidance has been promulgated in both sexual harassment and sexual assault policies. Also, SAPRO and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) collaborated to develop and implement a SAPR 101 course curriculum for the Equal Opportunity/Equal Employment Opportunity Advisor and LTAS training conducted at the DEOMI. (NOTE: in the Department, sexual harassment is a policy under the Equal Opportunity Program)		
3d	Set forth clear guidance to all commanders that their leadership of their commands' sexual assault prevention and response program is a non-delegable responsibility.	Closed	Implemented: DODI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, sets forth clear guidance that commanders' responsibilities may not be delegated. This includes responsibility to chair the installation case management group on a monthly basis to review individual cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality services.		
3e	Establish standards to assess and manage each of the Services' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs and ensure the Services comply with those standards.	Closed	Implemented: DODI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, established stronger standards to assess and manage each Services' SAPR program. In 2011, the Department established a SAPR Integrated Product Team (IPT) comprised of senior OSD and Service SAPR program managers, as a standing body that meets regularly to review and advise on SAPR matters. The SAPR IPT serves as oversight arm of the DOD SAPR Program, coordinates and reviews SAPR policies and ensures that the programs remain consistent with established guidelines. The SAPR IPT also monitors the progress of program Lines of Effort outlined in the SAPR Strategic Plan.		
4a	Establish a SAPR Summit made up of internal and external partners to DOD on SAPR issues to discuss trends and new techniques within DOD and civilian community	Closed	Implemented: The SAPR Summit has been replaced with the SAPR IPT and has these responsibilities.		
4b	Reorganize and limit the current Sexual Assault Advisory Council (SAAC) to DOD personnel.	Closed	Implemented: The SAPR SAAC has been replaced with the SAPR IPT and has responsibility to address SAPR policy and implementation issues. The new structure is chaired by the Director, SAPRO. Membership is limited to DOD personnel and includes the Secretaries for Manpower and Reserve Affairs for the Army and the Air Force and the director, Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. The first SAPR IPT was held in February 2011 and it is held bi-monthly. Working IPTs will be established on an as needed basis to address a specific issue.		
4c	Create committees at the Service level paralleling the DOD Sexual Assault Advisory Council, if they have not already done so (as recommended and described above.)	Closed	Implemented by Services		

## DTF-SAMS Recommendations

88 Closed • 3 Ongoing

Recommendation		Status	Remarks
5a	The DOD SAPRO must be proactively engaged in DOD sexual assault policy development and legislation. The Secretary of Defense should ensure that the Military Services and DOD SAPRO consult with one another on policy and legislative efforts that have implications for sexual assault prevention and response.	Closed	Implemented: SAPRO works collaboratively with the Services to develop and submit for approval legislative initiatives and continuously updates policies as required.
5b	Ensure the Department's SAPRO structure reflects the expertise and staffing necessary to accomplish the primary missions of prevention, response, training, and accountability.	Closed	Implemented: The Department conducted a review of the current organization structure and needs, and developed a new structure to meet those needs. The implementation of this structure is complete and undergoes periodic review.
5c	Restructure the SAPRO to be led by a general or flag officer and staffed with at least one uniformed member from each Service, a judge advocate who served as the staff judge advocate in an active general court-martial jurisdiction, and other OSD personnel, to include a Victim Advocate whose responsibilities include direct communication with victims.	Closed	Implemented: On 18 Jan 12, SECDEF Panetta announced the appointment of a two-star General officer to serve as Director of SAPRO. SAPRO continues to be led by a general officer and staffed with at least one uniformed member from each Service. SAPRO has a non-practicing attorney assigned as the Senior Policy Advisor, and has a JA assigned in the DoD Office of the General Counsel dedicated to provide legal advise. SAPRO has certified Victim Advocates on staff.
6a1	Require that SARC be full-time Service Members or DOD civilian employees and ensure each military installation or similar organizational level has a SARC.	Closed	Implemented as codified in FY12 NDAA and published in DoD policies.
6a2	Establish Military Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARCs) that are appointed and trained on their specific roles and responsibilities prior to deployment. DSARCs should serve as back-up for the SARC when not deployed. Appropriate number of DSARCs should be a function of military population and mission.	Closed	Implemented as codified in FY12 NDAA and published in DoD policies.
6a3*	Develop minimum standards in the SAPR DoDI for SARC and DSARC that the Services can build upon to develop duty descriptions to ensure qualified personnel are appointed to fill these critical positions, and to clarify roles and responsibilities.	Closed	Implemented: DoD has implemented a DoD SARC/VA credentialing and certification program with National Organization for Victim Assistance. Standards for SARCs and SAPR VA have been promulgated in DoD policies.
6a4	Ensure that SARCs have direct access to senior commanders and every commander within their areas of responsibility.	Closed	Implemented: Published in DoD policy that all SARCs shall have direct and unimpeded contact and access to the installation commander.
6a5	Ensure that the Services discontinue use of Unit Victim Advocates and replace Unit Victim Advocates as described below.	Closed	Partially Implemented: The Department cannot discontinue use of unit VAs. SAPR VAs are a critical resource throughout the Reserve and National Guard components and at geographically dispersed locations within the Services. Embedding properly, qualified and trained SAPR VAs in these type of units contributes to improving culture, enhancing commitment to eliminating sexual assault, and provides essential continuity of services in units or locations that otherwise may not have the capability. DoD has established SAPR VAs that provide a 24 hour, 7 day per week response capability to victims of sexual assault. DoD has also implemented a SAPR VA credentialing and certification program with National Organization for Victim Assistance. Standards for SAPR VA training and responsibilities have been promulgated in DoD policies.
6a6	Establish Victim Advocates, develop a certification and certify.	Closed	Implemented: DoD has established SAPR VAs that provide a 24 hour, 7 day per week response capability to victims of sexual assault. DoD has also implemented a SAPR VA credentialing and certification program with National Organization for Victim Assistance. Standards for SAPR VA training and responsibilities have been promulgated in DoD policies.
6a7	Establish Deployable Victim Advocates (DVAs), certify, and train with VA on their specific roles and responsibilities in preparation for deployment.	Closed	Implemented: DoD has established SAPR VAs that provide a 24 hour, 7 day per week response capability to victims of sexual assault, to include deployed areas. DoD has also implemented a SAPR VA credentialing and certification program with National Organization for Victim Assistance. Standards for SAPR VA training and responsibilities have been promulgated in DoD policies.
6a8	The Services to determine the appropriate number of Victim Advocates based on military population and mission.	Closed	Implemented as codified in FY12 NDAA and published in DoD policies.
6b1*	Direct the Services to Establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.	Closed	Implemented in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy reissuance the requirement for a case management group that will be chaired by the installation commander or the deputy installation commander to review individual cases, facilitate victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality service. Also, the Department has established a Special Victim Capability (SVC) to investigate and prosecute allegations of certain special victim offenses and provide support to victims of these offenses. Personnel who are part of the SVC include Military Criminal Investigative Organization investigators, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, and paralegal support personnel, who will receive specialized training for their role in the SVC.

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## DTF-SAMS Recommendations

88 Closed • 3 Ongoing

Recommendation		Status	Remarks
6b2	Establish a SART protocol.	Closed	Implemented: DoD established protocol for a High-Risk Response Team in DoD policy. This team will be formed if a victim is assessed to be in a high-risk situation. The CMG chair will immediately stand up a multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team to continually monitor the victim's safety, by assessing danger and developing a plan to manage the situation. Also, the Department has established a Special Victim Capability (SVC) to investigate and prosecute allegations of certain special victim offenses and provide support to victims of these offenses. Personnel who are part of the SVC include Military Criminal Investigative Organization investigators, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, and paralegal support personnel, who will receive specialized training for their role in the SVC.
6b3	Direct the Services to establish a quarterly sexual assault multi-disciplinary group organized as a Sexual Assault Review Board and establish guidelines.	Closed	Implemented: DoD has established in SAPR policy the organization and guideline requirements for a monthly case management group that will be chaired by the installation commander or the deputy installation commander to review individual cases, facilitate victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition and victim access to quality service.
6c1	Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.	Closed	Implemented: The Service Inspector Generals conduct periodic inspections of their Service SAPR programs with a sexual assault subject matter expert.
6c2	Ensure that IG personnel are not performing SARC duties.	Closed	Implemented: The Services have implemented policies that prohibit IG personnel from performing SARC duties..
7	Review Armed Forces Reserve Component Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program: Congress should require the Secretary of Defense to review sexual assault prevention and response in the Reserve Components.	Ongoing	Ongoing: The Department has implemented several ongoing review measures that include: (1) assessing the program through the Work Place and Gender Relations Survey of the Reserve Component in FY 2012 (will again conduct in 2015); (2) developed and deployed a Quick Compass Survey of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and fielded summer 2012; (3) embedded Reserve Component queries in the Annual Report, including a National Guard specific portion; (4) drafted a work plan to be implemented to conduct a formal site assessment.
8	Direct that DOD SAPRO collaborate with the Military Services and national leaders to update the 2008 comprehensive sexual assault prevention strategy.	Closed	Implemented: The Department created a comprehensive prevention strategy with the assistance of the services in 2008. Additionally the draft Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy Reissuance (DoDD) requires that the Services align their Prevention strategies with the Spectrum of Prevention from the 2008 comprehensive prevention strategy. The Department is currently reviewing and revising the prevention strategy with the target to release in April 2014.
9	Develop and implement an evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of the prevention strategy and its intended outcomes at the DOD and Service levels.	Closed	Implemented: The DoD SAPR Strategic Plan was first published in 2009. The 2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, published May 6, 2013, updates the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts. This plan defines strategic SAPR lines of effort, objectives, and initiatives, and serves to synchronize the department's multi-disciplinary SAPR approach. The 2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders. The primary measures of effectiveness for the SAPR program are the reduction of sexual assault prevalence (as measured by DoD-wide surveys), while increasing the number of victims who step forward and report. The department will conduct an annual review of this plan for task accuracy, accomplishment, and revision. SAPR metrics 1.0 was approved for implementation by the Joint Chiefs on November 4, 2013.
10*	Update training policies and exercise oversight of Military Service sexual assault prevention and response training programs.	Closed	Implemented: the Department has reviewed and published updated training requirement polices, in collaboration with the Services has created and core competencies and learning objectives for all training venues, and conducts onsite reviews, and the Services report out on their training programs in their annual reports.
11*	Establish developmental sexual assault prevention and response training and education curricula for Active Duty, Guard, Reserve, and DOD civilians that supervise military Service members.	Closed	Implemented: the Department has established and published training requirements for Service members and DoD civilians, and in collaboration with the Services has created and core competencies and learning objectives for all training venues.
12a	Ensure all commanders and senior enlisted leaders are actively involved in sexual assault prevention and response training and awareness programs.	Closed	Implemented: the Department has established policy that ensures commanders and senior enlisted are accountable for implementing and executing the SAPR program at their installations.
12b	Ensure that each installation and operational commander assess the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.	Closed	Implemented: the Department has established policy that ensures commanders and senior enlisted are accountable for implementing and executing the SAPR program at their installations, including security of the living and working environments.
13*	Ensure that all sexual assault prevention and response training emphasizes all available options (i.e., SARC, VA, healthcare providers, counselors, chaplains) after a sexual assault to ensure preservation of the restricted reporting option and receive guidance on available services and victim care.	Closed	Implemented: the Department has reviewed and published updated training requirement polices that emphasize all available reporting options. These options have also been incorporated throughout the core competencies and learning objectives for all training venues.

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DTF-SAMS Recommendations

88 Closed • 3 Ongoing

Recommendation	Status	Remarks
14	Closed	Implemented: DOD established protocol for a High-Risk Response Team in DoD policy. This team will be formed if a victim is assessed to be in a high-risk situation. The CMG chair will immediately stand up a multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team to continually monitor the victim's safety, by assessing danger and developing a plan to manage the situation. Also, the Department has established a Special Victim Capability (SVC) to investigate and prosecute allegations of certain special victim offenses and provide support to victims of these offenses. Personnel who are part of the SVC include Military Criminal Investigative Organization investigators, Judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, and paralegal support personnel, who will receive specialized training for their role in the SVC.
15*	Closed	Implemented: the Department has reviewed and published updated training requirement policies for responders. These requirements have also been incorporated throughout the core competencies and learning objectives for responders.
16	Closed	Implemented: DOD has implemented a DOD SARC/VA credentialing and certification program with National Organization for Victim Assistance that includes initial and continuing education requirements for SARCs and SAPR VA.
17	Closed	Implemented: The Service Secretaries have developed and implemented training programs that are in accordance with DOD training requirements. These requirements including bystander intervention.
18a	Closed	Implemented: The Service Secretaries have developed and implemented policies that screen and train recruiters, and disseminates SAPR material.
18b	Closed	Implemented as codified in FY13 NDAA and published in DoD policies. This requirements include mandating the posting and wide dissemination of information about resources available to report and respond to sexual assaults, including the establishment of hotline phone numbers and Internet websites available to all members of the Military Services.
19	Closed	Implemented: the Department has issued policy that directs commanders and SARCs to collaborate with local community crisis counseling centers, as necessary, to augment or enhance their sexual assault programs.
20a	Closed	Implemented: Victims are informed of their rights by trained Victim Advocates (VA) and Victim/Witness Liaisons (VWL). Law enforcement officials and VWL provide victims with Department of Defense (DD) Form 2701, which summarizes those rights, and DD Forms 2702 and 2703, which list and summarize trial procedures. In addition to these requirements, the Department has established a special victim's advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation to the victim throughout the justice system.
20b	Closed	Implemented as codified in FY12 NDAA and published in DoD policies.
20c	Closed	Implemented as codified by Executive Order enacting the Military Rules of Evidence 514, the military justice privilege (signed by the President on 13 December 2011 and took effect on 12 January 2012).
20d*	Closed	Implemented: the Department has published policy that establishes in the case of a general or special court-martial involving a sexual assault, a copy of the prepared record of the proceedings of the court-martial, not to include sealed materials, unless otherwise approved by the presiding military judge or appellate court, shall be given to the victim of the offense if the victim testified during the proceedings. The record of the proceedings (prepared in accordance with Service regulations) shall be provided without charge and as soon as the record is authenticated. The victim shall be notified of the opportunity to receive the record of the proceedings.
21a	Closed	Implemented: the Department has implemented guidelines for a Non-Participating Victim, that states a victim decision to decline to participate in an investigation or prosecution should be honored by all personnel charged with the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, including, but not limited to, commanders, DOD law enforcement officials, and personnel in the victim's chain of command.
21b*	Closed	Implemented: The Department has implemented policy that states a victim may decline advocacy services, even if the SARC or SAPR VA holds a position of higher rank or authority than the victim. The victim shall also be informed that legal assistance is optional and may be declined, in whole or in part, at any time.
22a	Closed	Implemented: In 2012, the Department issued policy that expands certain portions of the SAPR Policy to new categories of persons including (1) Military dependents 18 years of age and older who are eligible for treatment in the military healthcare system (MHS), at installations in the continental United States (CONUS) and outside of the continental United States (OCONUS), and who were victims of sexual assault perpetrated by someone other than a spouse or intimate partner; (2) DOD civilian employees and their family dependents 18 years of age and older when they are stationed or performing duties OCONUS and eligible for treatment in the MHS at military installations or facilities OCONUS; (3) U.S. citizen DoD contractor personnel when they are authorized to accompany the Armed Forces in a contingency operation OCONUS and their U.S. citizen employees; and (4) Service members who are on active duty but were victims of sexual assault PRIOR to enlistment or commissioning.

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## DTF-SAMS Recommendations

88 Closed • 3 Ongoing

Recommendation	Status	Remarks
22b	Closed	Partially Implemented: Department SAPR policy provides all victims are provided confidential access to victim support services. However, complete recovery time cannot be ensured to all in the training environment.
22c	Closed	Implemented: the Department has implemented policy that informs commanders of services available from appropriate agencies or offices for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services.
23a	Closed	Not Implemented: No Congressional movement since DTF-SAMS report submitted. Close 3/27/12 per leadership instruction but will reopen if Congress enacts law.
23b*	Closed	Implemented: the Department revised and published policy that clarifies restricted reporting options and explains the implications of a victim confiding in another person resulting in a third-party report to command or DoD law enforcement.
23c	Closed	Implemented: DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013 establishes training requirements that include who a victim can report a sexual assault to and the reporting options available.
24	Closed	Implemented: DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, requires that medical care and SAPR services be gender-responsive.
25a	Closed	Partially Implemented: DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, Enclosure 7 provides instruction on medical management of victims of sexual assault to ensure standardized, timely, accessible and comprehensive healthcare for victims of sexual assault, to include the ability to elect a SAFE Kit. This policy is applicable to all MHS personnel who provide or coordinate medical care for victims of sexual assault covered by the Instruction.
25b	Closed	Implemented: DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, Enclosure 7 and 8, provides on medical management of victims of sexual assault to ensure standardized, timely, accessible and comprehensive healthcare for victims of sexual assault, to include the ability to elect a SAFE Kit. This policy is applicable to all MHS personnel who provide or coordinate medical care for victims of sexual assault covered by the Instruction.
26a	Closed	Implemented: Implemented: DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, Enclosure 7 provides instruction on medical management of victims of sexual assault to ensure standardized, timely, accessible and comprehensive healthcare for victims of sexual assault, to include the ability to elect a SAFE Kit. This policy is applicable to all MHS personnel who provide or coordinate medical care for victims of sexual assault covered by the Instruction. All healthcare providers have an overarching obligation to document all health issues in medical records.
26b	Ongoing	A joint Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs Separation Health Assessment Work Group was formed to develop a common set of criteria, or process, for conducting separation/transition health assessments on eligible Service members prior to their separation from the military. The Department is currently conducting the Separation Health Assessment Pilot. Update: DD 2807-1 does not specifically ask questions about sexual assaults. The process relies upon Service Member to self-report. In addition, SF DD 2808 blocks 40 and 78 (perhaps others) would be the clinical exam and referral component for sexual trauma are being used to document.
27	Closed	Implemented: The Department established the DoD Safe Helpline on April 15, 2011.
28a1	Closed	Implemented: Implemented as codified in FY11 NDAA, the Department has update the report matrices to separately report the number of sexual assaults involving Service member victims and the number of sexual assaults involving Service member offenders.
28a2	Closed	Implemented: Requirements for the Judge Advocates General of the Military Services to review the annual report case disposition information, including courts-martial data before submission is outlined in the data call released by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.
28a3	Closed	Implemented: Unfounded and Substantiated are defined and published in DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013, and DoDI 5505.18, January 25, 2013.
28a4	Closed	Implemented: Language was added to DoDD 6495.01 and DoDI 6495.02 to clarify SAPR versus Family Advocacy Program (FAP) cases. The requirements for the Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military are outlined in numerous NDAs and is based on current Department Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy that does not include FAP victims. Military Community and Family Policy is required to conduct data collection for domestic violence or child victims.

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DTF-SAMS Recommendations		88 Closed • 3 Ongoing	
Recommendation	Status	Remarks	
28b1	Closed	Implemented: The Department received Authority to Operate DSAID on March 21, 2010.	Find the information database on sexual assault incidents in the Armed Forces implemented in an expedited manner.
28b2	Closed	Implemented: The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database is funded through Fiscal Year 2016.	that it mandated the Secretary of Defense to implement pursuant to Section 563 of Public Law 110-417 to ensure the database is developed, implemented, and maintained.
29a	Closed	Implemented: Updated DoDI 5505 07, January 27, 2012, MCIOS adhere to tiling and indexing of subjects. The instruction also requires the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to monitor compliance with the instruction.	Ensure the Services consistently implement the tiling standard.
29b	Closed	Partially Implemented: DoDI 5505 18, January 25, 2013, states responsibilities pertaining to MCIIO coordination with local law enforcement authorities. In DoDI 6495 02, March 28, 2013, the Department addressed "Where necessary, it is strongly recommended that an MOU or MOAs with the appropriate local authorities and civilian organizations be established to maximize cooperation, reciprocal reporting of sexual assault information, and consultation regarding jurisdiction for the prosecution of Service members involved in sexual assault, as appropriate." Implemented: The Joint Services Committee on Military Justice, which operates under the Direction of the General Counsel pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 5500.17, completed a review of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and recommended amendments. The Department submitted them to the Senate Armed Services Committee in June 2010.	Direct that military law enforcement agencies coordinate with local law enforcement authorities and obtain written agreements that clearly state what agency shall be notified and respond to all reports of sexual assault, when the victim or offender is a Service Member. To the greatest extent possible, ensure military law enforcement agencies report and conduct concurrent investigations for cases involving sexual assault.
29c	Closed	Implemented: The Joint Services Committee on Military Justice, which operates under the Direction of the General Counsel pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 5500.17, completed a review of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and recommended amendments. The Department submitted them to the Senate Armed Services Committee in June 2010.	Direct a follow-up review by military justice experts of the effectiveness of Article 120, UCMJ.
29d1	Closed	Implemented: Responsibilities of commanders in regards to consulting with legal counsel are published in DoDI 6495 02.	Ensure commanders consider the full range of disciplinary actions when acting on allegations.
29d2	Closed	Implemented: Responsibilities of commanders in regards to case outcomes are published in DoDI 6495 02.	Ensure commanders, after consulting their servicing judge advocates, inform members of their command of case outcomes.
29e	Closed	Implemented by Services	Use military judges from other Services more frequently to ensure expeditious disposition of courts-martial cases.
30a	Closed	Implemented: DoD policies have been updated and include SAFR program procedures in deployed environments.	Ensure that sexual assault prevention and response programs are codified and executed, particularly relating to issues that arise in remote and deployed environments, including coalition operations.
30b1	Closed	Implemented: Oversight responsibilities of commanders in joint environments are published in DoDI 6495 02.	Joint commanders maintain oversight and continue to allow component commanders the opportunity to exercise jurisdiction. On a case-by-case basis, the joint commander may withhold authority to dispose of alleged offenses.
30b2	Closed	Implemented within appropriate: Per Department of Defense doctrine, the joint commander is responsible for discipline and administration of military assigned to the joint command. The Service component is responsible for the internal administration and discipline of that Service's forces. To the extent that the recommendation implies that the subordinate commander must take a particular course of action with regard to the case, such a recommendation would violate the Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibition on unlawful command influence.	Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure a subordinate commander exercises general court-martial convening authority.
30c	Ongoing	The Department monitors the implementation of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program in joint basing through the Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. SAFR policy applicable to joint environment has been published in DoDI 6495 02. A Concept of Operations (CONOPS) has been drafted, with the primary objective to assess the effectiveness of managing sexual assault cases in a joint base environment.	Monitor the implementation of sexual assault prevention and response programs as well as military justice and jurisdiction issues at joint basing locations.
30d1	Closed	Implemented: The Department updated the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Annual Report data call to include description of policies, procedures and processes involving a foreign national. The FY12 matrices were updated to include jurisdiction of the Department.	Monitor the Department's investigative process and disposition of cases involving foreign national assailants.
30d2	Closed	Implemented: The Department updated the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Annual Report data call to include description of policies, procedures and processes involving a foreign national. The FY12 matrices were updated to include jurisdiction of the Department.	Summarize substantiated sexual assault cases involving foreign national assailants and identify any gaps in investigating and adjudicating these cases.
JAG LTR 1	Closed	Implemented: On August 14, 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed that the Service Secretaries to mandate that judge advocates serve as investigating officers for all Article 32 hearings on sexual assault offense charges. Implementation not later than December 1, 2013.	Convening authorities appoint judge advocates (including active and Reserve Component military judges) as Article 32, UCMJ, hearing officers for sexual assault cases.
JAG LTR 2a	Closed	Implemented: Training requirements identified and published in DoDI 6495 02, March 28, 2013	Prior to their assignments, prosecutors receive specialized training regarding trial strategies for sexual assault cases, including but not limited to assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol and drug-related issues, and working with traumatized victims.

DTF-SAMS Recommendations

88 Closed • 3 Ongoing

Recommendation	Status	Remarks
<p>JAG LTR 2b</p> <p>Before advising special and general court-martial convening authorities, prosecutors complete a memorandum or proof analysis sheet (for internal staff judge advocate use only) setting forth a legal analysis of the evidence before advising a commander regarding a sexual assault case. Supervisors of prosecutors should review and retain these documents for five years after case disposition.</p>	Closed	Implemented by Services however document retention varies between 2-5 years.
<p>JAG LTR 2c</p> <p>Trial counsel provide an assessment to the USACIL laboratory regarding examiner testimony to meet accreditation requirements.</p> <p>Military law enforcement agencies have a clear understanding and written documentation delineating the jurisdiction for all areas within their installations and other areas within their responsibility. In addition, local military law enforcement agencies should coordinate with installation commanders to ensure each area is mapped and marked as federal exclusive, concurrent, or proprietary.</p>	Closed	Implemented by Services
<p>IG LTR 1a</p> <p>Military law enforcement agencies videotape interviews of alleged sexual assault offenders.</p> <p>Direct that, after consultation to determine "best evidence," military criminal investigators submit appropriate forensic evidence from all sexual assault investigations to the USACIL.</p>	Closed	Implemented by Services
<p>IG LTR 2a</p> <p>Work with the Service Secretaries to ensure, as required, DNA is taken from offenders convicted (by general or special courts-martial) of qualifying military offenses, including sex offenders, and that DNA is sent to USACIL.</p>	Closed	Implemented: Updated and published in DoDI 5505.14, April 24, 2012
<p>DUSD (Plans) LTR 1a</p> <p>Ensure prosecutors and Victim and Witness Liaisons (VWLs) provide victims with the opportunity to voice concerns. Prosecutors and VWLs should better educate and prepare victims for the judicial proceedings (including roles of the parties) and manage their expectations regarding potential trial results. After case disposition, either prosecutors or VWLs should discuss the results with victims.</p>	Closed	Implemented: Published in DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013. In August 2013, the Sec Def directed the establishment of a special victim's advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation to the victim throughout the justice process. Initial operating capability not later than November 1, 2013 and a fully established program by January 1, 2014.
<p>DUSD (Plans) LTR 1b</p> <p>Judge Advocates do not serve as both VWLs and trial counsel for the same case.</p>	Closed	Implementation of a Special Victim Capability, DTM 14-003, February 12, 2014 (A distinct, recognizable group of appropriately skilled professionals, including MCIQ investigators, judge advocates, victim witness assistance personnel, and administrative paralegal support personnel, who work collaboratively to (1) investigate and prosecute allegations of child abuse (involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm), domestic violence (involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm), and adult sexual assault (not involving domestic offenses) and to (2) provide support for the victims of such offenses.)
<p>DUSD (Plans) LTR 2*</p> <p>We recommend that the final decision making authority to deny issuing MPOs in sexual assault cases is the battalion (O5) or equivalent command level in consultation with a judge advocate. We also recommend that you require commanders issuing military protective orders do so by using DD Form 2873 and provide victims and alleged offenders copies of the completed order.</p>	Closed	Implemented: Published in DoDI 6495.02, March 28, 2013
<p>DUSD (Plans) LTR 3</p> <p>Update the list of offenses (or require military judges to make a determination) for which a conviction triggers sex offender registration requirements and exclude those offenses for which registration is inappropriate.</p>	Closed	Implemented: Updated and published in DoDI 1325.07, March 11, 2013
<p>DUSD (Plans) LTR 4</p> <p>Coordinate with appropriate DOD offices to add sexual assault questions to the DEOCS.</p>	Closed	Implemented: In October 2010, SAPRO partnered with the DEOMI to create and deploy sexual assault prevention and response climate questions for inclusion on the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) 3.3.5 and Air Force Unit Climate Assessment (UCA). In 2013, the SAPR questions were refined and deployed in DEOCS 4.0 released in January 2014.

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# Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault

(As of February 2014)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
GAO-08-296 <sup>a</sup>		To improve visibility and oversight of reported incidents of sexual harassment and assault at the DOD <u>service academies</u> , direct the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to:		
	1	Clearly articulate data reporting requirements to include common terminology.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>DoD has established and codified standard definitions throughout the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program.</p> <p>In FY13, the Department standardized and codified the definition of "substantiated" in adult sexual assault investigations: DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5505.18, <i>Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense</i>, January 25, 2013.</p>	Policy <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/550518p.pdf">http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/550518p.pdf</a>
	2	Establish evaluative performance measures that effectively assess academy sexual harassment and assault programs.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>The <i>Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan</i> was first published in 2009. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i>, published May 6, 2013, updates the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan defines strategic SAPR lines of effort, objectives, and initiatives, and serves to synchronize the department's multi-disciplinary SAPR approach. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i> provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders.</li> <li>The primary measures of effectiveness for the SAPR program are the reduction of sexual assault prevalence (as measured by DoD-wide surveys), while increasing the number of</li> </ul>	<p>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, May 6, 2013</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan</a></p>

Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>victims who step forward and report. The department will conduct an annual review of this plan for task accuracy, accomplishment, and revision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAPR metrics 1.0 was approved for implementation by the Joint Chiefs on November 4, 2013.</li> </ul>	<p>Metrics  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/speeches/DoD_RSP_Meeting_07Nov2013.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/speeches/DoD_RSP_Meeting_07Nov2013.pdf</a></p>
	3	Provide Congress with a comprehensive integrated assessment of the successes, challenges, and lessons learned from academy sexual harassment and assault programs in future annual academy sexual harassment and violence reports.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Beginning with the Academic Program Year 2009-2010 Annual Report to Congress, SAPRO utilizes the <i>DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan</i> as the report's oversight framework. This report provides Congress with a comprehensive integrated assessment of the successes, challenges, and lessons learned from academy sexual harassment and assault programs in future annual academy sexual harassment and violence reports.</p>	<p>Annual Reports  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports</a></p>
GAO-08-924 <sup>b</sup>	4	Review and evaluate the department's policies for the prevention and response of sexual assault to ensure that adequate guidance is provided to effectively implement the program in deployed environments and joint environments.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Beginning in FY09, the DoD has reviewed and evaluated the department's policies for the prevention and response of sexual assault to ensure that adequate guidance is provided to effectively implement the program in deployed environments and joint environments, and published results from this assessment in its Annual Reports to Congress.</p> <p>In FY09, the DoD published the DoD-wide Sexual Assault Prevention and Response</p>	<p>To <u>improve</u> implementation of the sexual assault prevention and response program in DOD, direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to:</p> <p>Policies  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/od-policy/directives-and-instructions">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/od-policy/directives-and-instructions</a></p>

Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>Strategic Plan with five strategic priorities. From that point forward, the Annual Reports described and aligned the Department's significant achievements and assessment outcomes across the five strategic priorities outlined in the strategic plan.</p> <p>In May 2013, the Department released the 2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan. This revised strategic plan provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders. From that point forward, the Annual Reports will align the Department's significant achievements and assessment outcomes across the five LOEs outlined in the strategic plan.</p>	<p>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, May 6, 2013</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan</a></p>
	5	<p>Evaluate the military services' processes for staffing and designating key installation-level program positions, such as sexual assault response coordinators at installations in the United States and overseas, to ensure that these individuals have the ability and resources to fully carry out their responsibilities.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>In 2011, the Department developed a core competency framework for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Victim Advocates.</p> <p>Results from this development, lead the Department implementing the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) in 2012.</p> <p>In addition, the FY12 NDAA mandated at least one full-time SARC and Sexual Assault VA be assigned to each brigade or equivalent unit-level not later than October 1, 2013.</p> <p>The Certification Program will ensure qualified personnel are appointed as SARCs and SAPR VAs. The Certification Program was fully implemented in October</p>	<p>Policies</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions</a></p>

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>1, 2013.</p> <p>These items have been added to the annual report to monitor implementation.</p>	
	6	<p>Review and evaluate sexual assault prevention and response training to ensure the military services are meeting training requirements and to enhance the effectiveness of the training.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Beginning in FY09, the DoD reviewed and evaluated sexual assault prevention and response training to ensure the military services are meeting training requirements and to enhance the effectiveness of the training. Assessment results have been published in the Annual Report to Congress.</p> <p>In FY09, the DoD published the DoD-wide Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan with five strategic priorities. From that point forward, the Annual Reports described and aligned the Department's significant achievements and assessment outcomes across the five strategic priorities outlined in the strategic plan.</p> <p>On FY12, the Secretary of Defense directed an assessment of SAPR training provided by the Military Services to officers selected for command and senior enlisted leaders. The assessment team evaluated both the method of delivery and content of SAPR training to identify strengths and areas for improvement. Assessment outcomes were published in the FY12 Annual Report to Congress.</p> <p>On March 28, 2013, the</p>	<p>Policies</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions</a></p>

Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>Department published the revised DoDI 6495.02. This revised policy established standardized training on SAPR. It also provides additional specialized SAPR requirements for Responders.</p> <p>On May 3, 2013, SAPRO and the service representatives met to standardize the core competencies and learning objectives for all mandated SAPR training courses. On September 9, 2013, the Acting USD (P&amp;R) approved the core competencies and learning objectives and requested each of the Service Secretaries and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to implement in courses conducted in Fiscal Year 2014.</p> <p>In May 2013, the Department released the 2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan. This revised strategic plan provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders. From that point forward, the Annual Reports will align the Department's significant achievements and assessment outcomes across the five LOEs outlined in the strategic plan.</p>	
	7	Systematically evaluate and develop an action plan to address any factors that may prevent or discourage service members from accessing mental health services following a sexual assault.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>DoD policy requires timely, accessible, and comprehensive healthcare for service members who have been sexually assaulted. Healthcare provided to victims includes mental health counseling.</p> <p>In FY10, Department established a Health Affairs Sexual Assault Integrated Policy Team to address medical and mental health care to sexual assault victims. The team evaluated and recommended</p>	<p>Policies</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions</a></p>

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>actions encouraging victims to seek mental health services.</p> <p>In FY12, the Director of National Intelligence began a comprehensive review of Question 21 of the Standard Form 86 (SF 86). On April 5, 2013, the Director of National Intelligence issued new guidance to support victims of sexual assault who hold or wish to hold a government security clearance, but may be reluctant to seek mental health counseling for fear they may have to disclose the counseling on their application. The guidance which was issued on an interim basis pending formal revision of the policy, applies to all executive branch departments and agencies.</p>	
<p>To ensure that the sexual assault prevention and response program has the strong support of military commanders and other senior leaders necessary for implementation, direct the service secretaries to:</p>				
	8	<p>Emphasize to all levels of command their responsibility for supporting the program, and review the extent to which commanders support the program and resources are available to raise servicemembers' awareness of sexual assault matters.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>DoD policy establishes and codifies Service SAPR Program support throughout the Military Services, either as a host activity or in a deployed environment.</p>	<p>DoD policies  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/od-policy/directives-and-instructions">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/od-policy/directives-and-instructions</a></p>
<p>To enhance oversight of the sexual assault prevention and response program in DOD, direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to:</p>				
	9	<p>Require the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) to develop an oversight framework to guide continued program implementation and evaluate program effectiveness. At a</p>	<p><b>Implemented</b></p> <p>The <i>Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan</i> was first published in 2009. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i>, published May 6, 2013, updates</p>	<p>Metrics  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/speeches/DoD_RSP_Meeting">http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/speeches/DoD_RSP_Meeting</a></p>

Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
		<p>minimum, such a framework should contain long-term goals, objectives, and milestones; performance goals; strategies to be used to accomplish goals; and criteria for measuring progress.</p>	<p>the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts.</p> <p>This plan defines strategic SAPR lines of effort, objectives, and initiatives, and serves to synchronize the department's multi-disciplinary SAPR approach. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i> provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders.</p> <p>The primary measures of effectiveness for the SAPR program are the reduction of sexual assault prevalence (as measured by DoD-wide surveys), while increasing the number of victims who step forward and report. The department will conduct an annual review of this plan for task accuracy, accomplishment, and revision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPR metrics 1.0 was approved for implementation by the Joint Chiefs on November 4, 2013.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">07Nov2013.pdf</a></p>
	10	<p>Improve the usefulness of the department's annual report as an oversight tool both internally and for congressional decision makers by establishing baseline data to permit analysis of data over time, and reporting data so as to distinguish cases in which (1) evidence was insufficient to substantiate an alleged assault, (2) a victim recanted, or (3) the</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Beginning with the FY10 Annual Report to Congress, SAPRO utilizes the priorities identified in the <i>DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan</i> as the report's oversight framework. The FY10 report established baseline data to permit analysis of data over time.</p> <p>In May 2013, the Department released the 2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan. This revised</p>	<p>Annual Reports</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports</a></p> <p>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, May 6,</p>

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
		allegations of sexual assault were unfounded.	strategic plan provides authoritative guidance to all DoD stakeholders. From that point forward, the Annual Reports will align the Department's significant achievements and assessment outcomes across the five LOEs outlined in the strategic plan.	2013 <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/sapr-strat-plan</a>
To enhance oversight of the military services' sexual assault prevention and response programs, direct the service secretaries to:				
	11	Provide installation-level incident data to SAPRO annually or as requested to facilitate analysis of sexual assault-related data and better target resources over time.	<b>Fully implemented</b>  Since FY10, the Services have provided SAPRO annually installation-level incident data.  In March 2013, the Department published DoDI 6495.02 which codified this requirement.	Policies  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/directives/649502p.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/directives/649502p.pdf</a>
To help facilitate the assessment and evaluation of DOD's sexual assault prevention and response program, direct the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services to:				
	12	Begin its examination immediately and to develop a detailed plan with milestones to guide its work.	<b>Fully implemented</b>  The <i>Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan</i> was first published in 2009. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i> , published May 6, 2013, updates the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts.	2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, May 6, 2013  <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/reports/SecDef_SAPR_Memo_Strategy_Atch_06052013.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/reports/SecDef_SAPR_Memo_Strategy_Atch_06052013.pdf</a>

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
GAO-10-215 <sup>c</sup>		To improve the management, strategic planning, and comprehensiveness of OSD's oversight of the department's sexual assault prevention and response programs, direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel Readiness to:		
	13	Identify how the results of performance assessments will be used to guide the development of future program initiatives.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>In FY09, the DoD published the <i>DoD-wide Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan</i> with five strategic priorities. From that point forward, the Annual Reports described and aligned the Department's significant achievements and performance assessment outcomes across the five strategic priorities outlined in the strategic plan.</p> <p>In FY10 a SAPR Integrated Product Team was chartered and is chaired by the Director of SAPRO. The IPT will serve as the implementation and oversight arm of the DoD SAPR Program. Coordinate policy and review the DoD's SAPR policies and programs consistent with this Instruction and Reference (b), as necessary. Monitor the progress of program elements.</p>	<p>Oversight</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/advisory-and-oversight-structure">http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/advisory-and-oversight-structure</a></p>
	14	Identify how the Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD) program resources correlates to its achievement of strategic program objectives.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Resources are aligned across the five strategic priorities/LOEs outlined in the strategic plan and performance outcomes are reported in the Annual Report to Congress.</p>	<p>Policies</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/directives/649502p.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/directives/649502p.pdf</a></p>
15	Correlate OSD's oversight framework to the program's two strategic plans so that program objectives, timeliness, and strategies for achieving objectives are	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>The <i>Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan</i> was first published in 2009. The <i>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan</i>,</p>	<p>2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, May 6, 2013</p> <p><a href="http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/r">http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/r</a></p>	

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
		synchronized.	published May 6, 2013, updates the previous plan, and is intended to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the department in the execution of sexual assault prevention and response efforts.	<a href="#">eports/SecDef SAPR Memo Strategy Atch 06052013.pdf</a>
To enhance visibility over the incidence of sexual assaults involving servicemembers, the department's sexual assault prevention and response programs, and the pending implementation of the <b>Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database</b> , direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to:				
	16	Standardize the type, amount, and format of the data in the military services' annual report submissions.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Using baseline requirements aligned to DoD policies and Congressional requirements, DSAID standardized the type, amount, and format of the data in the required for the annual report.</p> <p>The DSAID Change Control Board (CCB), which includes representation from the Military Services, continues to provide leadership and guidance in the management of updates or modifications to DSAID. Since established, the DSAID CCB has held 25 meetings and has approved numerous modifications to DSAID.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)
To enhance the oversight of the sexual assault prevention and response program in DOD, direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to ensure that the development and implementation of the <b>Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database</b> :				
	17	Has a reliable integrated master schedule that addresses the nine key practices discussed in the report.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>Since August 2013, the Department has continued efforts to enhance DSAID's operational status, in accordance with the integrated master schedule for development, testing, implementation, and maintenance.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
	18	Adequately assesses the program's overlap with and duplication of related programs through architecture compliance.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>SAPRO assessed the program's overlap with and duplication of related programs through architecture compliance. The Navy, Marine corps, and Army have decided to leverage the full capability of DSAID thus ensuring an increase in SAPR program standardization and consistency in reporting across the Department, and a reduction in overlap among Service systems.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)
	19	Adequately justifies investment in the proposed approach on the basis of reliable estimates of life cycle costs and benefits.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>SAPRO justified the investment of DSAID on the basis of reliable estimates of life cycle costs and benefits.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)
	20	Effectively develops and manages system requirements.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>In 2009, a working group was established to develop the initial system requirements.</p> <p>Presently, the DSAID Change Control Board, includes representation from the Military Services, has provided leadership and guidance in the management of updates or modifications to DSAID based on policy and Congressional requirements. Since established, the DSAID CCB has held 25 meetings and has approved numerous modifications to DSAID.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)
	21	Adequately tests system capabilities.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>The Department continues to develop and test DSAID in alignment with the phases of the system development lifecycle, and in accordance with the DSAID integrated master schedule.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
	22	Effectively manages program risks.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>The purpose of the DSAID Risk Management Plan is to document the SAPRO plan to identify, analyze, monitor, and control program risks associated with DSAID.</p>	Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (section 563 of Public Law 110-417)
GAO-11-579 <sup>d</sup>	To provide oversight of the services' criminal investigative organizations, direct the DOD <b>Inspector General</b> , in conjunction with the military services to:			
	23	Develop and implement a policy that specifies procedures for conducting sexual assault investigations.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>On January 25, 2013, the DoD IG published DoDI 5505.18, establishing policy that assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for the investigation of adult sexual assault within the DoD in accordance with the appropriate authorities.</p>	Policy <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/550518p.pdf">http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/550518p.pdf</a>
	24	Develop and implement clear goals, objectives, and performance data for monitoring and evaluating the services' sexual assault investigations and related training.	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p> <p>In June 2011, the DoDIG approved the staffing of a Violent Crime Division to oversee the Department's violent crime investigations and investigative training with an initial focus on sexual assault investigations.</p> <p>The DoDIG recently completed field work on two oversight projects to assess MCIO sexual assault investigations and sexual assault investigative training. (1) Reviewed a statistically valid sampling (584 of 2263) of completed and adjudicated MCIO sexual assault investigations with adult victims for calendar year 2010. The case reviews were completed on August 1, 2012. The majority of cases reviewed were adequately investigated. The DoDIG returned inadequate cases (those with significant deficiencies)</p>	Report <a href="http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/report_printable.cfm?id=5041">http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/report_printable.cfm?id=5041</a>

Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			<p>to the MCIOs for corrective action. DoDIG has prepared a draft report which is in internal coordination.</p> <p>With regards to the second project, DoDIG noted there are no MCIO common, minimum standards for effective basic, refresher, and advanced sexual assault investigative training. The DoDIG recommended a working group develop common sexual assault investigative training standards and determine how the MCIOs can best leverage each other's resources. A final report was published on February 28, 2012.</p>	
<p>To help ensure the most efficient use of resources for investigations and adjudications of alleged sexual assault incidents, direct the service secretaries to:</p>				
	25	<p>Develop a plan for leveraging each other's resources and expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents.</p>	<p><b>Partially implemented</b></p> <p>Under BRAC, the MCIO HQs are all co-located at Quantico.</p> <p>The MCIOs periodically meet to discuss the coordination of expertise and resources, and share best practices. As a result, the MCIOs have leveraged resources by sharing instructors and highly qualified and subject matter experts to assist with training course development and delivery.</p> <p>Beginning February 2014, all the MCIOs are providing sexual assault investigative data through an interface with DSAID.</p>	

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
GAO-13-182 <sup>e</sup>	To help ensure that sexual assault victims have <b>consistent access to health care services</b> and the reporting options specified in DoD's SAPR policies, direct the Secretary of Defense to:			
	26	Develop and implement department-level guidance on the provision of medical and mental health care to victims of sexual assault victims, whether in the US or in deployed environments.	<p><b>Partially implemented</b></p> <p>DoDI 6495.02, <i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures</i>, published on March 28, 2013, provides guidance on medical management of victims of sexual assault to ensure standardized, timely, accessible, and comprehensive healthcare for victims of sexual assault, to include the ability to elect a SAFE Kit.</p> <p>On April 15, 2013, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs directed the Military Services to report annually on the status of the availability of sexual assault medical forensic examiners and to submit their implementation plans, including target dates for implementation of updated program elements, not later than May 15, 2013.</p>	DoDI 6495.02 <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/649502p.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/649502p.pdf</a>
	To help ensure that Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), Victim Advocates (VA), and health care personnel have a consistent understanding of the medical and mental health resources available at their respective locations for sexual assault victims, direct the Secretary of Defense to:			
27	Collaborate with the military departments to take steps to improve compliance with completing annual refresher training on sexual assault prevention and response.	<p><b>Fully Implemented</b></p> <p>DoDI 6495.02, <i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures</i>, published on March 28, 2013, directs annual training requirements and training standards for First Responders, to include SARCs, SAPR VAs, and health care personnel. Data pertaining to required training and education shall be collected included in the annual reporting to Congress.</p> <p>On May 3, 2013, SAPRO and the service representatives met to</p>	DoDI 6495.02 <a href="http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/649502p.pdf">http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/directives/649502p.pdf</a>	

**Analysis of DOD's Actions to Implement GAO's Recommendations Related to Sexual Assault (cont.)**

GAO report	Count	Recommendation	Status based on GAO's analysis	Reference
			standardize the core competencies and learning objectives for all mandated SAPR training courses. On September 9, 2013, the Acting USD (P&R) approved the core competencies and learning objectives and requested each of the Service Secretaries and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to implement in courses conducted in Fiscal Year 2014.	

<sup>a</sup> GAO, *Military Personnel: The DOD and Coast Guard Academies Have Taken Steps to Address Incidents of Sexual Harassment and Assault, but Greater Federal Oversight Is Needed*, GAO-08-296 (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 17, 2008).

<sup>b</sup> GAO, *Military Personnel: DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs Face Implementation and Oversight Challenges*, GAO-08-924 (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 29, 2008).

<sup>c</sup> GAO, *Military Personnel: Additional Actions Are Needed to Strengthen DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs*, GAO-10-215 (Washington, D.C.: Feb.3, 2010).

<sup>d</sup> GAO, *Military Justice: Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications*, GAO-11-579 (Washington, D.C.: June 22, 2011).

<sup>e</sup> GAO, *Military Personnel: DoD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Servicewomen, but Actions Are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims*, GAO-13-182 (Washington, D.C.: January 29, 2013).

# Implementation of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) Recommendations by the Military Departments

## Input Template

The purpose of this template is to provide the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) with an update on the implementation of the DTF-SAMS recommendations directed to the Military Departments.

Each submission must include the title of "<Military Department> Input on Implementation of the DTF-SAMS Recommendations Directed to the Military Departments" and include a completed response documenting the status of each recommendation in the template below. Each input should not exceed 500 words per recommendation. Responses should address:

- Status on the implementation of the recommendation: completed (include completion date), currently implementing (include expected completion date) or planned (include start date)
- How your Department implemented or plans to implement the recommendation
- If not implementing the recommendation in its entirety, provide a rationale for the change and explain how your Department's new plan meets the intent behind the recommendation

The information from your response will be used to inform the FY10 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Services and to provide updates on the implementation of the DTF-SAMS report to oversight bodies, as requested. Therefore the final response is not to be labeled "For Official Use Only (FOUO)" as it will be released as part of the FY10 Annual Report.

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Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
3d	<p>Establish Consistent Terminology and Program Standards            Program Responsibility: The Secretaries of the Military Departments set forth clear guidance to all commanders that their leadership of their commands' sexual assault prevention and response program is a non-delegable responsibility.</p>	<p>COMPLETED: Phase I (Committed Army Leadership) of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy began in Sep 08 and was launched personally by the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) and Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA). They reinforce this guidance routinely, and specifically during the Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Training Summit which is attended by leaders from around the Army. Commander/leader involvement in the SAPR Program is a constant theme in Army guidance found in Chapter 8, AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy) and as part of the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign. Additionally, under the Army's concept plan for the emerging Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program, commanders will be provided additional, full-time resources to assist in managing and assessing their sexual assault prevention and response efforts.</p>
4c	<p>Establish Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Advisory Groups            The Secretaries of the Military Departments create committees at the Service level paralleling the DOD Sexual Assault Advisory Council, if they have not already done so.</p>	<p>COMPLETED: April 2008: The Army implemented the standing program General Officer Steering Committee.</p>
6a2	<p>Modify Sexual Assault Program Personnel and Oversight            Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Personnel: The Secretaries of the Military Departments establish Military Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (DSARCs) who will train with SARCs on their specific roles and responsibilities in preparation for deployment. DSARCs should serve as back-up for the SARC when not deployed. Appropriate number of DSARCs should be a function of military population and mission.</p>	<p>COMPLETED: The Army established DSARC requirements in its initial roll-out of its SAPR Program in 2005. DSARC (and Unit Victim Advocate) selection, appointment, and training requirements are documented in AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy).</p>

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Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
6a4	<p>Modify Sexual Assault Program Personnel and Oversight            Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Personnel: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that SARCs have direct access to senior commanders and every commander within their areas of responsibility.</p>	<p>PLANNED (Nov 10): Army Commander and SARC relationships are established in AR 600-20. However, most SARCs in the Army are contracted and part of the Garrison Commander's staff, not the senior commander. The Army has developed a plan to implement the SHARP Program in all units. Once implemented, each commander at brigade and higher echelons will have a designated, full-time, deployable SARC. Implementation of this model will occur incrementally across the Army during 2010-2012 as SHARP personnel are trained. The 80-hour SHARP training began in Sep 10 with using Mobile Training Teams.</p> <p>COMPLETE (Nov 11): Completed 7 Jun 06. AR 600-20 states: The installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is a DA or contract civilian employee who works for the Family Advocacy Program Manager and reports directly to the installation commander for matters concerning incidents of sexual assault. Per All Army Message (ALARACT) 182/2010 (May 2010), all commanders, to include Senior Commanders, are required to select, train and appoint SARC/ Sexual Harassment/Assault Response &amp; Prevention (SHARP) personnel, who report to that commander. The senior commander's SARC/SHARP proponent will report to the senior commander. Also, under the SHARP concept plan, SARC/ SHARP proponents will be appointed on orders by their commanders.</p>

201644

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
6a8	The Services to determine the appropriate number of Victim Advocates based on military population and mission.	<p><b>Status (Nov 11): In-progress.</b> The Army has developed a concept plan to embed full-time expeditionary civilian SARC/SHARP personnel with commands at brigades and higher level commands. Army Senior Leaders are determining manning levels, pending funding decisions. Completion date TBD.</p> <p><b>Status (FEB 12): In-progress.</b> In accordance with the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Army has developed a concept plan to embed one full-time civilian SARC/SHARP and one full-time civilian VA/SHARP at each brigade or equivalent unit. Army Senior Leaders are determining manning levels, pending funding decisions. The Army received guidance from the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) and will be developing a manning recommendation IAW NDAA and CSA direction. Completion date TBD.</p> <p><b>Status (JUN 12): In-progress.</b> In accordance with the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Army has developed a concept plan to embed one full-time civilian SARC/SHARP and one full-time civilian VA/SHARP at each brigade or equivalent unit. Army Senior Leaders are determining manning levels, pending funding decisions. The Army received guidance from the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) and will be developing a manning recommendation IAW NDAA and CSA direction. Completion date TBD.</p> <p><b>Status (OCT 12): In-progress.</b> In accordance with the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Army developed a concept plan to assign one full-time SARC/SHARP and one full-time VA/SHARP at each brigade or equivalent unit. The Army published EXORD 221-12 that directed Commanders to immediately fill these positions with existing resources. Army Senior Leaders approved a hiring action "way ahead" that begins resourcing the full-time assets in FY13, ahead of the FY14 schedule. Completion date TBD.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
6b1	Direct the Services to establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.	Status (NOV 11): Completed 7 Jun 06. The Army already has established and implemented a Sexual Assault Review Board process that comports with both aspects (Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)/Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) of this recommendation.
6c1	Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.	Status (NOV 11): Completed. The Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) conducts periodic inspections of the Army SAPR (SHARP) program as directed by the Secretary of the Army. DAIG has conducted two Army-wide inspections since 2006, with the most recent in 2009. These DAIG inspections focus on the overall systemic functioning of the program. AR 600-20 states: The Inspector General will: (1) Periodically inspect sexual assault prevention, response, and reporting procedures as directed by the directing authority; (2) Identify noncompliance, analyze significant indicators of deficiencies, and identify responsibility for corrective action; (3) Report all findings to the directing authority; hand off potential criminal violations to the appropriate agency.
6c2	Ensure that IG personnel are not performing SARC duties.	Status (NOV 11): Completed. Per the DAIG Office, Army IG personnel do not perform SARC duties.

201646

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
11	<p>Establish a Continuum of Total Force SAPR Training  The Secretaries of the Military Departments establish developmental sexual assault prevention and response training and education curricula for Active Duty, Guard, Reserve, and DOD civilians. This training and education should encompass initial entry/accession programs, annual refresher training, professional military education, and specialized leadership training. Training should be tailored for specific leadership levels and local area requirements.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: Since 2006, the Army has had formal, progressive and sequential SAPR training programs of instruction for use in Professional Military Education and unit training. The SAPR training support packages (TSP) were developed by the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) in coordination with the Army G-1 SAPR Program Office. Currently, the Army SHARP Program Office is working with TRADOC to expand and revise all the TSPs to incorporate increased prevention initiatives associated with the SHARP Program and the "I. A.M. Strong" sexual assault prevention campaign. Two pilot training sessions are underway for new initial entry and ROTC training.</p>
12a	<p>Leaders Must be Actively Involved  The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure all commanders and senior enlisted leaders are actively involved in sexual assault prevention and response training and awareness programs.</p>	<p>COMPLETED: Phase I (Committed Army Leadership) of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy began in Sep 08 and was launched personally by the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) and Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA). Commander/leader involvement in the SAPR Program is a constant theme in Army guidance found in Chapter 8, AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy) and as part of the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign. Additionally, under the Army's concept plan for the emerging SHARP Program, commanders will be provided additional, full-time resources to assist in managing and assessing their sexual assault prevention and response efforts.</p>
12b	<p>Leaders Must be Actively Involved  The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that each installation and operational commander assess the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.</p>	<p>COMPLETED: Chapter 8, AR 600-20, requires "Installation commanders (senior mission commanders) will provide the safest possible physical and emotional environment on post for all Soldiers, Family members, and other installation residents."  Additionally, since 2005, the Army has incorporated the use of the Composite Risk Management (CRM) concepts developed by the Army Safety Center to help commanders assess and develop focused countermeasures and implement appropriate controls to reduce the risk of sexual assault. These efforts include: establishing barracks security protocols and conduct no-notice walk-throughs of common areas; and increased monitoring of barracks activities and enforce sign-in procedures for all guests entering the barracks.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
17	Develop and Establish Peer Education Programs The Secretaries of the Military Departments develop and establish peer education programs.	<p>CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTING: Peer education is an integral part of the Army's "I. A.M. Strong" sexual assault prevention campaign. Since 2008, the Army has contracted with for over 1000 performances (approx 300,000 Soldiers) of "Sex Signals". This 90-minute, live, two-person, audience interactive program includes skits dealing with dating, rape, consent and other associated topics such as body language, alcohol use and intervention. Created by Catharsis Productions, "Sex Signals" uses innovative methods to educate audiences (mainly 18-24 year olds) on social issues. Feedback from Soldiers and leaders cites "Sex Signals" as very effective training. The Army SHARP Office and TRADOC are working on plans to perform "Sex Signals" in all initial entry training and Officer Basic Courses throughout the Army. The Army is also In coordination with TRADOC and Cadet Command to develop new training for in IET and ROTC. This new training incorporates "Sex Rules" messaging, a guide, and critical decision making. Initial pilots were conducted in Oct and Nov 10 at , Fort Sill, Fort Benning, and Cameron University (Lawton, OK), 9-11 Nov.</p> <p><u>Status (JUN 12): Complete.</u> Peer education is an integral part of the Army's "I. A.M. Strong" sexual assault prevention campaign. The Army has fully implemented Initial Entry Training (IET) revisions which introduced "Sex Rules" messaging targeted for new recruits ("Sex Rules - Follow Them") and includes a pocket guide for Drill Sergeants ("Sex Rules - Teach Them"). Also added the live, two-person, audience interactive "Sex Signals". This 90-minute, live, two-person, audience interactive program includes skits dealing with dating, consent, rape and other associated topics such as body language, alcohol use and intervention. Since 2008, the Army has contracted with for over a thousand performances of "Sex Signals". "Sex Signals" uses innovative methods to educate audiences (mainly 18-24 year olds) on social issues. Soldiers and leaders cite "Sex Signals" as very effective training.</p>

204648

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
18a	Ensure Effective Recruiter Selection and Oversight Commanders of recruiting organizations ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct.	COMPLETE: Recruiters go through a rigorous screening process for any indications of prior acts that would raise suspicion. In addition, there has been increased attention placed on behavioral health. Recruiters are made aware of the Army's policies with respect to sexual assault prevention and response and receive recurring training on the program. Commanders have access to program materials and information and distribute it to all Recruiters and provide oversight. When recruiter improprieties of sexual misconduct, or any type occur, they are investigated quickly, receive command attention, and are dealt with appropriately.
18b	Ensure Effective Recruiter Selection and Oversight Commanders of recruiting organizations and Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) ensure that sexual assault prevention and response awareness campaign materials are available and posted in locations visible to potential and actual recruits.	COMPLETE: The Army has several initiatives in place to ensure that recruits are aware of policies with regard to sexual assault prevention and response. Recruiters give all future Soldiers a Professional Conduct Card containing a 1-800 number to call and report violations of professional conduct. The card spells out what to do in cases of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. Every future Soldier must acknowledge receipt. For the Future Soldier Training Program, offered to recruits who do not report immediately to basic training, the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) reinforces Army Values and misconduct reporting policies. Finally, USAREC employs a "buddy system" which requires a third party to be present during opposite gender appointments or during transportation to/from the MEPS.  (NOTE: USMEPCOM is a joint command supporting all services and reporting directly to DUSD-PR. While AAC has executive agency for MEPCOM, it does not have any command and control authority.)
19	Engage with Community Organizations The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that installation commanders, with their SARCs, collaborate with supporting community organizations.	COMPLETE: Since 2006, AR 600-20 has required installation commanders to ensure Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) are established with local civilian agencies (e.g., rape crisis facilities, hospitals, law enforcement).

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
20a	<p>Ensure that each member of the Armed Forces who reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted is given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. The victim will be informed of this opportunity to consult as soon as he or she seeks assistance from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or any other responsible DOD official.</p>	<p>Status (NOV 11): In-progress. Army received signed memo 17 Oct 11. Army Office of The Judge Advocate General personnel and SHARP personnel will meet 2 Nov 11 to address implementation, processes, and procedures. Completion date TBD.</p> <p>Status (FEB 12): Completed. The FY12 NDAA requirement to provide legal assistance to sexual assault victims confirms a long standing Army policy of providing legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault victims. The legal assistance mission is captured in AR 27-3, The Army Legal Assistance Program.</p>
22c	<p>Provide Access to SAPR Services The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure that SARCs work with supporting medical staff, mental health staff, and chaplains to offer unit counseling options for commanders of units in which either victims or alleged offenders of sexual assaults are assigned.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: Since 2006, Army SAPR policy in AR 600-20 has required each Army installation commander, and deployed unit commanders (brigade and higher), to establish and chair a monthly Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB). SARB membership includes the SARC, chaplains, medical and behavioral health representatives, and unit commanders, as required. The purpose of the SARBs is to identify and resolve issues relating to sexual assault prevention and response procedures. This includes any counseling which may be needed by Soldiers.</p>

204650

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
25b	<p>Improve Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Practices  The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure SAFE kits are either available or accessible in sufficient time to preserve evidence. The Secretaries should also ensure military personnel have access to qualified medical personnel to conduct evidence collection in a safe, confidential, and gender-unbiased manner, especially in deployed and remote environments.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: Continuous improvements of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams were provided through the Annual Sexual Assault Medical Management (SAMM) Conference and CONUS/OCONUS Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) with forensic training program.</p> <p>All MTFs in CONUS, OCONUS and Level III, Combat Support Hospitals in Kuwait maintain adequate supplies on hand to treat victims of sexual assault. The current designated staff in Kuwait to care for these patients consists of three Sexual Assault Clinical Providers, one Sexual Assault Care Coordinators and three Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners /Forensic Examiners.</p> <p>Pre-deployment training for identified forensic examiners was supported during this year's annual SAMM Conference.</p> <p>The ability of our providers in all operational environments to conduct the forensic examination of a sexual assault victim was not hindered by lack of availability of a SAFE kit or other medical supplies.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
29d1	<p>Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process Sexual Assault Case Disposition: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure commanders consider the full range of disciplinary actions when acting on allegations. Before those decisions are made, the trial counsel shall consult the victim to determine his or her wishes regarding case disposition and provide that information to the commander.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: The Army concurred with this recommendation. However we noted:</p> <p>"This recommendation does not actually contemplate change to the existing military justice process but rather serves to reinforce respect for commanders' proper exercise of discretion in the disposition of cases based on the particular facts and circumstances of each case. The recommendation also contemplates the exercise of proper discretion in resolving whether and the extent to which it is feasible or necessary to consult the victim to determine their wishes in relation to case disposition. Finally, it is also understood that commanders remain independently responsible to decide upon case disposition no matter the wishes of the victim".</p> <p>AR 600-20, paragraph 8-5m(5) raises the disposition authority in sexual assault cases to the Battalion commander level and further requires that the commander receive the advice of his/her judge advocate prior to disposition.</p> <p>AR 27-10, paragraph 18-15 requires that all victims of crime be consulted "when appropriate" concerning a decision not to prefer charges, a decision concerning pretrial dismissal of charges and negotiations of pretrial agreements and their potential terms.</p> <p>Current Trial Counsel training regarding sexual assault prosecutions emphasizes the need to work with and consult the victim on disposition and other important decisions.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
29d2	<p>Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process Sexual Assault Case Disposition: The Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure commanders, after consulting their servicing judge advocates, inform members of their command of case outcomes.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: The Army partially concurred with this recommendation. We noted: The Army appreciates the potential deterrent and informational value of the policy and practice contemplated by this recommendation. As allowable and appropriate, this already occurs in many cases, in a variety of ways, throughout the Army. It is important to note, however, that publicizing the outcomes of cases may implicate the Privacy Act, re-victimization concerns, and unlawful command influence. Since the recommendation requires consultation with a judge advocate, the Army would interpret it as allowing for command discretion in terms of what information to release or not release about a particular case.</p> <p>The Army continues to publish results of all disciplinary actions as deemed necessary by commanders. A change to AR 600-20 to remind commanders of this option has been proposed.</p> <p>AR 360-1, Appendix K, paragraph K-8 provides for the release of court-martial results</p> <p>AR 27-10, paragraph 3-22 provides for the posting of Article 15 results.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
29e	<p>Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process Using Military Judge Resources: The Secretaries of the Military Departments and The Judge Advocates General use military judges from other Services more frequently to ensure expeditious disposition of courts-martial cases.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: The Army concurred in this recommendation. During FY 10, we are aware of no case where the availability of either an Army military judge or a cross-Service judge has significantly delayed any Army court-martial. The Army is a member of the 2005 cross-Service MOA concerning the detailing of military judges worldwide and has used Navy-Marine Corps judges to preside over at least six Army courts-martial. Army military judges have presided over Coast Guard, Air Force and Navy cases.</p> <p>At installations with more than one courtroom, we now have or will have in 2011 more than one judge assigned (Forts Hood, Bragg, Bliss and Lewis) and will be able prosecute cases simultaneously. Additionally, at installations that have trial terms and visiting judges, if the parties request trial earlier than when the judge is next scheduled, the Army provides another Army judge to preside in the case off cycle.</p>
JAG LTR 1	<p>Article 32, UCMJ Hearing Officer. Complex legal and factual issues exist when investigating and trying sexual assault cases. The new Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice is cumbersome and difficult for line officers to understand and apply. Convening authorities place great weight on Article 32 investigating officers' findings and recommendations. The Services primarily use judge advocates as Article 32, UCMJ investigating officers for sexual assault cases. We recommend that convening authorities appoint judge advocates (including active and Reserve Component military judges) as Article 32, UCMJ, hearing officers for sexual assault cases.</p>	<p>NOT IMPLEMENTING: The Army nonconcurred with this recommendation. The Army routinely appoints experienced line officers, usually in a grade no lower than Major, to serve as Article 32 Investigating Officers (IOs) in all manner of serious cases, to include those involving allegations of sexual assault. Across the board, these line officers serve with great distinction. Each IO is provided with a legal advisor, who may not otherwise be involved in the military justice process. The legal advisor assists the IO in preparing for the Article 32 hearing, provides the IO with advice during the hearing, and supports the IO's review of the evidence. Eliminating the use of line officers deprives the commander access to a lay person's view of a case, which is often critical in helping the commander to evaluate the weight and credibility of certain evidence. Finally, our panels are composed of line officers. Suggesting that sexual offenses are too complicated for a line officer to understand, suggests the same for our panels. Such cases, while indeed challenging, are not too complicated for either a line IO or a panel.</p>

204654

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
JAG LTR 2a	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: Inexperienced prosecutors are trying difficult sexual assault cases involving allegations of acquaintance rape. Many of these cases have limited corroborating evidence. Until recently, prosecutors have not received specialized training regarding prosecution strategies in sexual assault cases, including assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol-related issues, overcoming preconceived panel prejudices (e.g., lack of resistance, alcohol consumption, a victim's collateral misconduct, prior social relationships between the parties, and at-risk behavior) and working with traumatized victims. A lack of understanding exists regarding common victim behaviors which may adversely impact sexual assault case disposition. Some Services have established highly qualified expert programs and military justice litigation tracks, and identified senior prosecutors to ensure more experienced and sophisticated litigators are in the field. Nevertheless, we recommend that prior to their assignments prosecutors receive specialized training regarding trial strategies for sexual assault cases, including but not limited to assailant and victim behavior evidence, forensic evidence, alcohol and drug-related issues, and working with traumatized victims.</p>	<p>COMPLETE: In order to ensure that the Army most effectively addresses allegations of sexual assault, the JAGC continued to implement the Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP) and Highly Qualified Experts (HQE) programs. These efforts are intended to establish the best practices available in regard to disposition of sexual assault allegations and to ensure the Army's ability to most effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault and special victim cases.</p> <p>Our 15 SVPs focus nearly exclusively on the prosecution of sexual assault and special victim cases and train and assist other prosecutors on the same types of cases. These positions became effective 1 Apr 09, and 14 are already in place with the 15th SVP expected to arrive in January 2011. The SVPs are assigned at DA level, but placed to most effectively serve not only the installation to which they are assigned but also their entire geographic area of responsibility. These locations and geographical areas have been identified by OTJAG in conjunction with TCAP. This mission requires SVPs to maintain excellent working relationships with those investigating allegations of these crimes and those professionals working to meet the physical, spiritual, and emotional needs of the victims. SVPs will also develop a sexual assault and family violence training program for the investigators and trial counsel in their areas of responsibility, using local, state, and federal resources in conjunction with information provided by JA organizations. SVPs will coordinate with the Chiefs of Military Justice to provide this training.</p> <p>OTJAG filled all seven of its HQE positions as of Nov 10. Three are devoted to the support and training Army prosecutors from within TCAP, two support and train Army defense counsel, one supports sexual assault advocacy at The Judge Advocate General's School and one supports the entire sexual assault program implementation within the Army JAG Corp. The TCAP HQEs are recognized experts in prosecution of sexual assault cases. They act as program advisors and trainers. With the exception of the two dedicated to defense counsel training, the remaining five HQEs assist in the more than 30 training events scheduled to improve the prosecution of sexual assaults.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
JAG LTR 2b	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: Many judge advocates do not maintain records in sexual assault cases reflecting the basis for their case disposition recommendations to commanders. This adds to the perception that prosecutors are not taking sexual assault cases seriously and makes it more difficult to subsequently explain reasonable decisions made. For example, during installation site visits, most prosecutors did not retain case files and any files provided for the Task Force's review did not include documentation reflecting their analysis and basis for advice to commanders. Consequently, we recommend that before advising special and general court-martial convening authorities, prosecutors complete a memorandum or proof analysis sheet (for internal staff judge advocate use only) setting forth a legal analysis of the evidence before advising a commander regarding a sexual assault case (see Enclosures 1 and 2 for examples). Supervisors of prosecutors should review and retain these documents for five years after case disposition.</p>	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTING: The Army partially concurred with this recommendation. We noted: In the Army, such practice is already encouraged in relation to all cases, not only those involving allegations of sexual assault. Such a practice may not be necessary or practicable in cases involving only allegations of minor misconduct.</p> <p>Army Judge Advocates are taught to create a prosecution memo in the Judge Advocate Basic course and this practice is emphasized in all advocacy training courses.</p> <p>Pursuant to the current Army Regulation, if executed, retention of these memoranda is indefinite.</p>
JAG LTR 2c	<p>Trial Counsel/Prosecutors: The USACIL receives its accreditation from an internationally-recognized organization. To maintain its accreditation and ensure quality of work-product, the laboratory must comply with established standards and requirements. The laboratory must evaluate, at least annually, each examiner's courtroom testimony. Trial counsel do not routinely provide feedback to the USACIL. We recommend that trial counsel provide an assessment to the laboratory regarding examiner testimony to meet accreditation requirements.</p>	<p>CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTING: We have been advised that the laboratory has changed the method of requesting these evaluations and that the return rate is greatly improved. However, we will address the issue thru training at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, Trial Counsel Assistance Program training and with our SVP program.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
DUSD (Plans) LTR 1b	<p>Judge Advocates do not serve as both VWLs and trial counsel for the same case</p>	<p><u>Status (JUN 12): Complete.</u> For the most part, the Army does not use attorneys as VWLs. However, if a VWL is an attorney, they never serve as trial counsel.</p>
DUSD (Plans) LTR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final decision making authority to deny issuing MPOs in sexual assault cases is the battalion (O5) or equivalent command level in consultation with a judge advocate.</li> <li>• Require commanders issuing military protective orders do so by using DD Form 2873 and provide victims and alleged offenders copies of the completed order.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Status (JUN 12): In-progress.</u> The next revision of AR 600-20 will contain these requirements, or as modified by pending revisions to DoDI 6495.02. Completion date TBD.</p> <p><u>Status (OCT 12): In-progress.</u> The next revision of AR 600-20 will contain these requirements, or as modified by pending revisions to DoDI 6495.02. Draft SecArmy Directive also includes these requirements. Completion date TBD.</p>

204657

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
Additional Information	Training shall encompass initial entry and accessions, annual refresher, PME, peer education, and specialized leadership training.	<p>Status (NOV 11): Completed. AR 600-20 mandates: 1) progressive and sequential training in Professional Military Education (PME) and Civilian Education System (CES); 2) annual unit training that is scenario based using real life situations; 3) pre and post-deployment training; and 4) first responder training. Army currently executes approximately 30 training support packages addressing first responder training and the Life-Cycle of Training (Institutional, operational, and self-study) for all Army personnel. For first responders, the Army executes initial and annual refresher training for all legal, law enforcement, investigative, medical, chaplaincy, and advocacy personnel. The Army conducts initial training at the Judge Advocate General School, Chaplain School, Military Police School, Medical Command, and through an 80-hour prevention and advocacy course. In addition to the initial advocacy course, the Army is finalizing the development of a 16-Hour Annual Refresher Course. Refresher training for all other first responders is developed by the applicable school. For institutional training, the Army aggressively indoctrinates new recruits and first-term Soldiers on sexual harassment and sexual assault. Training implemented for Basic Combat Training (new recruit), Basic Officer Leader Course – Basic and Advance, Recruiting and Retention School and Drill Sergeant School. For operational training, the Army executes an annual facilitated Unit Refresher Training and a self-study course. All personnel (military and civilian) must complete both facilitated and self-study training annually. For the remainder of PME and CES training, the Army is finalizing revisions to prior PME/CES training, which will be implemented within the next 30-days. The PME/CES is built in a sequential model based on course leader development and applicable program execution requirements. There are five-levels of PME and three-levels of CES. Additionally, the Army trains all Senior Leaders through orientation and pre-command training courses. Further, the Army mobile training teams conducted operational training (on-site) for leaders at battalion and higher level commands. Finally, all deploying commands are required to conduct pre- and post-deployment training. The Army is currently developing augmented leader training tools to support deploying units, based on lessons learned for FY11 Theater assessments.</p>

Recommendation Number	Recommendation (As Stated in the Report)	Department Update
Additional Information	Policy and procedures governing hardcopy and electronic record disposition to include retention, storage location, transfer, and destruction instructions, (e.g. medical, DD Form 2910/11, investigative (solved and unsolved), SAFE Kit).	<p>Status (NOV 11): Completed. Army policy states that SARCs will keep DD FM 2910 for 5 years. Army Criminal Investigation Command Reports of Investigation are maintained 40 years. Army Medical Command records are maintained 35 years. SAFE kits are maintained indefinitely on cases where offender is not identified. SAFE kits are maintained through completion of the appellate process on cases where the offender is identified. SAFE kits are maintained 1 year in restricted reporting cases, and then destroyed, unless victim converts to an unrestricted report during that 1 year period. Army participated in DHRA working group on records retention, and will modify regulations and guidance in accordance with updated DoD guidance. The Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) maintains a holistic record of sexual assault cases, dating back to 1 Jan 05. SADMS records are kept until no longer needed, then retired to the Army Electronic Archives where records will be maintained for 40 years.</p>

**US Government Accountability Office**

**2013**

Recommendation 1: Develop department-level guidance on the provision of care to victims of sexual assault  
Recommendation 2: Take steps to improve first responders' compliance with the department's requirements for annual refresher training

DOD non-concurred with request for that level guidance; steps have been taken for consistency across Service and Af has implemented those  
Not-implemented  
Implemented

## **The Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services**

Recommendation 1: Temporarily Place Responsibility for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with the Deputy Secretary of Defense

Recommendation 2: Ensure Adequate Funding

Recommendation 3: Establish Consistent Terminology and Program Standards

Recommendation 4: Establish Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Advisory Groups

Recommendation 5: Revise Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Functions and Structure

Recommendation 6: Modify Sexual Assault Program Personnel and Oversight

Recommendation 7: Review Armed Forces Reserve Component Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

Recommendation 8: Create Comprehensive Prevention Strategy

Recommendation 9: Develop and Implement Evaluation Plan for Prevention Efforts

Recommendation 10: Develop Training Policies and Exercise Oversight of Service Training Programs

Recommendation 11: Establish a Continuum of Total Force SAPR Training

Recommendation 12: Leaders Must be Actively Involved

Recommendation 13: Training Should Emphasize the Importance of Contacting the SARC to Preserve Restricted Reporting Option

Recommendation 14: Train to the SART Protocol

Recommendation 15: Integrate Sexual Assault Response Training into Initial and Recurring First Responder Training Courses

Recommendation 16: Professionalize Initial and Continuing Education for SARCs and VAs

Recommendation 17: Develop and Establish Peer Education Programs

Recommendation 18: Ensure Effective Recruiter Selection and Oversight

Recommendation 19: Engage with Community Organizations

Recommendation 20: Ensure Victims are Offered Legal Assistance and Appropriate Privileged Communications

Recommendation 21: Give Victims the Opportunity to Decline to Continue Participation in Sexual Assault Investigations and Decline SAPR Services

Recommendation 22: Provide Access to SAPR Services

Recommendation 23: Ensure Restricted Reporting Option

Recommendation 24: Establish Protocols for Medical Care of Both Male and Female Victims

Recommendation 25: Improve Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Practices

Recommendation 26: Ensure Victims' Medical Records Are Complete and Accurate

Recommendation 27: Establish Universal Hotline to Facilitate Victim Reporting

Recommendation 28: Ensure More Complete Sexual Assault Data Reporting

Recommendation 29: Change Aspects of the Military Justice Process

Recommendation 30: Other Issues Examined as Required by the Task Force Charter

