

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
<p>Governing Policy or Regulation</p>	<p>DODD 6495.01, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 23 January 2012, incorporating change 1</p> <p>DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures, 28 March 2013</p> <p>Secretary of Defense (DTM), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, 14 August 2013</p> <p>SECDEF DTM, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, 6 May 2013</p> <p>DODI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community November 25, 2013</p>	<p>AR 600-20 Chapters 7 and 8 (20 Sep 2012)</p> <p>HQDA EXORD 221-12 2012 Sharp Program Synchronization Order, 2012 Sexual Harassment Assault Response And Prevention Program Synchronization Order, 25 June 2012</p> <p>FRAGO 1 - 5 December 2012</p> <p>FRAGO 2 - Includes Updates To Base Order And Provides Annex G:</p> <p>FRAGO 3 - Provides Guidance For Sexual Harassment/Assault Response And Prevention (Sharp)</p> <p>Memorandum, Secretary of the Army, dtd 28 May 2013, Ensuring the Quality of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates and Others in Identified Positions of Significant Trust and Authority.</p>	<p>AFI 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention And Response (SAPR) Program, 14 October 2010, paragraph 2.3.</p> <p>Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-60, 28 March 2008, <i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program</i></p>	<p>August 8, 2013 Secretary of the Navy Instruction 1752.4B Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SECNAV 1752.4B SAPR).</p> <p>OPNAVINST 1752.1B - SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM INTERVENTION (SAVI) PROGRAM</p> <p>OPNAVINST 3100.6J - OPNAVINST 3100.6J CH 2</p>	<p>MCO 1752.5B, MFB, 1 March 2013, Sexual Assault Prevention and Resonse Program</p>	<p>COMDTINST M1754.10D (19 April 2012) -</p>
<p>SAPR VA - Rank</p> <p>(RFI 8a, 9a)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>1LT/CW2/SSG/GS-9</p>	<p>O-2/E-4/GS-11</p>	<p>No rank requirement/GS-9</p>	<p>Sgt/GS-9</p>	<p>No rank requirement</p>
<p>SARC - Rank</p> <p>(RFI 10a, 11a)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>MAJ/CW3/SFC/GS-11</p>	<p>Capt/GS-12</p>	<p>no rank/rate requirements for mil / GS-9</p>	<p>Maj/CWO3-5/GS-9</p>	<p>Civilian Only GS-12</p>
<p>Victim Advocacy Program</p>		<p>In Garrison:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Installation SARC – Responsible for coordinating local implementation of SAPR 2) Installation VAs (IVA) – work directly with Installation SARC, victims, unit VAs, and 	<p>MAJCOM SARC – Administers SAPR program w/in that MAJCOM and provides functional oversight and guidance for Installation SARCs</p> <p>Installation SARC – Reports directly to the installation WG/CV. Is</p>	<p>Installation SARC – Military or civilian. Provides local management of SAVI program</p> <p>SAVI Command POC – responsible for facilitating awareness and prevention</p>	<p>Command SARC – Civilian or Military</p> <p>Installation SARC – Full-time civilian employees</p> <p>Uniformed VAs – a minimum of</p>	<p>Employee Assistance Program Coordinator(EAPC)/SARC – Military or civilian. If a dedicated SARC is not co-located, serves as central POC at the Command or within a geographic area to conduct SAPR awareness,</p>

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		<p>other installation response agencies</p> <p>3) Uniformed VAs (UVAs) – Provide limited victim advocacy as a collateral duty</p> <p>Deployed Environment:</p> <p>1) Deployable SARC – Soldiers who coordinate SAPR program as a collateral duty. At each brigade/unit of action and higher. No civilians</p> <p>2) UVAs – Soldiers who provide victim advocacy as a collateral duty. 2 UVAs for each battalion-sized unit.</p> <p>AR 600-20 (8-3)</p>	<p>installation’s single point of contact for integrating and coord. SA victim care services. Tracks status of SA cases in AOR & updates WG/CV.</p> <p>Installation SARC Admin Assist. - performs clerical duties to directly support the SARC and installation’s SAPR program.</p> <p>VAs – provide support, liaison services and care to victims of SA. All are volunteers. Can be civilian or active duty.</p> <p>Deployed Environment: Can be trained military SARC or civilian SARCs who volunteer. Normally, each AEW will warrant at least 1 SARC. For smaller deployments, cdrs must provide a sexual assault response capability.</p> <p>AFI 36-6001(2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)</p>	<p>training and oversight of command compliance with SAVI program requirements.</p> <p>Command Data Collection Coordinator (DCC) – responsible for obtaining data on sexual assault incidents to meet reporting requirements</p> <p>Installation VAs –</p> <p>Uniformed VAs – respond to victims whenever sexual assault occurs in locations where installation VAs are not available (e.g., when deployed).</p> <p>OPNAVINST 1752.1B (8b(6), 9c(1), (3), (6), (7), 9d(2), (9), 9f(3), (4), (6), Encl (1)8)</p>	<p>two appointed at each battalion, squadron or equivalent level command whether garrison or deployed. Each region, MCD, recruiting station, and MARFORRES site must have a minimum of 1 UVA. UVAs report to Command and Installation SARC for SA duties.</p> <p>The Marine reg sometimes lists UVA and sometimes UVA/VA, indicating that there can be civilian VAs though the civilian VA is never defined or specifically referred to in the reg.</p> <p>MCO 1752.5B (b(7)(a), (d), b(10)(a), encl (1) Ch 3 (2)(a)(1), (2)(b)</p>	<p>prevention and response training.</p> <p>Family Advocacy Specialist (FAS) – military or civilian. Handles cases of family violence within FAP. May also act as a SARC if needed and trained.</p> <p>VAs - COs/OICs should designate command member(s) as VAs .</p> <p>Commands are strongly encouraged to have at least one VA especially on afloat units.</p> <p>COMDTINST M1754.10D Ch 6(H), (I), (K)</p>
<p>SAPR VA - eligibility criteria</p> <p>(RFI 8a, 9a)</p>		<p>Deployable UVAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *recommended by chain of command *First LTC or battalion level equiv or higher must approve *Must be deployable *Able to respond 24/7 when on call *Have outstanding duty performance evaluation reports *Demonstrate stability in personal affairs *No history of domestic violence or severe personal problems including significant indebtedness, excessive use of alcohol, or any use of illegal drugs *No UCMJ violations for last 5 yrs *Must be deployable with min of 1 year retainability in the unit – this is non-waiverable *Collateral duty *available to attend SARB as needed 	<p>GS-11. Attached is the Civilian Personnel Position Description for the AF’s SAPR Specialist (SAVA).</p> <p>To be hired as a SAVA, the applicant must possess knowledge of a wide range of generally accepted practices and procedures associated with victim advocacy, social services delivery systems, principles, and behavioral theories relating to victim advocacy, sexual assault and other acts of interpersonal violence.</p>	<p>Civilian: minimum of one year specific experience working with victims of sexual assault or working in victim advocacy and victim advocacy services is required.</p>	<p>UVAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Flexible schedule – available 24/7 *No adverse fitness reports in grade *No history of SA or SH allegations *No history of Court-Martial *No NJP w/in last 3 years *No history of drugs *No alcohol incidents in last 3 yrs *No domestic violence history *Epitomizes core values *Comfortable working with all ranks *Approachable *Good communication skills, ability to gain rapport, good listener, empathetic *Comfortable with sensitive topics *Discreet, able to maintain confidentiality 	<p>UVAs - level of emotional maturity of the candidate to maintain the necessary confidentiality. VAs must also have at least one year left at their unit, have resolved (healed from) any personal experience with sexual assault or other interpersonal trauma, and possess a desire to assist victims.</p> <p>No civilian VAs by policy</p>

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		<p>*successfully complete training prior to assuming duties.</p>			<p>*Calm demeanor during stressful situations *Ability to work within established guidelines *Ability to conduct training for unit personnel *Ability to participate in monthly case management group mtgs *Ability to complete basic data entry *Ability to care for self and ask for support.</p> <p>Civilian: completion of a four-year degree in behavioral health, social science, or a related field or work area and three years of experience that demonstrates the knowledge and skill needed to provide direct support to victims, in addition to the HQMC-specific VA training.</p>	
<p>SARC - eligibility criteria (RFI 10a, 11a)</p>	<p>• Per DoDD 6495.01, the SARC (civilian or uniformed) is a person who, as a victim advocate, shall provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims. Support will include providing information on available options and resources to victims. The SARC, on behalf of the sexual assault victim, provides liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters and reports directly to the SARC when performing victim advocacy duties. Personnel who are interested in serving as a SARC are encouraged to volunteer for this duty</p>	<p>Deployable SARCs and UVAs will be selected in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <p>a. Be recommended by the chain of command. The first LTC or battalion level equivalent or higher commander will approve the recommendation and sign the appointment orders.</p> <p>b. Be deployable.</p> <p>c. Be able to respond to a sexual assault incident at any time when on call.</p> <p>d. Have outstanding duty performance, as evidenced by a review of the individual's evaluation reports.</p> <p>e. Demonstrate stability in personal affairs. Soldier will not have a history of domestic violence or severe personal problems, including significant indebtedness, excessive use of alcohol, or any use of illegal</p>	<p>2.3.3. Eligibility to be a SARC. SARCs can be either an Air Force officer or DoD civilian employee.</p> <p>2.3.3.1. Military SARCs must be designated as deployable resources, and support the Air Force's commitment to expeditionary missions, ensuring that SAPR capability is transferable to the battlefield (real or exercise).</p> <p>2.3.3.1.1. military SARC positions cannot be converted to civilian positions without the approval of HQ USAF/A1.</p> <p>2.3.3.1.2. SARC responsibilities are part of the 38F (Force Support) core competencies. Other officers or civilians, except those noted in paragraph 2.3.1.1., may serve as</p>	<p>SARCs also serve as the SAPR VA when needed and based on victim's preference.</p>	<p>Active-duty Command SARCs (collateral duty) are selected based on the same criteria as a UVA,</p> <p>Command SARCs: All full-time civilian Command SARCs are required to complete a four-year degree in behavioral health or social science AND possess three years of experience that demonstrates acquired knowledge of one or more of the behavioral health or social sciences equivalent to a major in the field OR an appropriate combination of education and experience that demonstrates possession of knowledge and skill equivalent to that gained in the above. The SARC is required to obtain and maintain certification/credentialing as</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p>

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	<p>assignment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per DoDI 6495.02 SAPR Program Procedures (p49, Enc. 6), the SARC shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Comply with DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification requirements. o Be trained in and understand the confidentiality requirements of Restricted Reporting and MRE 514. Training must include exceptions to Restricted Reporting and MRE 514. o Facilitate care and provide referrals and non-clinical support to adult victims of sexual assault. Support will include providing information on available options and resources so the victim can make informed decisions about his/her case. The SAPR VA will be directly accountable to the SARC in adult sexual assault cases (not under the FAP jurisdiction) and shall provide victim advocacy for adult victims of sexual assault. o Acknowledge understanding of their advocacy roles and responsibilities using DD Form 2909, Victim Advocate and Supervisor Statements of Understanding. Questions 10 (a), (b), and (d) thru (i) are specific to the Military Services and National Guard Bureau SAPR program policies. 	<p>drugs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Be required to obtain a waiver from HQDA in instances where individuals have withdrawn from the Human Reliability or Personal Reliability Program during the 2 years preceding the nomination. g. Must not have been punished under the provisions of the UCMJ during the 5 years preceding the nomination. h. Must be deployable with a minimum of 1 year retainability in the unit (for short tour areas, UVA must have a minimum of 6 months retainability in the unit). This requirement is non-waiverable. i. The deployable SARC will be an NCO (SFC or higher), officer (MAJ/CW3 or higher), or civilian (GS-11 or higher). j. The UVA will be an NCO (SSG or higher), officer (1LT/CW2 or higher), or civilian (GS-9 or higher). k. Must be appointed on orders to the collateral duty of UVA\deployable SARC. l. Must be available to attend the SARB, as required. m. Must complete continuing education requirements on an annual basis. Following selection, UVAs/deployable SARCs must successfully complete required training as a UVA/deployable SARC prior to assuming responsibility within the unit. 	<p>SARCs provided they are released by their career field program manager, successfully complete requisite training identified in paragraph 2.8., and are approved by AFPC Assignments Branch.</p> <p>2.3.3.2. Installation civilian SARCs must be GS-12 or NSPS equivalent and are governed by the mandatory SARC Standard Civilian Position Description.</p> <p>2.3.3.2.1. Civilian SARCs may volunteer to deploy contingent upon meeting required prerequisites (i.e., security clearance, weapons qualification, etc.) and subject to commander’s approval.</p> <p>2.3.3.2.2. At installations where there is a civilian and a military SARC, the civilian will hold the position of SARC and the military SARC will serve as the deputy.</p>		<p>required by the FY12 NDAA through the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification/Credentialing Program (D-SAACP) or an agency approved by Headquarters Marine Corps.</p> <p>Installation SARCs: (NF-4) Completion of a four-year degree in behavioral health or social science AND three years of experience that demonstrates acquired knowledge of one or more of the behavioral health or social sciences equivalent to a major in the field OR an appropriate combination of education and experience that demonstrates</p>	

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<p>SAPR VA - Screening and selection process (including databases checked) (RFI 8b, 9b)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Army records check process includes data as identified in the Department of Defense definition for "Installation Records Check" in Department of Defense Instruction 1402.5 (Criminal History Background Checks on Individuals in Child Care Services), January 19, 1993; U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender Registry; Army Military Human Resource Record; Department of the Army Inspector General files; and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command/Crime Records Center databases.</p>	<p>The UVA program is volunteer. To apply, the Air Force requires the individual to complete: a Commander's or Agency Head's Statement of Understanding, a Volunteer's Statement of Understanding for Volunteer Victim Advocates, a completed application, conduct a SARC interview per AFI 36-6001, be subjected to a criminal background check conducted by AFOSI using AFOSI Manual 71-122, and also a mental health background check. (See Attachment, AFI 36-6001 Atch 3, 4, 6)</p> <p>they must pass a background check conducted for all potential AF GS employees. Position is Non-Critical Sensitive Security and requires a current Access National Agency Check with Inquiries or a National Agency Check with Local Agency Check and Credit as a condition of employment.</p>	<p>Commanders select Uniformed SAPR VAs whom they believe will be an appropriate fit for the role, attesting to their good moral character, professional abilities and willingness to perform the duties of a SAPR VA. SARCs conduct interviews and conduct ongoing assessment of the candidate's suitability throughout the training process. SARCs also verify that the SAPR VA is not currently under investigation for any criminal offense; does not carry a conviction for a sexual offense; is not required to register as a sexual offender; and has completed the National Agency Check (NAC).</p> <p>The Regional Human Resources Office advertises the civilian SAPR VA position and uses a credentialing plan to determine eligible candidates. Candidates must submit a Declaration for Federal Employment (which asks about prior misconduct or illegal activities) to NAF HR. The Local Installation FFSC Directors and/or SARC is provided a list of eligible candidates, conduct interviews based on standardized questions and select the best qualified candidates. The SARCs also verify that the SAPR VA is not currently under investigation for any criminal offense; does not carry a conviction for a sexual offense; is not required to register as a sexual offender; and has completed the National Agency Check (NAC).</p>	<p>All UVAs must receive a local background check prior to credentialing and appointment. The local background check is required within 120 days of submission for credentialing. Additionally, UVAs receive a National Agency Check.</p> <p>Similar to UVAs, VAs must receive a local background check prior to credentialing and appointment. Additionally, VAs receive a National Agency Check prior to being offered the position.</p>	<p>VAs are screened for background misconduct, recommended by their command, and screened by the SARC for level of maturity, interest in SAPR and assisting victims, and any personal issues that could make the VA role too much of a challenge for the volunteer.</p>

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<p>SARC - Screening and Selection Process (including databases checked) (RFI 10b, 11b)</p>		<p>The Army records check process includes data as identified in the Department of Defense definition for "Installation Records Check" in Department of Defense Instruction 1402.5 (Criminal History Background Checks on Individuals in Child Care Services), January 19, 1993; U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender Registry; Army Military Human Resource Record; Department of the Army Inspector General files; and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command/Crime Records Center databases."</p>	<p>AFI 36-6001, para. 2.3.3.1.2. "SARC responsibilities are part of the 38F (Force Support) core competencies. Other officers or civilians, except those noted in paragraph 2.3.1.1., may serve as SARCs provided they are released by their career field program manager, successfully complete requisite training identified in paragraph 2.8., and are approved by AFPC Assignments Branch."</p> <p>Hiring of civilian SARCs is covered under standard AF civilian personnel hiring directives. This includes an interview; meeting civilian personnel classification requirements, and a background check through the civilian personnel hiring process.</p>	<p>Commanders select Uniformed SARCs whom they believe will be an appropriate fit for the role, attesting to their good moral character, professional abilities and willingness to perform the duties of a SARC. Another SARC facilitates ongoing assessment of the candidate's suitability throughout the training process. The Regional SARCs also verify that the Uniformed SARC is not currently under investigation for any criminal offense; does not carry a conviction for a sexual offense; is not required to register as a sexual offender; and has completed the National Agency Check (NAC).</p> <p>The Human Resources office advertises the SARC position and uses a credentialing plan to determine eligible candidates. Candidates must submit a Declaration for Federal Employment (which asks about prior misconduct or illegal activities) to NAF HR. FFSC Directors and/or SARC Supervisor is provided a list of eligible candidates and schedules interviews. RSARC developed standardized questions to be used for interview process throughout the region. FFSC Director and/or SARC Supervisor selects candidate. Once hired, SARCs complete documentation for a National Agency Check (NAC).</p>	<p>All Command SARCs must receive a local background check prior to credentialing and appointment. The local background check is required within 120 days of submission for credentialing. Additionally, SARCs receive a National Agency Check.</p> <p>Full-time SARCs must receive a local background check prior to credentialing and appointment. Additionally, SARCs receive a National Agency Check prior to being offered the position.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program</p> <p>A process for background screenings is currently being developed.</p>
<p>SAPR VA – Curriculum</p>	<p>*Certification standards are outlined in the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate</p>	<p>Army SHARP 80-Hour Certification Course.</p>	<p>40 National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA) certified hours of training at their installation by the</p>	<p>Uniformed SAPR VAs receive 40 hours of in-person NACP approved SAPR VA training,</p>	<p>all UVAs receive 40 hours of certified training. The training is certified by the National</p>	<p>Coast Guard VAs are trained via a 3-day Coast Guard-specific VA training- taught by the cognizant</p>

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(RFI 8c, 9c)	<p>Certification Program (D-SAACP) After October 1, 2013, all SAPR VAs must be certified under this program. Applications consist of two letters of recommendation, one of which must be from the SARC's Commanding Officer -- which must include a completed National Agency Check; the SARC/SAPR VA Code of Ethics; and a certificate of completion of 40 hours of victim advocacy training. SAPR VAs must also obtain 32 hours of additional training and re-certify every two years. The National Organization for Victim Assistance administers the D-SAACP through a contract with the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office.</p>	<p>credentialed by (D-SAACP). receive annual continuation training as part of the Army SHARP 24-Hour Recertification Online Course. SARCs/VAs must apply every two years to remain credentialed under the National Organization for Victim Assistance.</p>	<p>local SARC/SAVA They are also required to complete 32 hours of advanced Continuing Education every 2 years after initial NOVA certification All SARCs and SAVAs are NOVA certified after receiving 40 hours of training at this course.</p>	<p>SAPR VAs are certified with the D-SAACP prior to providing direct services to sexual assault victims. To recertify with D-SAACP, SAPR VAs complete a minimum of 32 hours of approved continuing education every two years (including 2 hours of mandatory ethics training). Civilian SAPR VAs are receive 40 hours of in-person NACP approved SAPR VA training. Civilian SAPR VAs are certified with D- SAACP prior to providing direct services to sexual assault victims.</p>	<p>Organization for Victim Advocacy (NOVA). credentialed by NOVA. Additionally, all UVAs are required to maintain their certification by completing 16 hours of continuing education annually. After receipt of certification, UVAs are required to provide proof of continuing education completion to NOVA every two years to maintain their credentials.</p>	<p>SARC. In the Spring of 2014 CG VAs will be applying for credentialing under the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP) from the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).</p>
<p>SARC - Curriculum (RFI 10c, 11c)</p>		<p>Army Victim Advocates receive certification training as part of the Army SHARP 80-Hour Certification Course. Qualified SARCs and VAs are credentialed by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). SARCs and VAs receive annual continuation training as part of the Army SHARP 24-Hour Recertification Online Course. SARCs/VAs must apply every two years under D-SAACP in order to remain credentialed under the National Organization for Victim Assistance. All SARCs/VAs must be credentialed as outlined in the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) in order to have the ability to provide assistance to victims of sexual</p>	<p>All SARCs receive specific training at the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course at Maxwell AFB. NOVA certified our 40 hour SARC Course held at Air University which is used for SARCs and SAVAs. The total course is 8 days, 64 total hours. All SARCs and SAVAs are NOVA certified after receiving 40 hours of training at this course. They are also required to complete 32 hours of advanced Continuing Education every 2 years after initial NOVA certification.</p>	<p>The Navy SAPR Program requires all SARCs to receive 80 hours of NACP approved training (40 hours of online SARC training and 40 hours of in-person initial SAPR VA training provided by a SARC). SARC training consists training on how to supervise staff, Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), case management, trainer skill building, Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) facilitation, SAPR Command Personnel cross training (SAPR Point of Contact, SAPR Data Collection Coordinator, SAPR Command Liaison), and other advanced sexual assault topics. All SARCs</p>	<p>All SARCs receive 40 hours of training certified by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). Completion of this 40-hour curriculum, Command SARC training, and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) training is required before SARCs can be credentialed by NOVA and then appointed in writing. Additionally, all SARCs are required to maintain their certification by completing 16 hours of continuing education annually. After receipt of certification, SARCs are required to provide proof of completion of continuing education to NOVA every two years to maintain their credentials.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program. Coast Guard SARCs receive a three-day Coast Guard-specific SARC training, 10 hours of online training, and are currently undergoing credentialing by NOVA for the NACP (to be completed by December 31st).</p>

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		assault.”		<p>are certified with the D- SAACP prior to providing direct services to sexual assault victims.</p> <p>To recertify SARCs complete 32 hours of approved continuing education every two years (including 2 hours of mandatory ethics training). The SARC Annual Training exceeds the minimum D-SAACP requirement. SARCs receive an annual 40 hour advanced training that focuses on sexual assault response and prevention techniques. The training ensures a consistent message across the Enterprise and allows SARCs an opportunity to speak directly with other stakeholders, share ideas, and network with SARCs in other regions.</p>		
<p>SAPR VA – Number of full-time, part-time, volunteer and deployable SAPR VAs</p> <p>(RFI 8d, 9d)</p>		<p>The current number of credentialed military and civilian full-time Victim Advocates is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Army Component: 10,499 246 Full time (equivalent) VAs at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (76% (246 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <p><i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p> <p>Civilians not separated from UVAs above (RFI 8d, 9d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Guard Bureau: 394 (RFI 8d, 9d) 54 Full time (equivalent) SARCS & 	<p>(AF) The Air Force currently has 2,237 volunteer VAs, all of whom are potentially deployable.</p> <p>All SAVAs are full-time Air Force Civilian employees. They may be deployable depending on their installation’s position description and negotiations. (RFI 8d, 9d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84 Full time (equivalent) VAs at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (100% (84 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <p><i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>	<p>The Navy currently has 4,402 Uniformed SAPR VAs who perform this job on a collateral duty basis and deploy with their units as required.</p> <p>The Navy currently has 77 civilian SAPR VAs. Civilian SAPR VAs do not deploy. (RFI 8d, 9d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 Full time (equivalent) VAs at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (100% (64 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <p><i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>	<p>All UVAs are deployable and the billet is always a collateral duty (i.e., part-time).</p> <p>Rank Number 1stLt - 77 2nd LT - 48 Capt - 139 Maj - 9 WO1 - 4 CWO2 - 15 CW03 - 7 CWO5 - 1 Sgt + PO2 - 146 SSgt + PO1 - 683 GySgt - 326 MSgt - 47 MGySgt - 7 TOTAL – 1510</p> <p>The Marine Corps currently has 21 full-time Civilian VAs. VAs are in</p>	<p>The Coast Guard currently has approximately 1000 volunteer, part-time, active-duty VAs.</p>

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		<p>VAs at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (39% (21 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>			<p>general support of the operating forces and are located at the installation level. Civilian VAs are not deployable. (RFI 8d, 9d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Full time (equivalent) VAs at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (95% (21 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i> 	
<p>SARC - Number of full-time, part-time, volunteer and deployable SARCS (RFI 10d, 11d)</p>	<p>447 - Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA –(91% certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>	<p>The current number of credentialed military and civilian full-time SARCS is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Army Component: 1,214 <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i> 322 - Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA –(86% (277) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i> <p>Civilians not separated from USARCS above <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <p>National Guard Bureau: 2,394 <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (39% (21 VAs) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i> 	<p>There are 46 full-time military SARCS. They are all deployable.</p> <p>There are 75 full-time civilian SARCS. These are typically non-deployable civilian positions.</p> <p>84 - Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA – (100% (84) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>	<p>The Navy has 5 Uniformed SARCS. The Navy does not deploy SARCS. The Navy in the process of hiring Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs) which are licensed Clinical Counselors. The DRC will receive all required SARC training and be D-SAACP certified. The DRC will serve as a liaison to the homeport SARC while deployed providing immediate victim response and coordination of allegations of sexual assault while afloat to their assigned ship, under the guidance and direction of the homeport SARC. <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <p>There are currently 81 civilian SARCS and 2 vacancies. The Navy is able to deploy SARCS as needed. <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <p>64 - Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required</p>	<p>The Marine Corps has 40 part-time (or collateral duty), deployable, Uniformed SARCS. The Marine Corps also has six part-time (or collateral duty) civilian SARCS. The civilian SARCS are not deployable. <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <p>The Marine Corps currently has 40 full-time civilian SARCS. They are all full-time and none of them are deployable. <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p> <p>22 - Full time (equivalent) SARCS at Brigade level commands (either AD or Civilian) Required by FY12 NDAA –(100% (22) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i></p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p> <p>The Coast Guard employs one full-time SARC, and 44 part-time SARCS (EAPC and FAS) at this time. There are no volunteer or deployable SARCS. <i>(RFI 10d, 11d)</i></p>

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
				by FY12 NDAA –(100% (64) certified as of Nov. 2013) <i>Metric 6, MG Patton, RSP Public Meeting 57-58 (November 7, 2013)</i>		
SAPR VA - breakdown by age, gender, rank, education, and certification status (RFI 8e, 9e)		Due to recent revisions to our screening and credentialing policies, the Army is in the process of gathering specific personally identifying information (PII) for currently serving full-time and collateral duty military SARCs and VAs in order to break down by age, gender, rank, and education. At this time, the data is not available. The SHARP Program Office previously only maintained limited personally identifying information (PII) for SHARP personnel Civilian SARCs and VAs are permanent hires into the position; as such, the Army does not track length of assignment.	We currently do not require our installation or Major Command (MAJCOM) SARCs to track and/or report the gender, age and outside education of our VAs.	There are no age, gender, rank, or education requirements to serve as a Uniformed or civilian SAPR VA; therefore this data is not tracked by CNIC. All SAPR VAs are certified with D-SAACP.	The Marine Corps does not track UVAs by age, gender, or education.	Coast Guard VAs will undergo the credentialing process in Spring of 2014 (see c.), are approximately 60% female and 40% male, of varied ranks and education levels.
SARC – Breakdown by age, gender, rank, education, and certification status (RFI 10e, 11e)		“Due to recent revisions to our screening and credentialing policies, the Army is in the process of gathering specific personally identifying information (PII) for currently serving full-time and collateral duty military SARCs and VAs in order to break down by age, gender, rank, and education. At this time, the data is not available. The SHARP Program Office previously only maintained limited personally identifying information (PII) for SHARP personnel.”	We currently do not require our installation or Major Command (MAJCOM) SARCs to track and/or report the gender, age and outside education of our SARCs;	There are no age, gender, rank, or education requirements to serve as a Uniformed SARC. All of the Uniformed SARCs are currently males, the highest rank is a LCDR, and the highest education is a Masters of Science. All SARCs are certified with D-SAACP. Civilian: There are 11 male SARCs and 71 females and the highest education is a Doctorate.	Collateral Duty (Marine) (Navy) Col 2 CDR 1 LtCol 5 LCDR 2 Maj 8 LT 2 Capt 12 LTJG 1 CWO-3 1 MSgt 1 GS-15 1 GS-14 2 GS-13 1 GS-12 1 TOTALS 34 6	The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program. 14 are male,30 are female; all have at least a Bachelor's degree, but most have Masters degrees in behavioral science fields

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
<p>SAPR VA - Average Caseload</p> <p>(RFI 8f, 9f)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Army is not currently tracking average caseload or desired caseload. As installation size, assigned manning and command missions vary, so do the case loads per SHARP personnel at each installation. This variance was considered when assigning full-time assets at brigade and equivalent units to ensure effective services are provided to victims.</p>	<p>(AF) Average caseload is for the VA to only have one case at a time. This allows the VA to focus on their victim and prevent any “burn out” by the VA.</p> <p>The SAVA’s case load could be a maximum of five. However, the AF prefers the SAVA to have fewer cases to allow for efficient supervision of the Volunteer VAs.</p>	<p>Many Uniformed SAPR VA’s will never work directly with a victim. Those that do typically have very low caseloads working with 1 or 2 victims at any one time</p> <p>As the civilian SAPR VAs are recent additions to the SAPR program, their caseloads vary based on location. Typically, the average caseload is 1-2 open cases. As they become integrated into the 24/7 response watch bill, their caseload may increase.</p>	<p>The caseload for a UVA will vary. Some UVAs may never have a case and others may have two or three. Victims are allowed to choose whether or not they work with a UVA or Civilian VA. Additionally, victims can choose their UVA. The UVA does not have to be in their unit and can be from another unit.</p> <p>The average ongoing caseload for a VA is approximately 20 cases. The level of involvement for each case varies and, therefore, the desired caseload is difficult to define. For example, a VA may only assist a victim for a short period or could assist a victim for the duration of a case (which can be up to a year in length). Length of involvement depends on the needs and desires of the victim.</p>	<p>Average caseload is typically one per VA (as one is enough to manage for a part-time volunteer), but many VAs never have cases as our numbers of VAs far outweigh the number of cases.</p>
<p>SARC - Average Caseload</p> <p>(RFI 10f, 11f)</p>		<p>“The Army is not currently tracking average caseload or desired caseload. As installation size, assigned manning and command missions vary, so do the case loads per SHARP personnel at each installation. This variance was considered when assigning full-time assets at brigade and equivalent units to ensure effective services are provided to victims.”</p>	<p>The range would be from 1-3, depending on location, availability of VA personnel/volunteers, etc. (e.g. INCONUS- remote, or OCONUS- availability of personnel). The current caseloads are manageable by our current SARCs.</p>	<p>Average caseloads vary by Region for SARCs, but are approximately 5-10 cases.</p>	<p>The average caseload for a collateral duty SARCs varies and is dependent upon the number of cases in their command. Additionally, collateral duty SARCs at the Division, Wing, Group and Marine Expeditionary Force levels partner with civilian full-time Command SARCs, which decreases their caseload.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p> <p>The average caseload is 0-5 cases per civilian SARC.</p>
<p>SAPR VA - Reporting Structure</p> <p>(RFI 8g, 9g)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Army is not currently identifying reporting structures, as each command has the flexibility to establish the appropriate structure for their organization and could change under different command teams.</p>	<p>The VA reports to the installation SARC, or as applicable, the installation SAVA. Per AFI 36-6001, para. 2.5.1.2.1.: “The SARC recruits, screens, interviews, selects, and supervises the installation VAs while they are providing support to sexual assault victims. When a VA is performing advocacy duties, he or she reports directly to the installation SARC;</p>	<p>Regional SARCs (RSARCs) oversee implementation and execution of the SAPR program within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). SAPR VAs report directly to the SARC regarding all sexual assault cases. The SARC provides case management and data collection for all sexual assault cases in their AOR. The SARC provides the</p>	<p>UVAs coordinate directly with the Installation SARC and Command SARC regarding all sexual assault cases, but work directly for the victim when providing services. The SARC will manage the case and ensure the UVA is providing the support required.</p> <p>VAs work directly for the</p>	<p>VAs work directly for the cognizant SARC in their VA role.</p>

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
			<p>however, no change of rater is initiated.”</p> <p>SAVA’s direct supervisor is the installation SARC.</p>	<p>installation commander notification of all Unrestricted and Restricted Reports within 24 hours (48 hours in deployed locations). Personally identifying information (PII) is not provided for the restricted reports.</p>	<p>Installation SARC.</p>	
<p>SARC – Reporting Structure</p> <p>(RFI 10g, 11g)</p>		<p>“The Army is not currently identifying reporting structures, as each command has the flexibility to establish the appropriate structure for their organization and could change under different command teams.”</p>	<p>All SARCs report to the installation Vice Commander.</p>	<p>The Uniformed SARCs follow the same reporting structure as the civilian SARCs. Regional SARCs (RSARCs) oversee implementation and execution of SAPR program within their AOR. The SARC provides the installation commander notification of all Unrestricted and Restricted Reports within 24 hours (48 hours in deployed locations). Personally identifying information (PII) is not provided for the restricted reports.</p> <p>Civilian full-time Command SARCs have been placed at the Division, Wing, Group and Marine Expeditionary Force levels. Commanding Generals at this level may hire Command SARCs who report directly to them. All General Court-Martial Convening Authorities and Marine Expeditionary Unit Commanders are required to appoint, in writing, a Command SARC. Installation SARCs work directly for the Installation Commander.</p>	<p>Uniformed Command SARCs report directly to their Commanding General or Commanding Officers. All General Court-Martial Convening authorities and Marine Expeditionary Unit Commanders are required to appoint, in writing, a Command SARC. The SARC works directly for the Commanding General or Commanding Officer. Commanders utilize the services of the Installation SARC (a full-time civilian SARC) as a subject matter expert, trainer, and program coordinator in conjunction with the Command SARC. The Command SARC also provides the Installation SARC with SAPR-related data and case information as requested. Installation SARCs and Command SARCs work together to expedite the flow of SAPR-related information to and from the field and to ensure victim care.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p> <p>Civilian SARCs report sexual assault incidents to the SAPR Program Manager at Coast Guard Headquarters, but have a Regional Manager as their day-to-day supervisor.</p>

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
<p>SAPR VA - Performance Evaluation</p> <p>(RFI 8h, 9h)</p>	N/A	<p>The Army is not currently tracking performance evaluation at the HQDA level.</p>	<p>This is not a requirement for our VAs, as they are volunteer. However, the SARC and/or SAVA gives feedback back when needed, usually with every case.</p> <p>SAVA's, like all civilian (GS) personnel, receive formal initial and annual feedback from their direct supervisor (installation SARC) as well as required annual civilian performance reports.</p>	<p>Uniformed SAPR VAs receive annual evaluations by their supervisory chain of command.</p> <p>Regions conduct an evaluation for civilian SAPR VAs biannually.</p>	<p>Sergeants and above receive Fitness Reports annually. These Fitness Reports evaluate the overall performance of the Marine and includes an evaluation of any collateral duty held, such as duty as UVA. Examples of categories on the Fitness Report include performance, effectiveness under stress, taking care of subordinates, setting the example, judgment, and decision-making ability.</p> <p>The performance of a civilian VA is evaluated on an annual basis, which includes a mid- year review, via a formal HR process. In addition to the formal HR process, Installation SARCs provide direct supervision of case management and constantly evaluate the VA's ability to work with victims.</p>	<p>The performance of VAs is continually evaluated for professionalism and appropriateness by the SARC.</p>
<p>SARC – Performance Evaluation</p> <p>(RFI 10h, 11h)</p>		<p>“The Army is not currently tracking performance evaluation at the HQDA level.”</p>	<p>Uniformed SARCs, like all military personnel, receive formal initial and annual feedback from their direct supervisor (installation vice commander) as well as annual officer performance reports.</p> <p>SARC's, like all civilian (GS) personnel, receive formal initial and annual feedback from their direct supervisor (installation Vice Commander) as well as annual civilian performance reports.</p>	<p>Uniformed SARCs receive annual SARC evaluations and military Fitness Reports.</p> <p>Regions conduct biannual evaluations for SARCs. GS SARCs are in the region are also evaluated at the six-month and one year marks through the GS IPMS process</p>	<p>Uniformed SARCs receive Fitness Reports annually. These Fitness Reports evaluate the overall performance of the Marine and includes an evaluation of any collateral duty held. Examples of categories on the Fitness Report include performance, effectiveness under stress, taking care of subordinates, setting the example, judgment, and decision-making ability.</p> <p>The performance of a civilian SARC is evaluated on an annual basis, which includes a mid-year review, via a formal HR process.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p> <p>GS civilians have an annual performance evaluation.</p>
<p>SAPR VA - Average Length of Assignment</p>	N/A	<p>The Army does not track the average length of assignment. SARCs and VAs are either full-time at brigade and higher for which standard assignment policies apply or collateral duty</p>	<p>(AF) The Air Force currently does not track the average length of time that a VA serves in that position. Once trained, and after receiving any refresher training, a VA could serve in</p>	<p>Tours of duty last approximately 3 years. Uniformed SAPR VAs may serve in the position as long as permitted by their commanding officer.</p>	<p>The length of assignment for a UVA varies and depends on the amount of time to a unit. UVAs must be appointed by their Commanding Officer and cannot</p>	<p>VAs can be assigned to respond to only the initial report depending on the level of assistance desired by the victim, but more often can be involved for up to a year (or</p>

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(RFI 8i, 9i)		<p>managed at the unit level, with assignment length at commander discretion, subject to standard time on station.</p> <p>Civilian SARCs and VAs are permanent hires into the position; as such, the Army does not track length of assignment.</p>	<p>that capacity their entire AF career; it does not depend solely on an assignment action.</p> <p>For additional information, see Tab 7, "SAVA and VA Bullet Background Paper (30 Oct 13)."</p> <p>As this is a new program, it is unclear how long the civilian SAVAs will remain in their position. This will be according to the existing civilian personnel regulations.</p>	<p>No average length for civilians. These are permanent positions that were introduced to the Navy SAPR Program during FY13.</p>	<p>act in that capacity if not appointed in writing.</p> <p>Civilian VAs maintain employment until terminated or they leave the position. The Marine Corps has only recently started to employ full-time civilian SAPR VAs and therefore cannot provide a length in which they typically maintain employment</p>	<p>more sometimes) as the legal process unfolds.</p>
<p>SARC – Average Length of Assignment</p> <p>(RFI 10i, 11i)</p>		<p>The Army does not track the average length of assignment; however, the Army does require a one-year minimum retainability for deployable SARCs in accordance with AR 600-20, paragraph 8-6h. SARCs and VAs are either full-time at brigade and higher for which standard assignment policies apply or collateral duty managed at the unit level, with assignment length at commander discretion, subject to standard time on station.</p>	<p>This varies per the Air Force officer assignment process but averages 3-4 years.</p> <p>For civilian SARCS, assignments can be indefinite, they are handled according to the existing civilian personnel regulations.</p>	<p>Tours last approximately 3 years.</p> <p>Civilians - these are permanent positions.</p>	<p>The length of assignment for a UVA can vary and will depend on the amount of time attached to a unit. UVAs must be appointed by their Commanding Officer and cannot act in that capacity if not appointed in writing (**response refers to UVA not SARC)</p> <p>SARCs maintain employment until terminated or they leave the position. The Marine Corps began hiring full-time command SARCs in and therefore cannot provide a length in which they typically maintain employment</p>	<p>The Coast Guard does not have a Uniformed SARC program.</p> <p>GS civilians remain in their positions until they leave or are relieved.</p>
<p>DSAID – Who enters data and how is data verified?</p> <p>(RFI 45)</p>		<p>a. The SARC is responsible for entering information into DSAID. Only SARCs who have, at a minimum, a favorable NAC shall be permitted access to enter sexual assault reports into DSAID.</p>	<p>Each installation will have the capability and responsibility of entering information into the system. The lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) will track the status of sexual assault cases within their designated area of responsibility utilizing DSAIDs as the database. Only SARCs who, at a minimum, have a favorable NAC and are credentialed through National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA) shall be permitted access to enter sexual assault reports into DSAID.</p>	<p>SARCs must also maintain in DSAID, or the DSAID-interfaced Military Service data system, an account of the services referred to and requested by the victim for all reported sexual assault incidents, from medical treatment through counseling, and from the time of the initial report of a sexual assault through the final case disposition or until the victim no longer desires services.</p>	<p>SARCs are responsible for entering data into DSAID.</p>	<p>In January 2014, the SARCs will begin to enter new data into DSAID (prior closed cases will not be entered), using the metrics that DoD SAPRO has populated into DSAID. The DSAID metrics match the Congressional requirements for data collection.</p>

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				Finally, Commanders are required to provide reports of disposition of sexual assault cases to NCIS, who enters the information into DSAID.		
<p>DSAID – When must data be entered?</p> <p>(RFI 45b)</p>		<p>b. Information will be entered into DSAID within 48 hours of the report of sexual assault. In deployed locations that have internet connectivity issues, the time frame is extended to 96 hours. The minimum standard to open a case is controlled by to identify cases in which a member is accused of multiple incidents of sexual harassment. DoD/DSAID. In DSAID, there are two options to open a case: a normal option and a “with limited data” option. Closing a report requires that you provide information in all of the mandatory DSAID fields.</p>	<p>Within 48 hours of the report of sexual assault.</p>	<p>SARCs must enter information related to reported sexual assaults into DSAID within 48 hours of the initial report. In deployed locations that have internet connectivity issues, the time frame is extended to 96 hours. Only SARCs who have, at a minimum, a favorable National Agency Check (NAC) are permitted access to enter sexual assault reports into DSAID.</p>	<p>Information is entered into DSAID within 48 hours of the report of sexual assault. In deployed locations that have internet connectivity issues, the time frame is extended to 96 hours.</p>	<p>No response.</p>
<p>Collateral Misconduct - How handled by Investigators</p> <p>(RFI 64)</p>		<p>a. Investigators: If the allegation of collateral misconduct (e.g., underage drinking, adultery) supports or contradicts the allegation of sexual assault, then the allegation of misconduct will be investigated only to the extent necessary to develop the primary offense of sexual assault. The misconduct will not be listed in the subject/suspect and/or victim blocks of the ROI, unless approved by the CG, USACIDC. Collateral misconduct will be referred to the commander, in writing, for action deemed appropriate. This policy is codified in Chapter 15, CIDR 195-1, which was previously provided. In accordance with Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, a Soldier must be advised of his/her rights if he/she is suspected of committing an</p>	<p>Not Answered</p>	<p>SECNAVINST 5430.107 “Mission and Function of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service” sets forth NCIS authority and responsibilities. Specifically, SECNAVINST 5430.107 establishes NCIS responsibility to investigate major criminal offenses within the DON. Major criminal offenses are generally defined as offenses punishable under the UCMJ, or similarly framed federal, state, or local statute, by confinement for a term of more than one year – commonly referred to as felonies. In the majority of NCIS sexual assault investigations, the victim’s collateral misconduct does not rise to the felony level. Often, the misconduct is a status</p>	<p>SECNAVINST 5430.107 “Mission and Function of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service” sets forth NCIS’ authority and responsibilities. Specifically, SECNAVINST 5430.107 establishes NCIS’ responsibility to investigate major criminal offenses within the DON. Major criminal offenses are generally defined as offenses punishable under the UCMJ, or similarly framed federal, state, or local statute, by confinement for a term of more than one year – commonly referred to as felonies. In the majority of NCIS sexual assault investigations, the victim’s collateral misconduct does not rise to the felony level. Often, the misconduct is a status offense such as underage drinking or</p>	<p>Investigators document any collateral misconduct in the report of investigation. The decision as to whether to take disciplinary or administrative action against such a service member would be made by the affected command. Investigators would neither make that decision nor make any recommendations in that regard.</p>

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				<p>offense such as underage drinking or adultery or other minor UCMJ violation. That said, if misconduct is uncovered by the investigator during the course of the investigation, that information will be included in the NCIS investigative report and available for a commander to decide a course of action.</p> <p>In the event the collateral misconduct is a felony level offense, NCIS has the responsibility to investigate. However, the focus of the investigation would be directed at the most serious offense known to the investigator.</p>	<p>adultery or other minor UCMJ violation. However, if misconduct is uncovered by the investigator during the course of the investigation, that information will be included in the NCIS investigative report and available for a commander to decide a course of action. In the event the collateral misconduct is a felony level offense, NCIS has the responsibility to investigate. However, the focus of the investigation would be directed at the most serious offense known to the investigator and, generally speaking, very few offenses are higher priority than sexual assault (i.e., homicide).</p>	
<p>Collateral Misconduct - How handled by Commanders</p> <p>(RFI 64)</p>		<p>• First, the disposition of victim collateral misconduct is reserved to senior, experienced officers. Victim collateral misconduct arising from the report of a penetrative offense is withheld the brigade commander (O6) Special Court-Martial Convening Authority, whereas victim collateral misconduct arising from contact offenses is reserved to the battalion commander (O5) under Army Regulation (AR) 600-20, paragraph 8-5m(5). Second, U.S. Army commanders are instructed in AR 600-20, paragraph 8-5o(24) to defer any disciplinary actions regarding victim collateral misconduct until after the final disposition of the sexual assault allegation and to "take into account the trauma to the victim and respond appropriately so as to encourage reporting of the sexual assault and continued cooperation of the victim."</p>	<p>AFI 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, para. 6.3 provides guidance for how commanders handle a victim's collateral misconduct: http://static.e-publishing.af.mil/production/1/af_a1/publication/afi36-6001/afi36-6001.pdf</p> <p>Commanders have the authority to determine the appropriate disposition of alleged victim misconduct, to include deferring disciplinary action until after disposition of the sexual assault case. When considering what corrective actions may be appropriate, commanders must balance the objectives of holding members accountable for their own misconduct with the intent to avoid unnecessary additional trauma to sexual assault victims and the goal of encouraging reporting of sexual assaults. The gravity of any collateral misconduct by the victim, and its impact on good order and discipline, should be</p>	<p>Under new policy implemented 28 June 2012 (NAVADMIN 195/12), the Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA), in addition to determining the initial disposition for sexual assault allegations, is also responsible for handling collateral misconduct connected to reports of sexual assault. The SA-IDA must make a determination based on the facts and circumstances of each case as to whether to take action on any misconduct of the alleged victim, and when such action, if any, will be taken. Trial counsel, the SA-IDA's staff judge advocate, and VLC are available to advise on this decision.</p> <p>As a general practice at the US Naval Academy, collateral misconduct charges are deferred until after the sexual assault charges are adjudicated.</p>	<p>Commanders: See answer to question 55</p> <p>(question 55 and USMC response is unrelated to the question of collateral misconduct.)</p>	<p>25 June 2012, the Commandant of the Coast Guard announced that he had withheld initial disposition authority from all commanders in cases arising under Article 120 and 125, and attempts thereof, who do not meet the following three criteria: (1) possess special court-marital convening authority; (2) achieved the rank of captain (O-6); and (3) have an assigned staff judge advocate. The practical effect of this withholding is that only flag officers (O-7 and above) and a few senior captains may dispose of sexual assault cases within the Coast Guard. Those officers who may dispose of sexual assault offenses are referred to as Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDA). The Commandant also withheld to the SA-IDA the authority to act on collateral misconduct of the alleged victim. Therefore, as of</p>

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Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
			<p>carefully considered in deciding what, if any, corrective action is appropriate. Commanders should consult with the servicing SJA prior to taking any action regarding collateral misconduct.</p>			<p>June 2012, the subordinate commander is prohibited from taking disciplinary action against an alleged victim for collateral misconduct related to the sexual assault until and unless the SA- IDA authorizes the subordinate command to do so.</p>
<p>Collateral Misconduct: For each fiscal year from 2007 to 2013, how many instances has the service member who made a report of sexual assault been subjected to disciplinary action as a result of collateral misconduct? (RFI 49)</p>		<p>The U.S. Army does not track the requested data; however, the following policies address concerns regarding victim collateral misconduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DODI 6495.02 • DODI 6495.02, Para. 6.r. • DODI 6495.02, Enclosure 5, Para. 3.I. 	<p>This information is not formally tracked in a way that JA can run a query in AMJAMS to retrieve results that would tie a victim making a report of sexual assault to disciplinary action for the victim’s collateral misconduct. In addition, AMJAMS does not track administrative actions such as letters of reprimand, admonishment, and counseling, and administrative separation. AF/JA has had preliminary discussions and have made basic plans for a new data system that will enable us to track military justice cases, to include sexual assaults, in a more synergistic manner from the time the incident is reported through final disposition of the case. A database designed to incorporate input and information from investigators, sexual assault response coordinators and judge advocates simultaneously will enhance our ability to both monitor and inform victims and address their interest in the case from the outset. Ultimately, such a system would give more reliable information to those involved in the case, as well as to commanders and senior leaders. This will allow more accurate targeting of concerns within the trial system and an ability to correct such issues rapidly and more appropriately. AF/A1Q does not keep or maintain records of sexual assault, only data on sexual harassment.</p>	<p>This data is not maintained by the Navy. However, under new policy implemented 28 June 2012 (NAVADMIN 195/12), the Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA), in addition to determining the initial disposition for sexual assault allegations, is also responsible for handling collateral misconduct connected to reports of sexual assault. The SA-IDA must make a determination based on the facts and circumstances of each case as to whether to take action on any misconduct of the alleged victim, and when such action, if any, will be taken. Trial counsel, the SA-IDA’s staff judge advocate, and Victims’ Legal Counsel are available to advise on this decision.</p>	<p>The Marine Corps does not currently track this information. However, as a result of recent policy changes, only a colonel SPCMCA or higher can make a disposition decision on covered sex offenses and the collateral misconduct in that same case once the law enforcement investigation is complete. On April 20, 2012 the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) issued a memorandum withholding initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses to the colonel, O-6, SPCMCA level.</p> <p>On June 20, 2012, the Commandant expanded the SecDef’s SA-IDA withholding to include not just penetration and forcible sodomy offenses, but all contact sex offenses, child sex offenses, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The result is that the USMC now has a smaller group of more senior and experienced officers making disposition decisions for all sexual offense allegations and any related misconduct.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard is developing the response to this question but will need additional time to provide the answer.</p>

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

Issue	DOD/JCS	USARMY	USAF	USNAV	USMC	USCG
<p>Substantiation – Ramifications for Unfounded Reports</p> <p>(RFI 65)</p>		<p>Generally, there is no ramification to a service member who made a report of sexual assault that is later unfounded. The only exception is a situation is when Soldiers and/or civilians who are found to have knowingly and willfully provided a false report to CID are indexed as subjects for False Swearing, False Official Statement or Title 18 US Code Section 1001 (False Statements). Any disciplinary action or lack thereof is decided by the commander once the investigation is closed. If the false statement was used to obtain a transfer from one installation to another, then additional offenses, such as larceny or fraud could also be reported. There are occasions where investigations are unfounded and CID does not list the victim as a subject for False Swearing. This occurs when victims report an incident in which they believe they were sexually assaulted, but the investigation, and supported prosecutor review, finds the act did not meet the elements of proof for a sexual assault offense.</p>	<p>An important note is that AFOSI does not determine whether a case is “unfounded.” In every investigation that AFOSI opens, a Report of Investigation is provided to the Commander for action. The Initial Disposition Authority Commander is the one who would make a determination that a report is unfounded.</p> <p>If the Initial Disposition Authority Commander determined that a case was “baseless,” there would be no ramification for the victim who made the report because the victim did not do anything wrong (i.e. this is not a false report) in reporting conduct that after thorough investigation was found not to be a crime.</p> <p>If the Commander determined that a case was “false” and the Air Force had jurisdiction over the victim who made the false report, the Commander would have the full range of administrative, nonjudicial, and judicial remedies at his/her disposal to take action in the case. Not every case that is determined to be “false” by a Commander includes misconduct on the part of the victim. Upon the advice of the Staff Judge Advocate, the Commander would make a decision on a case-by-case basis how to handle the false report.</p>	<p>A report of a crime, made in good faith, is never the subject of negative ramifications for a service member. However, under circumstances in which an allegation was apparently made with malicious intent so as to raise suspicion of a violation of the UCMJ, those allegations would be investigated in the same manner as any other similar, suspected offense. Offenses could include violations of Article 107, false official statement, Article 131, perjury, Article 127, extortion, or Article 134, obstructing justice. In cases involving an allegation of sexual assault, due consideration is always given to the neuro-biological effects of trauma which may make memory formation and recovery complex and lead to honest yet inconsistent statements. Once an NCIS investigation is complete, the case is forwarded to the accused’s commander. In accordance with Secretary of Defense policy, the initial disposition decision for reports of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses must be made by Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs), who are Navy Captains (pay grade O-6) or above designated as Special Court-Martial Convening Authorities. If the accused’s commander is not an SA-IDA, the commander must forward the case to the appropriate SA-IDA in the chain of command for the</p>	<p>The Marine Corps does not have a policy for determining if an allegation is “unfounded” or what the Marine Corps does to a person who made the unfounded report. The commander has discretion to prosecute someone who makes a false report if the false official statement charge is supported by the evidence.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard is developing the response to this question but will need additional time to provide the answer.</p>

SARC and SAPR VA COMPARISON CHART

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<p>Substantiation - Is it policy to have commander or MCIO determine whether SA allegations are substantiated or founded? Why?</p> <p>(RFI 66)</p>		<p>It is not a CID investigator’s responsibility to determine whether a sexual assault is founded or unfounded. The decision as to whether an offense is founded or not, and whether the accused should be indexed as having committed a founded offense belongs to the supported prosecutor. The CID report merely reflects the opinion or decision of the supported prosecutor as to the founding or un-founding of an offense. This is basically the same process that all civilian law enforcement agencies in the United States employ with their District Attorneys or prosecutors when founding offenses and effecting arrest warrants.</p>	<p>In the Air Force, only commanders may conclude that a sexual assault allegation is unfounded. Once AFOSI receives a sexual assault allegation, and investigators complete their investigation, AFOSI forwards the investigation to the accused Airman’s commander in a report that evaluates the evidence and makes a recommendation as to disposition. The commander, with the advice of his/her SJA, then determines whether the allegation is founded, and proceeds to whatever disposition of the case is deemed appropriate.</p> <p>AFOSI does not determine whether sexual assault allegations are considered substantiated or founded. It is AFOSI’s position that having AFOSI personnel render such an opinion presents an inappropriate conflict with the requirement to conduct objective and impartial investigations. AFOSI’s Standards of Professional Conduct specifically require agents to remain objective and unbiased in their investigation and reporting of investigative information.</p> <p>AFOSI further believes having criminal investigators render an opinion regarding substantiated/founded or unsubstantiated/unfounded is contrary to the guidance prescribed by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, Quality Standards for Investigations. These Standards specifically call for investigators to “...not allow conjecture, unsubstantiated opinion, bias, or personal observations or conclusions ...”</p>	<p>initial disposition decision.</p> <p>NCIS investigators do not make determinations regarding substantiated or unfounded allegations, regardless of the type of case (sexual assault, robbery, domestic violence, etc.). NCIS investigators obtain facts and evidence and present those findings to the appropriate convening authority. As NCIS fills the role of a neutral fact-finding and investigative body, placing the determination decision on them could compromise their mission, impede the case investigation or raise questions of partiality.</p> <p>Once an NCIS investigation is complete, the case is forwarded to the accused’s commander. In accordance with Secretary of Defense policy, the initial disposition decision for reports of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses must be made by Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs), who are Navy Captains (pay grade O-6) or above designated as Special Court-Martial Convening Authorities. If the accused’s commander is not an SA-IDA, the commander must forward the case to the appropriate SA-IDA in the chain of command for the initial disposition decision. SA-IDAs must consult with a judge advocate prior to making disposition decisions, ensuring that appropriate legal considerations for these major offenses are fully evaluated and</p>	<p>NCIS investigators do not make determinations regarding substantiated or unfounded allegations, regardless of the type of case (sexual assault, robbery, domestic violence, etc.). NCIS investigators obtain facts and evidence and present those findings to the appropriate convening authority.</p> <p>Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs) determine whether sexual assault allegations are considered substantiated or founded. SA-IDAs are commanders in pay-grade O-6 or above who are Special Court-Martial Convening Authorities (SPCMCA). The SA-IDAs consult with staff judge advocates (SJA) and receive advice from them relating to military justice matters. In addition, the SA-IDA will receive advice from the applicable Region Legal Service Office (RLSO). As NCIS fills the role of a neutral fact-finding and investigative body, placing the determination decision on them could compromise their mission, impede the case investigation or raise questions of partiality. NCIS investigators do not make determinations regarding substantiated or unfounded allegations, regardless of the type of case (sexual assault, robbery, domestic violence, etc.). NCIS investigators obtain facts and evidence and present those findings to the appropriate convening authority.</p>	<p>The Coast Guard is developing the response to this question but will need additional time to provide the answer.</p>
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			<p>Finally, in an August 6, 2013 Memorandum to senior DoD and Services' senior leaders, the Secretary of Defense emphasized commanders must "... base their decision [in matters of military justice] on their independent judgment." Having AFOSI investigators convey judgment as to whether an allegation is substantiated/founded or unsubstantiated/unfounded could be prejudicial to a commander forming his or her independent judgment and, as such, at variance with SECDEF's direction.</p>	<p>balanced with good order and discipline. Having received legal advice from a trained and experienced staff judge advocate and/or prosecutor, based on the nature of the offenses and an analysis of the evidence available, the SA-IDA may recommend that the suspect face charges at a general court-martial. The SA-IDA also has the option, when appropriate, to send charges to a special court-martial, summary court-martial, or non-judicial punishment and may also process the suspect for administrative separation. If the SA-IDA does not recommend general court-martial, the SA-IDA can also return the case to the suspect's commanding officer for disposition deemed appropriate by that commanding officer, based on the nature of the offenses and an analysis of the evidence available, including special court-martial, summary court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or administrative separation processing.</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs) determine whether sexual assault allegations are considered substantiated or founded. SA-IDAs are commanders in pay-grade O-6 or above who are Special Court-Martial Convening Authorities (SPCMCA). The SA-IDAs consult with staff judge advocates (SJA) and receive advice from them relating to military justice matters. In addition, the SA-IDA will receive advice from the applicable Region Legal Service Office (RLSO). As NCIS fills the role of a neutral fact-finding and investigative body, placing the determination decision on them could compromise their mission, impede the case investigation or raise questions of partiality.</p>	