135. Provide your input on the best way Services could maintain a database with the information from a restricted report regarding the alleged offender and other details of the offense in order to identify repeat offenders.[2] Could this be done through DSAIDs or any other criminal intelligence databases maintained in accordance with DoDI 5525.18, Law Enforcement Criminal Intelligence (CRIMINT) in DoD? If so, please explain how that could be accomplished. If current databases do not have that potential capability, please explain the databases' limitations.

USA	The Army recommends that the information on restricted reports be retained in DSAID rather than law enforcement databases. Maintaining restricted report information in law enforcement databases could result in proactive or inadvertent actions by investigators searching that database that could jeopardize the confidentiality of a restricted report.
USAF	AFOSI does not believe it is possible to enter and store restricted information in a law enforcement database without compromising the information. Only law enforcement personnel are authorized to enter information into law enforcement databases. Likewise, only law enforcement personnel may search, retrieve or purge information from these databases. AFOSI feels DSAID offers the best option to store alleged offender information. However, a protocol for comparing information within the DSAID database and, presumably, with law enforcement or military justice databases, would need to be developed in order to obtain "hits" between two or more incidents involving the same offender.
USN	NCIS is not notified of allegations involving Restricted Reports and does not maintain a database of Restricted Report information. Restricted Reporting, as designed and currently constructed, exists completely separate from DoD law enforcement. DSAID currently maintains victim information from Restricted Reports, but does not maintain offender information.
USMC	NCIS is not notified of allegations involving Restricted Reports. Consequently, NCIS does not maintain a database of Restricted Report information nor has NCIS researched any aspect of creating a database. Restricted Reporting, as designed and currently constructed, exists completely separate from DoD law enforcement. It is difficult to

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[2] FY14 NDAA tasked the RSP to:

> Do an assessment of the means by which the name, if known, and other necessary identifying information of an alleged offender that is collected as part of a restricted report of a sexual assault could be compiled into a protected, searchable database accessible only to military criminal investigators, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, or other appropriate personnel only for the purposes of identifying individuals who are subjects of multiple accusations of sexual assault and encouraging victims to make an unrestricted report of sexual assault in those cases in order to facilitate increased prosecutions, particularly of serial offenders. The assessment should include an evaluation of the appropriate content to be included in the database, as well as the best means to maintain the privacy of those making a restricted report.

	envision any element of DoD law enforcement, to include criminal analysts, participating with Restricted Reporting without resulting in the report becoming an Unrestricted Report.
USCG	SAPR Program (CG-1111): Currently the best practice for sexual assault reporting databases for the military services is the DoD Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), which allows for interface with the respective military investigative organizations. The Coast Guard does not currently use a sexual assault reporting database, but is in the process of joining in with the DoD to participate in DSAID. Within the DSAID system there is an ability to identify repeat offenders and, for the Coast Guard, the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) is also implementing their own database to use in documenting all their cases. This might also allow for identification of repeat offenders for not just sexual assault, but all types of crimes. CGIS: CGIS is implementing a new report writing system (Field Activity Case Tracking System (FACTS)). Subject (suspect) information will be entered into that database for unrestricted reports of sexual assault. This system is key in identifying repeat offenders and/or potential threats. If there is prior activity with an individual, that information will be apparent once the name is entered into the database subsequent times. The target date for the FACTS roll out is July 1, 2014. NOTE: Please also see the response from CG-1111 for additional clarification on this question.