

STATEMENT

OF

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BEFORE THE

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2013 STATUTORY REPORT: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

BRIEFING

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Members of the Commission, thank you for this opportunity to talk about the problem of sexual assault in the military, the progress we've made, and the challenges we face in the future. We remain committed to our goal: A military free from sexual assault. Given past, current, and ongoing initiatives and recent legislation, we have set the right initiatives in motion that will move toward that vision.

I have worked on issues related to sex crimes for the majority of my adult life. As an Air Force criminal investigator, forensic science consultant, and commander of investigative units, I have interviewed victims, witnesses and suspects, processed crime scenes, assessed injuries, submitted evidence to laboratories for analysis, and testified at court proceedings. Since becoming a clinical psychologist, I have treated both victims and offenders of sexual assault, with the majority of my training spent at the National Institute for the Study, Prevention, and Treatment of Sexual Trauma in Baltimore, MD, with Dr. Fred Berlin. I have published research and have developed specific sex crime training for a variety of law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the profilers in its Behavioral Analysis Unit, the military criminal investigative organizations (CID, NCIS, and AFOSI), the DC Metropolitan Police Department, the DC US Attorney's Office, and a number of other law enforcement agencies around the country. I have also testified as an expert witness and served as a trial consultant in courts-martial and federal court.

The crime of sexual assault demands an immediate response to those persons and behaviors that violate our shared military values of trust, honor and integrity. In the Department of Defense, the term "sexual assault" is not only a specific named offense under Article 120, of the Uniform Code of Military Justice but it is also a term used to refer to the range of contact and penetrating sexual crimes between adults addressed by the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

Thus, the 3,192 sexual assaults reported to the Department in Fiscal Year 2011 contain allegations that range from Rape to Abusive Sexual Contact, which involves unwanted sexual touching and groping, and attempts to complete these crimes. Since 2005, the Department has provided an annual report to Congress on sexual assault in the military. Based on the GAO recommendation in its 2008 report to Congress, as well as our own need for improved data collection and analysis, we have been working to both standardize sexual assault data across the Services and deploy a centralized database to aid in reporting and case management. Until this fiscal year, most of the data collection was accomplished manually. With the implementation of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (or DSAID), the Department now has a centralized data system on sexual assault reports. The Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard currently upload information directly into DSAID. The Army has interfaced its existing data systems to DSAID and uploads its data regularly into the system. DSAID has two primary functions: standardization of reporting of sexual assault and managing victim care. Given the data automation capabilities of the database, we expect that our ability to analyze sexual assault data will be greatly enhanced.

There is no single solution to the problem of sexual assault. Rather, the solutions come from working this problem at every level of military – and civilian – society. From policies that improve the capabilities of institutions, down to the prevention skills and knowledge that empower our individual Service members, these initiatives must be well designed, broadly reinforced, constantly evaluated and updated, and informed by research. We all want this crime stopped now, but we also know that societal, interpersonal, and individual factors within the United States that combine to produce and perpetuate sexual assault operate far outside the influence of the any civilian or military courtroom. Without a substantive change to American culture, most sexual assaults in America will never be reported to

police, and even fewer sexual assaults will ever come before the attention of a judge or jury. Given these facts, the focus should not be entirely on the justice system, given that so few cases in both civilian and military society are reported. Justice-focused solutions alone cannot bring about the societal and cultural changes needed to combat this crime in the long run. Any effective strategy to combat sexual assault in the military must include prevention.

Understanding the Crime of Sexual Assault

Many people believe that the number of crimes reported to police is a fair estimate of the number of crimes that actually occurred in a given time. However, this is not true for sexual assault. Sexual assault is vastly underreported in the United States, meaning that reports to law enforcement fall short of the amount of crime estimated to occur. When researchers estimate the severity of a problem, they often turn to scientifically constructed anonymous surveys. Based on the sexual assault rates drawn from responses to these surveys, researchers conclude that the true prevalence of sexual assault—in both the military and civilian worlds—significantly exceeds the number of reports to law enforcement.

The Department has been conducting confidential or anonymous surveys of the active duty, the reserve component, and US Service Academies since 2005. These surveys are designed to be a valid and reliable representation of the force, within a 95% confidence interval. Because the terms “rape” and “sexual assault” mean different things to different people, the survey uses the term “unwanted sexual contact” and plain-language questions on the survey to identify the behaviors involved in the range of crimes that constitute sexual assault under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The most recent survey for which we have data for the active duty was conducted in 2010. In that survey, 4.4% of active duty women and 0.9% of active duty men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being

surveyed.¹ In order to better convey the meaning of these prevalence rates, I combine them with official Service end-strength numbers on file with the Department to estimate the numbers of victims of sexual assault in a given year. Using the 2010 data, we estimated that there were approximately 19,300 military victims of sexual assault in the year prior to the survey. As compared with the data from the 2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, the 2010 survey showed a 35% decrease in sexual assaults against active service women, and a 50% decrease in sexual assaults against active service men since 2006.² While there is no “acceptable amount” of sexual assault in the military, we believe that the Department’s SAPR policies and training programs contributed, at least in part, to the decreased prevalence of sexual assault between 2006 and 2010. The Department uses the past-year prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact as a key metric for prevention of sexual assault. We would like to see the prevalence rates identified in our DoD surveys decrease over time. This is how we will know if we are making progress – as prevalence rates for unwanted sexual contact decrease, we will know that sexual assault in the military is occurring less often.

In Fiscal Year 2010, the Department received 3,158 reports of sexual assault involving 2,617 military victims. (The remaining reports involved just over 700 civilian victims). These 2,600 military victims in DoD reports represent about 14% of the survey-estimated 19,000 victims in 2010. The 14% of victims reporting in 2010 is twice the percentage who chose to report in 2006. Based on this collective data, we conclude that there were significantly fewer victims of sexual assault in 2010 than there were in 2006, and a larger proportion of victims in 2010 also chose to report.

¹ Department of Defense (2011). *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Washington, DC: Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Retrieved from <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>

² According to the 2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, 6.8% of active duty women and 1.8% of active duty men indicated experiencing some form of unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. Department of Defense (2007). *2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Washington, DC: Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Retrieved from <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>

Civilian research indicates that victims who report the crime are much more likely to access care and assistance. This is why the Department established policy in 2005 that specifically encourages victims to report via one of two reporting options. When the Department issued its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy in 2005, the Department created two reporting options for victims of sexual assault. In an effort to ensure victims sought the help and resources they needed to deal with the trauma of sexual assault, the Department took the unprecedented step of creating a restricted reporting option that allows a victim of sexual assault, if he or she chooses, to keep the sexual assault private without command or law enforcement involvement, but still be able to access medical and support services to deal with what happened.

The other reporting option is an unrestricted report. With this reporting option, a victim discloses the sexual assault to the chain of command, law enforcement or other entities. The unrestricted report prompts the commencement of an independent investigation by a military criminal investigative organization and upon completion of the investigation, appropriate disposition of the case by command authorities. The two reporting options were created to empower victims to report in a way that best suits their personal needs. If the victim initially elects to make a restricted report, the victim may later elect to convert his or her restricted report to an unrestricted report and an investigation ensues.

Increased sexual assault reporting is desirable because it means that more victims are deciding to come forward and more victims are likely to access care. The Department believes that the number of victims reporting the crime is a key indicator of their confidence in the response system we've put in place to assist them.

Understanding the Crime

Longstanding societal myths shape conversations about rape and sexual assault. The stereotype portrayed and reinforced by the media and popular culture involves a blitz attack by a masked stranger using a weapon or overwhelming force that leaves the unsuspecting victim visibly bloodied and bruised.

Contrary to many perceptions, research suggests that most sexual assaults occur between people that know each other. The victim and the perpetrator likely have some kind of professional or social interactions. There are typically no masks. There are unlikely to be guns and knives. There may not be visible injuries to the victim, and one or both parties are often under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident. Further, the victim and subject often agree that sexual activity occurred between the two of them. Most experts agree these non-stranger sexual assaults account for the vast majority – 80% or more – of the sexual assaults that occur each year in the United States. According to the 2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of the Active Duty, of the 4.4% of military women who indicated they experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed, 92% knew their offender. Of the nearly 1% of military men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact on the same survey, 88% knew their offender.³

Understanding Sexual Assault in the Military

To clarify issues related to sexual assault in the military, I note the following:

- While female Service members are more likely to report sexual assault, DoD surveys indicate that there are more male victims than female victims due to the greater percentage of males in the military. Yet, the prevalence rate is higher

³ Department of Defense (2011). *2010 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Washington, DC: Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Retrieved from <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>

among female members. In 2010, of the 19,300 victims estimated by the survey, 10,700 were male, and 8,600 were female.

- The most recent national studies indicate that past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault in the military are comparable with prevalence rates seen in civilian samples, with some exceptions. Exact comparisons between studies are difficult to make because researchers often use different definitions of sexual assault, different sampling methods, and different methods of analysis. I would also like to point out that the Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports use substantially different methodology and definitions than Department of Defense surveys. As a result, comparisons made to those data sets are often misleading or incorrect. In addition, national civilian studies are representative of the nation as a whole. The military is not representative of the nation on a number of key demographics, most notably age, with young age (between 18 to 25) being a key risk factor for sexual assault. The military tends to be much younger on average than the US population. When age differences between study groups are not controlled for, the younger group will appear to have higher victimization rates. Civilian college surveys often produce sexual assault rates that are similar to what is seen in the US military.^{4, 5}
- Victims may report a sexual assault to a number of different parties, and do not have to report the crime to or through their chain of command. Victims of sexual assault may report the crime to their servicing Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or Victim Advocate, thus ensuring their ability to make a Restricted Report, should they so desire. This is because only certain

⁴ Kilpatrick D, Resnick H, Ruggiero K, Conoscenti L, McCauley J. Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2007. Publication No.: NCJ 219181. Available from URL: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>

⁵ Krebs C, Lindquist C, Warner T, Fisher B, and Martin S. The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, Final Report. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2007. Publication No.: NCJ 221153. Available from URL: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf>

individuals in the Department are authorized to accept a restricted report to include SARCS and VAs. By contacting the SARC or VA first, the victim retains the ability to elect a restricted reporting option if he or she desires. However, a victim may also report a sexual assault to a medical or mental health provider and maintain both of their reporting options. Furthermore, victims may make Unrestricted Reports directly to law enforcement or to criminal investigators. No victim is required to report the matter directly to his or her commander or chain of command, especially when a supervisor or commander is the suspect. All allegations of sexual assault must be referred for investigation to the military criminal investigative organizations.

Overcoming Barriers to Reporting and Care-Seeking

Sexual assault has similar costs and consequences for civilian *and* military victims – but there are other factors that complicate a victim’s experience in the military and act as barriers to reporting:

- First, certain sexual assaults may occur where a victim works and lives. Some victims are concerned that making a report will cause them to lose their privacy, subject them to unwanted scrutiny, and mark them as weak. They worry that their career advancement will be disrupted and their security clearances revoked.
- Second, when the perpetrator resides in the same unit as the victim, sexual assault sets up a potentially destructive dynamic that can rip units apart. If news of the sexual assault gets out, unit members can take sides, taking focus off the mission. When the perpetrator is in a position of authority, victims can feel isolated, exploited, and powerless. The expedited transfer option was implemented as a way to deal with these issues.

- Third, research has found that a history of any kind of assault doubles the risk of posttraumatic stress symptoms when the victim is exposed to combat.⁶ We also know that military sexual assault victims are also at greater risk for depression, anxiety disorders, and substance abuse than those Service members who have not experienced a sexual assault. These psychological problems – these “invisible wounds” – have insidious effects that disrupt lives, families, and military units.

Restricted Reporting allows victims to confidentially access medical care and advocacy services to heal their “invisible” wounds and maintain their privacy without an investigation being initiated. The option of restricted reporting is having the desired effect. By the end of FY11, the Department had received 5,245 Restricted Reports since the option was made available in 2005. We believe that number represents 5,245 victims who would likely not have otherwise come forward to access care had it not been for the Restricted Reporting option. In addition, 15 percent of those victims who made a Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report, allowing us the potential to hold those offenders appropriately accountable. An Unrestricted Report is when a report is made to law enforcement or their command. Victims may access care and support services as they do with a Restricted Report, but they also participate in the criminal investigation and the military justice process.

Understanding Communication Barriers

We cannot achieve lasting success in combatting sexual assault until prevention initiatives become a fixed part of military and American culture. While we would all like this change to occur quickly, there are some very serious challenges that we must overcome when we communicate about sexual assault,

⁶ Smith, et al., (2008). Prior Assault and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder After Combat Deployment, *Epidemiology*, 19, 505-512.

especially to those it impacts most. These challenges are not unique to the military.

First, no one expects to become the victim of a sexual assault. This is particularly true for 18 to 25 year olds, who are most at risk for sexual assault. Their sense of youthful invulnerability often interferes with hearing messages about sexual assault. In addition, there is a phenomenon called the “Just World Hypothesis.” This is a belief that good things happen to good people, and bad things happen to bad people. Individuals may adhere to this hypothesis as a way to protect themselves from information that challenges their sense of safety and wellbeing. Audiences may resist important prevention and safety messages because of this psychological “insulation.” They may tell themselves that “This won’t happen to me – it will only happen to someone who is doing something wrong.” This phenomenon also increases the shame felt by victims: In the victims’ minds, they are now “bad” people who must have done something to deserve being sexually assaulted. For many victims this thought becomes a fixed part of how they see themselves, others, and the world.

Second, most sex offenders do not believe that their behavior is criminal. Nearly all sex offenders use cognitive distortions – or errors in thinking – to justify and rationalize their behavior. Someone who perpetrates non-stranger rape often believes that sex is owed to them by a partner, victims say “no” when they really mean “yes,” and that overcoming resistance to sexual activity is just good dating technique. These offenders would not agree that their behavior constitutes a crime. Consequently, messages about accountability do not register with them or motivate them to change their behavior. This is especially true for the non-stranger offenders that account for the vast majority of sexual assaults in American society.

Third, with so many competing messages about health and safety concerns, the important information about preventing and reporting sexual assault often gets

lost or confused with other programs. This is particularly true if you don't think sexual assault information applies to you.

Understanding Prevention of Sexual Assault

In the latter half of the previous century, sexual assault prevention efforts treated all women as potential victims and all men as potential perpetrators. This approach and others that focus primarily on "risk reduction" have been shown to be largely ineffective and sometimes counterproductive.

Risk reduction, which draws heavily from stranger rape myths, tells victims that if they lock their doors, wear conservative clothing, and avoid dark alleys, they will reduce their chances of being sexually assaulted. While taking steps to improve one's personal security is always wise, these measures are not effective in most non-stranger cases. A locked door cannot stop an offender who is already inside your home or office.

The risk reduction approach largely blames the victim. If the victim dressed too sexy, if he or she walked in a place that was not well lit, or if he or she went back to their room, then he or she must have been "inviting" the offender to sexually assault him or her. These assertions are inaccurate and insulting to victims.

For men, prevention messaging was equally puzzling. Many programs informed men that they should refrain from raping and taking advantage of women. In addition, many older prevention initiatives did not acknowledge that men could be victims, too. This kind of messaging insults the vast majority of men that do not perpetrate sexual assault. Instead of empowering men and women to prevent the crime, prevention messages like this produced no appreciable change in crime and alienated their audiences.

In the 1990s and early 2000s, researchers started evaluating a new method of prevention that encourages people to intervene safely when they see situations at

risk for sexual assault. This form of prevention, known as Active Bystander Intervention, is based on the understanding that most sexual assaults occur between people who know each other, and that behavior leading to a sexual assault usually begins in a social setting. For example, offenders who use alcohol as a weapon will push many drinks at a victim, devote a great deal of attention to him or her, and then try to isolate that person from friends. These offender grooming behaviors typically go unchecked for a variety of reasons, but primarily because we as individuals don't feel compelled to act when there are many people around. Active Bystander Intervention empowers men and women to overcome this "diffusion of responsibility" and act when they see risky situations. They are taught a variety of methods to:

- Distract the offender and remove the target from the situation
- Delegate a friend to assist or call the police, and
- Directly confront the situation in a safe way.

Research shows that this approach holds promise in that it avoids blaming the victim, appeals to a commonly-held desire to help, and motivates people to change how they think about sexual assault. This Bystander Intervention approach has been incorporated by every Service into their sexual assault prevention and response training. The Services also use a variety of other prevention interventions, including those that focus on obtaining consent, having healthy adult relationships, and encouraging responsible alcohol use.

Prevention works. There are a number of interventions that demonstrate short and long term improvements in knowledge, skills, behavioral intention, confidence, and victim empathy. The Department has spoken at length with some of the leading researchers in the field about prevention and the special challenges presented by the military. These discussions helped inform the Department in developing training and educational programs offered by the Services. Evidence

of research-based programming is evident in the Army's SHARP Training program, the Navy's Take the Helm Training, the Marine's Take A Stand Training, and the Air Force's Bystander Intervention Training. What has yet to be seen is how well does this kind of prevention training apply to an organization as massive as the Department of Defense. We believe that by producing proven, high-quality products, maximizing their effectiveness with adult learning concepts, and reinforcing these initiatives via a variety of other means, we can produce a shift in military culture. We believe we are on track to creating a military where sexual assault prevention is understood as being one more way of looking out for your comrades in arms.

Other Initiatives and Policy Enhancements

As previously mentioned, there is no single solution for eradicating sexual assault from the military. We are constantly updating and expanding the sexual assault prevention and response program. I'd like to briefly touch on a number of the more recent initiatives and policy enhancements on which we have been working.

Military Rule of Evidence 514

Last year the Uniform Code of Military Justice was amended to further institutionalize victim privacy. In December 2011, the President signed an Executive Order that added Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514 into military law.⁷ This rule allows victims to trust that what is shared with these helping professionals will remain protected. We believe MRE 514 is an invaluable contribution to the climate of confidence we are building.

DoD Safe Helpline

The Department is also reaching out to victims with a hotline service. In April 2011, the Department launched DoD Safe Helpline as a crisis support service

for adult Service members of the DoD community who are victims of sexual assault. Available 24/7 worldwide, users can “click, call or text” for anonymous and confidential support. Safe Helpline boasts a robust database of military and civilian services available. The database also contains SARC contact information for each Military Service, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard as well as information for legal resources, chaplain support, healthcare services, the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, Military OneSource, and 1,100 civilian rape crisis affiliates. As of December 30, 2012, the DoD Safe Helpline website received 95,569 unique visits (each computer is counted once and the unique visits number does not represent sexual assault victims.) and the Safe Helpline helped 7,198 visitors (completed a live session). Website visitors and the people helped are not all trying to file reports of sexual assault. Rather, they are confidentially accessing information and finding out about services available to them, their friends, and their family members.

While we designed this service as a crisis hotline, many of the service users are disclosing information not only about events that just occurred, but also incidents that occurred several months or even years ago. Given this opportunity for additional assistance, Safe Helpline has expanded its services through the launch of a mobile site and an app that can be downloaded for the iPhone, iPad, and devices with Android operating systems. The mobile site offers all the functionality of the standard website, but packages the content into a format that is easily displayed on a smart phone. The Safe Helpline app offers users the ability to learn about the effects of sexual assault, assess their current functioning, and access self-help and Safe Helpline resources to aid in their recovery. The app is available in the Apple App Store or the Android Market.

DoD Safe Helpline Services for Transitioning Service Members

In order to better serve all Service members, we are working to provide a continuum of care with the Department of Veterans Affairs for our Service members who have experienced sexual assault. We launched the Safe Helpline Transitioning Service Members (TSM) enhancements on 1 June 2012.

TSMs seeking assistance following a sexual assault may be either unaware of or overwhelmed by the options and resources available to them upon leaving the military. TSMs seeking benefits related to an assault often are dealing with much more than paperwork. They may face concerns over confidentiality, privacy, and stigma. The Safe Helpline offers an anonymous, confidential service that provides a safe space to discuss what options are best suited to their needs.

SAPRO collaborated with the VA and DOL to streamline pertinent information for military sexual assault victims via the Safe Helpline. Through leveraging its existing infrastructure, the Department is able to present clear and easily accessible information on counseling, benefits determinations, transitions, and employment, which may enable them to reach out for long-term support upon leaving the military. By bridging the gap from DoD to the VA for sexual assault victims, we provide a continuum of care from active duty to veteran. TSM resources are easily accessible through via telephone, text, safehelpline.org, and through the Safe Helpline app.

DoD-wide Victim Assistance Standards

As we improve our assistance to victims of sexual assault, we are sharing these important lessons with other programs within the Department. Last year, DoD SAPRO worked with the Military Services and other DoD offices to improve the effectiveness and standardization of response to victims of all crimes.

It's also important that victims get the best medical care possible. Sexual assault victims receiving assistance from the DoD have always had an option to

receive a general medical examination or a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination, or “SAFE,” that recovers evidence of sexual assault for later use in legal proceedings. However, recent improvements in laboratory capabilities and examination procedures required that we update the Department’s SAFE kit. For this reason, the Department called together civilian and military experts to improve the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kit, the kit’s instructions, and the DD Form 2911 – the SAFE Report. These updates were deployed to the field last year and better align the Department’s procedures with national standards recommended by the Department of Justice.

SARC and VA Certification Program

Encouraging victim reporting is just one way that the Department is building a climate of confidence – a climate where victims know they will be supported and treated with dignity and respect. In 2005, the policy established the framework for a coordinated, multidisciplinary response system modeled after the best practices in the civilian community. At the heart of our sexual response system are the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocates. Service members worldwide have access to a 24 /7 response. Because the SARC and Victim Advocate play such an important role in the SAPR program, we have recently established a certification process. The certification program consists of credentialing that meets national standards, a competencies framework, and training oversight that will help us standardize the assistance provided to sexual assault victims. This certification process also further professionalizes victim advocacy within the SAPR program and ensures all victims receive assistance from a certified SARC or SAPR VA.

SARCs and Victim Advocates work with victims to inform them about their reporting options. To ensure that victims make an educated decision in which they are fully informed of their choices, we developed the Victim Reporting Preference

Statement (the DD Form 2910) to explain their reporting options. The completed DD Form 2910 is an important record by which the Department documents the victim's report of sexual assault and which of the reporting options he or she selected. In each case, the SARC or Victim Advocate emphasizes that the victim should keep a copy of the DD 2910 in their personal files. This recommendation, to keep the completed DD 2910, is also noted on the bottom of the form.

Expanded Document Retention

The Department issued a Directive Type Memorandum in December 2011 that mandates increased retention time certain sexual assault records. For records that pertain to Unrestricted Reports, including investigative documentation, the SAFE report, and the victim's Reporting Preference Statement, documents will be kept for 50 years.

For Restricted Reports, recent legislation now requires that at the request of the victim, certain documents will be retained no less than 50 years.

As I indicated above, there is no single solution to the problem of sexual assault. Rather, the solutions come from working this problem at every level of military – and civilian – society. From policies that improve the capabilities of institutions, down to the prevention skills and knowledge that empower our individual Service members, these initiatives must be well designed, broadly reinforced, constantly evaluated and updated, and informed by research. This societal problem requires a wide range of approaches across many lines of effort, which is the strategy we have adopted in DoD. Given these facts, the focus should not be entirely on the justice system, especially with the vast underreporting in both civilian and military society. Justice-focused solutions alone cannot bring about the societal and cultural changes needed to combat this crime in the long run. Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to testify today. I would be happy to answer your questions.