



# CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE CHOICES





## CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE CHOICES



- **Video Introduction From the Commander**
- **From the Commander:**
  - Your continued success is my objective.
  - What causes one to sabotage his/her success?
  - What is your responsibility to yourself?
  - What is your responsibility to others?
  - What is your responsibility to your Command and to me?
  - What recommendations would you make to CMFR to set the environment for success?
- **WE ARE TAKING CASUALTIES NOW.**

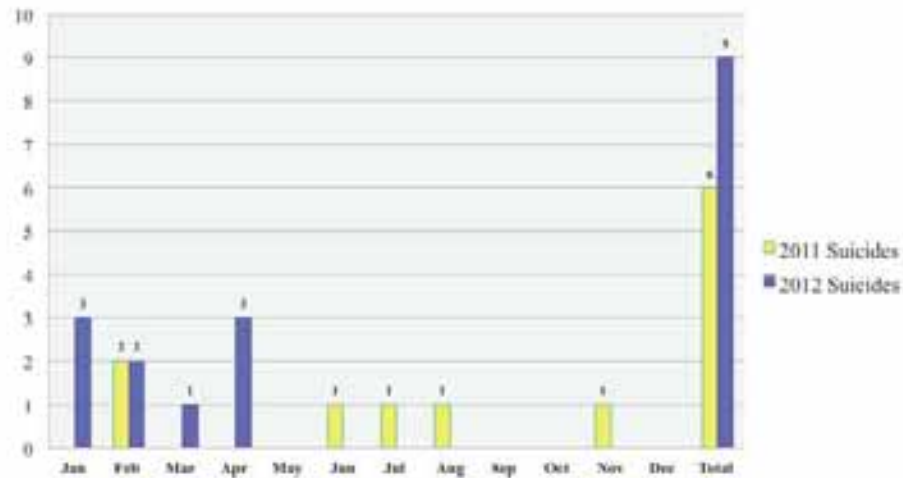
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**FACILITATOR'S NOTES: INTRODUCE THE TRAINING WITH THE COMMANDER'S VIDEO MESSAGE HERE AND BEGIN THE DISCUSSION OF MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES. THE COMMANDER WANTS THE FACILITATORS AND MARINES TO CONSIDER THE POINTS MADE ABOVE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THE TRAINING.**

**-THE KEY TO EMPHASIZE IS THAT WE ARE TAKING UNACCEPTABLE CASUALTIES NOW – WHETHER TO SUICIDE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, OR CONDUCT.**



## USMCR SUICIDES 2011 - 2012



\*Suicide Numbers as of May 14 2012\*

-SUSPECTED SUICIDES IN CY 12 - CASUALTIES AT HOME – ALL PREVENTABLE LOSSES OF LIFE. EACH TRAGIC LOSS TAKES AN ENORMOUS TOLL ON FAMILIES, FRIENDS, UNITS, AND ENTIRE COMMUNITIES.

### **-WE NEED YOUR HELP IN THE PREVENTION OF SUICIDE.**

-AS MARINES, WE PRIDE OURSELVES IN “TAKING CARE OF OUR OWN.” EACH ONE OF US HAS BEEN TRAINED TO RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF DISTRESS IN FELLOW MARINES AND TO SEEK HELP EARLY BEFORE PROBLEMS ESCALATE TO THE POINT OF SUICIDE RISK. I KNOW THAT EACH OF YOU – AS FELLOW MARINES, PEERS, AND BUDDIES ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO RECOGNIZE CHANGES IN PERSONAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS THAT ARE OUT OF THE ORDINARY, OFTEN LONG BEFORE SOMEONE IN THE CHAIN OF COMMAND RECOGNIZES THEM. WE ALSO KNOW THAT MOST – BUT NOT ALL – MARINES WHO DIE BY SUICIDE EXHIBIT WARNING SIGNS – WARNING SIGNS THAT MAY BE HARDER TO IDENTIFY IN THE RESERVES. AS A TEAM AND A FAMILY, WE MUST BE VIGILANT AND WATCH OUT FOR EACH OTHER, TAKE WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE SERIOUSLY, NOTIFY THE CHAIN OF COMMAND IMMEDIATELY, AND TALK TO MARINES OR SAILORS WHO ARE HAVING PROBLEMS. I APPLAUD THOSE OF YOU WHO CONTACT MARINES BETWEEN DRILLS TO CHECK ON THEIR WELFARE AND ENCOURAGE YOU TO CONTINUE THIS ACTIVITY. **IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT EVEN BRIEF, PERIODIC CONTACT REDUCES SUICIDE RISK.**

-WE NEVER LEAVE A MARINE BEHIND ON THE BATTLEFIELD. LETS ENSURE WE NEVER LEAVE A MARINE BEHIND AT HOME.



## MARINES HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR POOR CHOICES 1 OCT 11 - 31 MAR 12



- Captain – Special Court-Martial for Fraternization, Adultery, and Conduct Unbecoming.
- Chief Warrant Officer 2 – Special Court-Martial for Fraternization, Adultery, and Conduct Unbecoming.
- First Sergeant – General Court-Martial for Attempted Larceny, Conspiracy, and Larceny.
- Gunnery Sergeant – General Court-Martial for False Official Statement, Solicitation, Obstruction of Justice, and Larceny.
- Sergeant – Special Court-Martial for Attempted Larceny and Conspiracy.
- Sergeant – Special Court-Martial for Larceny.
- Corporal – Special Court-Martial for Conspiracy and Larceny.
- Corporal – Special Court-Martial for Conspiracy, Larceny, and False Official Statement.
- Lance Corporal – General Court-Martial for Conspiracy, U/A, Misappropriation, Reckless Driving, Fleeing the Scene of an Accident, Communicating a Threat, and Wrongful Disposition of Government Property.
- Lance Corporal – General Court-Martial for Conspiracy, Drug Use, Drug Possession, and Larceny.
- Lance Corporal – General Court-Martial for Conspiracy, False Official Statement, and Larceny.

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-MISCONDUCT - WHAT CAUSES A MARINE TO SABOTAGE HIS/HER SUCCESS BY COMMITTING MISCONDUCT? WHY ARE THESE MARINES MAKING BAD CHOICES?



## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS - POOR CHOICES 1 OCT 2011- 31 MAR 2012



<b>4<sup>th</sup> Marine Division</b> Pattern of Misconduct- 6 Drug Abuse-181 Commission of a Serious Offense- 34	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Marine Aircraft Wing</b> Pattern of Misconduct- 5 Drug Abuse- 41 Commission of a Serious Offense- 29
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Marine Logistics Group</b> Pattern of Misconduct- 4 Drug Abuse- 78 Commission of a Serious Offense- 19	<b>Marine Forces Reserve</b> Pattern of Misconduct- 4 Drug Abuse- 25 Commission of a Serious Offense- 7
<b>Totals</b> Pattern of Misconduct- 19 Drug Abuse- 325 Commission of a Serious Offense- 80 424 Misconduct Related AdSepts	<b>Officer Boards of Inquiry__</b> Leave and Liberty Violations - 2 Fraternalization - 1 Travel Claim Fraud - 1 Misconduct - 1

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-MARINES BEING ADMINISTRATIVELY SEPARATED OR PENDING SEPARATION FOR MISCONDUCT – **MORE POOR CHOICES.**

-AND SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF MARINES HAVE STOPPED PARTICIPATING IN THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE - BREAKING THE CONTRACT THEY MADE WITH THEIR COUNTRY:

-UNSATISFACTORY PARTICIPATION IN THE READY RESERVE:

4<sup>th</sup> MARDIV- 480

4<sup>TH</sup> MLG- 296

4<sup>TH</sup> MAW- 55

MFR/FHG - 24

TOTAL: DURING THIS PERIOD ALONE – OVER 855 COMPLETED OR PENDING ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATIONS FOR UNSATISFACTORY PARTICIPATION.

-SO IF YOU DO THE MATH - WITH 424 MISCONDUCT-RELATED SEPARATIONS AND 855 SEPARATIONS FOR UNSAT PARTICIPATION – WELL OVER 1200 MARINES BEING SEPARATED OR PENDING SEPARATION FOR BAD CHOICES.

(NOTE: BOIs ARE ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION PROCEDURES FOR OFFICERS.)



## POOR SAFETY CHOICES



### ➤ FY 11

- PFC – Private MV – BAC .2. Speed 90+. No seatbelt
- LtCol and dependent – Rental Jet Ski – High speed, struck boat. Not familiar with waterway.
- LCpl – New Motorcycle – No Basic Rider Course – Lost control and hit wall.
- Sgt – Government MV – 1:30 AM – Texting while passing. Struck car, went off road hitting a tree.
- Cpl – Motorcycle – 40 mph in a 25 zone – struck turning vehicle – no PPE.
- PFC – Motorcycle – high speed, lost control struck tree.

### ➤ FY 12

- Sgt – Private MV – alcohol and no seatbelt.
- SSgt – Pedestrian – pushing vehicle off freeway at night with no lights on.
- PFC – Passenger – no seatbelt.
- Sgt – Broken neck – diving into shallow water – possible alcohol.
- Cpl – Private MV – early morning - alcohol – seatbelt.
- LCpl – Accidental shooting – hiking during hunting season with dark clothing.

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-THESE MARINES WERE ALSO LOST TO THE FORCE WITHOUT A ROUND BEING FIRED.

-THESE ARE ALL FATAL OR PERMANENT DISABILITY MISHAPS WHERE POOR SAFETY CHOICES WERE MADE.

-WE SEE ALCOHOL MISUSE (ALTHOUGH IT DOESN'T HAVE TO INVOLVE ALCOHOL), SPEED, SEATBELT USE, AND DISREGARD FOR READILY APPARENT HAZARDS.

-ALL TRAGEDIES.



-A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF BAD CHOICES MADE BY MARINES INVOLVED ALCOHOL – THE ENTIRE MARINE CORPS IS FOCUSING ON ALCOHOL MISUSE– NOT JUST MFR. EVERYONE NEEDS TO REFOCUS THEIR EFFORTS ACROSS THE FORCE.

--BINGE DRINKING HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A NATIONAL HEALTH CRISIS. -THE MARINE CORPS HAS RECOGNIZED A SIGNIFICANT AND DETRIMENTAL IMPACT THAT COMES WITH ALCOHOL MISUSE/BINGE DRINKING: IT PRESENTS A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TO OUR MISSION, IT REDUCES OUR READINESS, IT WASTES CRITICAL RESOURCES, AND IT CAN ERODE OUR CORE VALUES.

-- (BECOMES EVEN MORE DEADLY WHEN COMBINED WITH MEDICATIONS OR OTHER DRUGS, ILLNESS, STRESS, OR AN EMPTY STOMACH.)  
--FORE POLICY LETTER 18-11 WAS SIGNED BY LTGEN HUMMER ON 23 DEC 11


--INITIALLY, THE FOCUS WILL BE ON ALCOHOL MISUSE. IT'S BEEN THE COMMON DENOMINATOR FOR MANY POOR CHOICES AND NEGATIVE DECISION EVENTS ACROSS THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SPECTRUM.

--IN AN EFFORT TO CREATE A “CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE CHOICES” – THE FORCE POLICY LETTER IMPLEMENTED 3 INITIATIVES:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEMORY AID “0-0-1-3” AS A GUIDELINE FOR THE SAFE AND **LOW-RISK** USE OF ALCOHOL;
2. EXECUTION OF ALCOHOL USE – STATEMENTS OF UNDERSTANDING; AND
3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDDY PROGRAM.

--ALCOHOL KILLS MORE OF OUR YOUTH THAN ALL OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS COMBINED AND IS THE LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO VIOLENCE, ACIDENTAL DEATH AND INJURY, SUICIDE AND DOMESTIC ABUSE.  
-ALCOHOL MISUSE IS A FACTOR IN: 18% OF SUICIDES; 50% OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS; 30% OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; AND 44% OF FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. -ALCOHOL IS THE “COMMON DENOMINATOR” ASSOCIATED WITH NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR OUTCOMES ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH.

USMC Alcohol Consumption Continuum - Science		
<b>No Risk</b>	<b>Low Risk</b> <i>No more than 4 standard drinks a day / 14 in a week (Men) and 3 standard drinks a day / 7 in a week (women)</i>	<b>High Risk</b> <i>2 or more daily or weekly Low Risk Totals</i>
	<p>Only 2% of individuals who drink within both the "single-day" and weekly limits below have alcoholism or alcohol abuse diagnosis.</p>	<p>Drinking more than the single-day or weekly amounts is considered "at-risk".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 1 in 4 people who drink this much meet criteria for alcohol abuse, the rest are at greater risk.</li> </ul> <p>'High Risk' drinking chances of having an alcohol use disorder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 time a month (20% chance)</li> <li>• 1 time a week (33% chance)</li> <li>• 2 times a week (50% chance)</li> </ul>



[http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/RethinkingDrinking/Rethinking\\_Drinking.pdf](http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/RethinkingDrinking/Rethinking_Drinking.pdf)

### **REPLACE "RESPONSIBLE DRINKING" WITH "LEVELS OF RISK"**

–NO STANDARD DEFINITION FOR RESPONSIBLE DRINKING

- MARINE PERCEPTION OF RESPONSIBLE DRINKING IS: NOT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR HARMING ANYONE ELSE, NORMALLY NOT RELATED TO THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL CONSUMED
- SOME MARINES MAY BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE DRINKING RESPONSIBLY, HOWEVER THEIR ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IS ACTUALLY HIGH-RISK

–A MAJOR NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF 43,000 U.S. ADULTS BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH SHOWS THAT ONLY ABOUT 2 IN 100 PEOPLE WHO DRINK WITHIN BOTH THE "SINGLE DAY" AND WEEKLY LIMITS LISTED HERE HAVE ALCOHOLISM OR ALCOHOL ABUSE.

–FOR HEALTHY ADULTS IN GENERAL, DRINKING MORE THAN THE SINGLE DAY OR WEEKLY AMOUNTS SHOWN HERE IS CONSIDERED "AT-RISK" OR "HEAVY" DRINKING. ABOUT 1 IN 4 PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS MUCH ALREADY HAVE ALCOHOLISM OR ALCOHOL ABUSE, AND THE REST ARE AT GREATER RISK FOR DEVELOPING THESE AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

THIS SAME STUDY REPORTS IF YOU DRINK HEAVILY ONLY ONE DAY A MONTH, YOUR CHANCES OF HAVING AN ALCOHOL USE DISORDER IS ABOUT 20%. BUT IF YOU EXCEED THE GUIDELINES ONCE A WEEK, THE CHANCES JUMP TO 33%. FOR THOSE WHO DRINK HEAVILY TWICE A WEEK, THE CHANCES OF DEVELOPING A PROBLEM IS 50% - ONE IN EVERY TWO PEOPLE. THESE PERCENTAGES WERE FOUND IN A STUDY OF THE DRINKING PATTERNS OF MORE THAN 43,000 US ADULTS.





0-0-1-3



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**(RECOMMEND EXTENDED DISCUSSION ON THIS TOPIC WITH MARINES)**

**(IMPORTANT NOTE: IT IS NEVER RESPONSIBLE TO DRINK IF YOU HAVE A DIAGNOSIS OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY)**

--HOW DO WE CHANGE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES ABOUT EXCESSIVE DRINKING AND REDUCE BINGE DRINKING RATES  
 --CREATING A NORM FOR **LOW-RISK** DRINKING IS CRITICAL -- WE MUST ACTUALLY TEACH PEOPLE WHAT THE RISK LEVELS ARE

--WHEN SERVICE MEMBERS WERE ASKED HOW MANY DRINKS WERE UNSAFE, THE AVERAGE ANSWER WAS EIGHT

--SLOGANS LIKE "DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE" ARE LESS EFFECTIVE AND TOO GENERIC TO TEACH **LOW-RISK** DRINKING

--0-0-1-3 IS BASED ON RESEARCH BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM AND THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

--THIS RESEARCH EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING A SIMPLE UNAMBIGUOUS STANDARD.

--0-0-1-3 TEACHES WHAT IS NORMAL (AND WHAT IS CONSIDERED **LOW-RISK**)--IT'S EASY TO REMEMBER AND DESIGNED TO KEEP BAC<.05 (Although people may not immediately adhere to the standard, they will start counting and comparing their personal habits in relation to the standard (this is a proven method of promoting change in society).

Understand and reinforce that it's a responsible choice NOT to drink and always a socially acceptable alternative.)

--0-0-1-3 ENCOURAGES MARINES TO MAINTAIN PERSONAL SAFETY AND THINK THROUGH SITUATIONS/DECISIONS ABOUT DRINKING.

0-0: RESTATES THE LAW -- ZERO DRINKING UNDER 21; ZERO DUIs - 1: 1 DRINK PER HOUR MAX AS THIS IS THE LIMIT THE ADULT LIVER CAN PROCESS.

--A DRINK, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM, IS ONE 12-OUNCE BOTTLE OF WINE COOLER OR BEER, ONE 5-OUNCE GLASS OF WINE, 1.5 OUNCES OF 80-PROOF DISTILLED LIQUOR. **3:** 3 DRINKS PER NIGHT (OCCASION) MAX TO AVOID BINGE DRINKING

--WHEN DRIVING -- EVEN ONE TO 3 BEERS MEANS A DRIVER IS TWO TO SIX TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN A CRASH.

--70% OF ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES INVOLVE A DRIVER WITH A BAC >.15+

--MISCONCEPTION : SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL WON'T IMPAIR BODILY OR MENTAL FUNCTIONS. MOST STATES HAVE SET THE LEGAL LIMIT FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) AT 0.08 PERCENT FOR MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION. THIS DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS **UNIMPAIRED** AT LOWER BACs. A BAC OF 0.02-0.04 CAN IMPAIR MEMORY AND JUDGMENT. THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON AN INDIVIDUAL VARY DEPENDING ON THE PERSON'S WEIGHT, NUTRITIONAL STATE, GENDER, EXPOSURE TO OTHER DRUGS, AND OTHER FACTORS.



## CASE STUDY: ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE; INAPPROPRIATE CONDUCT



- You are an instructor at the Sgt's course. You work with another instructor who is very popular with the school staff. Over time you become good friends. After several months, you begin to suspect that he has an alcohol related problem. Although never late for work, he always seems exhausted in the mornings and his eyes are often bloodshot. After lunch, his eyes are often glassy and he keeps a large bottle of mouthwash in his car. Several times, when working late, he was giddy and his breath smelled of alcohol. Concerned he might have an alcohol problem, you approached him but he denied having a problem. You let it go. A few weeks later, during a course party, a few students recount some stories about the same instructor's recent behavior. They give evidence that, on more than one occasion, he appeared at the barracks after hours drinking and fraternizing with students.



## CASE STUDY: ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE; INAPPROPRIATE CONDUCT



### WHAT DO YOU DO?

- Notify the SACO.
- Speak to the Instructor again about your concerns and offer to help.
- Nothing. Marines work hard, play hard. Besides, it hasn't affected his performance.

### WOULD GETTING HELP FOR AN ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEM RUIN THE INSTRUCTOR'S CAREER?

- Absolutely. Once a Marine admits to an alcohol problem, his career is over.
- No, not if he successfully completes counseling/treatment for his condition.

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#### **CORRECT ANSWER: B**

**DISCUSSION:** ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY HIS PERFORMANCE HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED (MISSING WORK, DRUNK ON DUTY), THERE IS OBVIOUSLY A QUESTIONABLE PERCEPTION OF THIS INSTRUCTOR AMONG THE STUDENTS WHICH EXPLAINS THEIR COMMENTS DURING THE COURSE PARTY. ADDITIONALLY, YOU HAD NOTED SOME THINGS THAT WEREN'T QUITE RIGHT PRIOR TO THE STUDENTS SHARING THEIR STORIES. THE BEST THING YOU COULD DO FIRST IS APPROACH THE MARINE. YOU NEED TO FIND OUT FROM HIM IF HE NEEDS/WANTS HELP. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ISSUE CONTRIBUTING TO HIS ALCOHOL USE, MARITAL OR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, OR DEPRESSION ARE SOME POSSIBILITIES. IF HE IS UNWILLING TO TALK TO YOU IN DETAIL, THERE ARE RESOURCES AVAILABLE THROUGH THE COMMAND, AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY. MCCS, MIGHT BE ABLE TO ASSIST AS WELL AS THE UNIT SACO, CHAPLAIN, MEDICAL/BAS, OR CIVILIAN ENTITIES.

#### **CORRECT ANSWER: B**

**DISCUSSION:** IF A MARINE SEEKS ASSISTANCE OR TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL ABUSE OR ADDICTION, AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETES THE TREATMENT, THE CHANCES ARE VERY GOOD FOR HIM/HER TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL CAREER. HOWEVER, IF A MARINE DOESN'T SEEK HELP UNTIL AFTER HE/SHE HAS GOTTEN INTO TROUBLE (NJP/DUI) THE CHANCES OF NOT HARMING THEIR CAREER ARE LESSENER. SO, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR LEADERS TO ASSIST A MARINE WHO MIGHT BE STRUGGLING WITH ALCOHOL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE MARINE CORPS ALCOHOL ABUSE/ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAM IS REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT OF MARINES.



## CASE STUDY: ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE; INAPPROPRIATE CONDUCT



**WHAT ABOUT THE STUDENT'S STORIES? DO YOU HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO DO ANYTHING WITH THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR'S DRUNKEN VISITS TO THE BARRACKS?**

- a. Yes, he should be charged with violating the UCMJ.
- b. Yes, I need to confront the Marine about his drinking because it is now affecting how the students look to him as an instructor.
- c. I need to report it to the chain of command.
- d. No, he was just having fun. I don't think he seriously did or said the things the students claim.

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**CORRECT ANSWER: B AND C**

**DISCUSSION:** THE INSTRUCTOR DENIED ANY ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, WITH THE STUDENTS' STORIES, IT APPEARS THAT THERE MIGHT BE A REAL ISSUE. YOU CAN'T ORDER THE MARINE, SINCE HE IS A FELLOW INSTRUCTOR, TO SEEK HELP. BUT YOU CAN AND SHOULD REPORT TO HIGHER IF HE IS STILL UNWILLING TO ADMIT THAT HIS DRUNKEN BEHAVIOR IS AFFECTING THE UNIT. IF THE STUDENTS SEE HIM AS THE DRUNK MARINE WHO CAME TO THE BARRACKS, THEY WILL HAVE A DIFFICULT, IF NOT, IMPOSSIBLE TIME ACCEPTING HIM AS THEIR INSTRUCTOR TEACHER AND MENTOR.

THE REALITY IS – IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE THE INCIDENTS COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMAND. WHETHER IT IS YOU WHO REPORTS IT OR A MARINE WHO FELT UNCOMFORTABLE OR THREATENED BY THE SITUATION THE COMMAND NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT IT. ANY SITUATION, WHICH OCCURS THAT ULTIMATELY WOULD REFLECT POORLY ON THE COMMAND NEEDS TO BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER IMPACT ON THE GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIT.

DO YOU THINK THE INSTRUCTOR'S ALCOHOL USE HAS HAD AN IMPACT ON THE UNIT? WHY?



## CASE STUDY: TRAVEL CLAIMS; HONESTY; LOYALTY



- You and another Cpl from your unit were sent on a week-long Marine Corps conference on NCO leadership. During your trip, breakfast and lunch were provided by the Marine Corps daily, however, each evening you were on your own. Upon return to your unit, you complete your travel claim and send it for reimbursement, claiming only legitimate expenses. A few days later you talk with the other Cpl who is happy to make a few more bucks by claiming full per diem. According to him, it would be difficult to find out that he falsified the claim because it wasn't written anywhere that the meals were provided at government expense. He also thinks he was entitled to these additional funds. He wonders why you didn't do the same thing and hopes you aren't going to make a big deal about it.

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THE FOCUS HERE SHOULD BE ON HONESTY AND INTEGRITY AND **NOT** ENTITLEMENTS.



## CASE STUDY: TRAVEL CLAIMS; HONESTY; LOYALTY



### WHAT DO YOU DO?

- Nothing, someone will catch it in the claim process. It's not my responsibility.
- Talk to the other Cpl and remind him of the purpose of the TAD-NCO leadership. Give him the opportunity to do the right thing, but let him know you will turn him in if he doesn't fix it.
- Report the false claim to your chain of command and/or travel claim section.

### DID THE CPL COMMIT FRAUD WHEN HE FILED HIS TRAVEL CLAIM?

- Yes.
- No.
- Maybe not, if he didn't like the food that was offered and had brown bagged it or gotten fast food instead.

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### **CORRECT ANSWER: B and C**

**DISCUSSION:** THE FACT THAT THE TAD WAS FOR A CONFERENCE ON NCO LEADERSHIP IS IRONIC, SINCE YOU NOW WILL HAVE TO MAKE A LEADERSHIP DECISION. IT WOULD BE EASIEST FOR YOU IF, ONCE YOU SPOKE WITH HIM, THE CPL REALIZED HIS MISTAKE AND CORRECTED THE CLAIM. HOWEVER, IF HE DOESN'T CORRECT IT, YOU HAVE A DUTY TO DO THE RIGHT THING AND REPORT IT TO THE CHAIN OF COMMAND.

### **CORRECT ANSWER: A**

**DISCUSSION:** THE CPL FILED A TRAVEL CLAIM WITH INFORMATION HE KNEW WAS FALSE, IN ORDER TO RECEIVE MONEY HE DID NOT RATE FOR REIMBURSEMENT AND SIGNED IT STATING IT WAS TRUE AND ACCURATE (AS ALL TRAVEL CLAIMS REQUIRE). IN DOING THIS HE VIOLATED ARTICLE 107 FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND POSSIBLY ARTICLE 132 FRAUD. EXACTLY WHICH ARTICLE IS FOR THE LEGAL PERSONNEL TO RESOLVE, WHILE YOUR DECISION IS MORE IMMINENT. THE FACT IS THE CPL DID SOMETHING HE KNEW WAS WRONG AND SO MUCH AS ADMITTED IT TO YOU RIGHT AFTER ATTENDING A CONFERENCE ON NCO LEADERSHIP. WHETHER HE LIKED THE FOOD OFFERED OR NOT DOES NOT MATTER. IF THE CPL MADE A CHOICE TO PURCHASE OR BRING FOOD AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, THAT WAS HIS CHOICE. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT REIMBURSE FOR MEAL EXPENSES THAT WERE NOT AUTHORIZED.



## CASE STUDY: TRAVEL CLAIMS; HONESTY; LOYALTY



### WOULD YOUR OPINION OF THIS MARINE BE AFFECTED BY THIS SITUATION?

- a. No every Marine deserves a little payback from the government.
- b. Yes, I would question his integrity and whether he was trustworthy.
- c. I don't know maybe he needed the money.

### IF THE CPL DOES NOT CORRECT THE FALSE CLAIM AFTER YOU SPEAK WITH HIM, WHAT WOULD YOU THINK/DO?

- a. He should get caught. Maybe he'll brag about it again to the wrong person.
- b. If the travel claim section didn't catch it, shame on them. I'm not getting involved.
- c. I will have to speak up.

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#### **CORRECT ANSWER: B**

**DISCUSSION:** THIS SITUATION SHOULD MAKE YOU QUESTION THE MARINE'S INTEGRITY AND TRUSTWORTHINESS. IN REALITY, HOW MUCH MONEY DOES HE STAND TO MAKE FROM THIS TRAVEL CLAIM. TWENTY, MAYBE THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY IS PROBABLY THE MOST HE WOULD RECEIVE IN ADDITION TO WHAT HE WOULD HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED FROM HIS TAD. SO, FOR THIS SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY, THIS CPL COMPROMISED HIS INTEGRITY. NO AMOUNT OF MONEY IS WORTH ONE'S HONOR AND TO GIVE IT AWAY FOR A SUCH A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY IS CAUSE TO LOOK AT WHO THIS MARINE REALLY IS, WHAT DOES HE STAND FOR? IF HE REALLY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, THERE ARE OTHER LEGAL AND HONORABLE SOLUTIONS AVAILABLE TO HIM.

#### **CORRECT ANSWER: C**

**DISCUSSION:** THE CLAIMS SECTION MIGHT CATCH IT, BUT ONLY AFTER SOME TIME HAS PASSED. REGARDLESS, THAT DOES NOT DIMINISH THE RESPONSIBILITY YOU HAVE AS A MARINE AND A LEADER TO SPEAK UP. JUSTICE, JUDGMENT, COURAGE AND INTEGRITY ARE JUST A FEW OF THE LEADERSHIP TRAITS THAT CAN GUIDE YOU IN THIS SITUATION. YOU CAN REPORT THE FALSE CLAIM TO THE TRAVEL SECTION AND/OR YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND.

--HOW WOULD YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FACT THAT "HE WONDERS WHY YOU DIDN'T DO THE SAME THING AND HOPES YOU AREN'T GOING TO MAKE A BIG DEAL ABOUT IT?"



## CASE STUDY: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ALCOHOL



- You're in the gym with other Marines from your unit and one guy is talking about a female Marine that he had sex with the previous weekend. You work in the same section with the female Marine. He states that they were drinking that night and that she "threw up all over herself." He then says, "That whore keeps texting me. They never just f... and get over it."

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### **-FACILITATOR: - ASK THE AUDIENCE**

***WHAT ARE THE RED FLAGS IN THIS SCENARIO THAT COULD INDICATE PERPETRATOR BEHAVIOR?***

- BRAGGING ABOUT SEXUAL CONQUEST – HYPER MASCULINTY AND HYPER SEXUALITY
- HEAVY DRINKING – USING ALCOHOL AS A TOOL AND A WEAPON
- DEMORALIZING / NAME CALLING / OBJECTIFICATION - WHORE
- LACK OF EMPATHY – DOES NOT RESPOND TO TEXT AND DOES NOT SHOW CONCERN FOR SEXUAL PARTNER'S FEELINGS





## CASE STUDY: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ALCOHOL



- *What do you do? What do you say?*
- **Examples: Individual**
- We're friends, right? Is something going on? What you said about her was pretty harsh. It just seemed a bit extreme to me.
- I've known you for awhile and I've heard you say things like that a couple of times. What's that about?
- I'm just worried about you. If you say something like that at work or in class, you could get into some serious trouble.

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- SPEAK UP, VERBALLY ADDRESS INAPPROPRIATE COMMENTS IMMEDIATELY.
- LEADERSHIP TAKES THE LEAD BY NOT ENGAGING IN OR TOLERATING DISPARAGING OR INSULTING REMARKS.
- OPENLY DISCUSS RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR AND CHOICES.



## CASE STUDY: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ALCOHOL



- **What do you say if you're in a group?**
- Am I the only one that thought that was inappropriate?
- Am I the only one who is uncomfortable with that?
- Do you guys talk about women like that? Do you think that's ok to do?
- **What do you say to the female Marine?**
- Ask the female Marine if she has had any problems with the Marine and if she would like to talk.
- Suggest that the female Marine talk to a UVA if needed.
- Explain to the UVA what you heard and have the UVA approach the female Marine.

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- SPEAK UP, VERBALLY ADDRESS INAPPROPRIATE COMMENTS IMMEDIATELY.
- LEADERSHIP TAKES THE LEAD BY NOT ENGAGING IN OR TOLERATING DISPARAGING OR INSULTING REMARKS.
- OPENLY DISCUSS RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR AND CHOICES.



## CASE STUDY: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ALCOHOL



- You are at a party with other Marines and civilians. During the past hour you notice one of your buddies has been talking to a young woman that you don't know. They seem to be having a good time but it is clear that the woman has had too much to drink. At one point your friend walks by you and you hear him say he is just going to get her "one more" and "that should be enough." A few minutes later you see him put his arm around the young woman and start to lead her upstairs.

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### **-FACILITATOR: - ASK THE AUDIENCE**

***WHAT ARE THE RED FLAGS IN THIS SCENARIO THAT COULD INDICATE PERPETRATOR BEHAVIOR?***

- HEAVY DRINKING – INTENTIONAL USE OF ALCOHOL AS A TOOL AND WEAPON
- ACCELERATED GROOMING – FLIRTING, INTENSE ATENTION
- PLANNING AND EXPLOITATION OF INTOXICATION – “ONE MORE... SHOULD BE ENOUGH”
- LEAD HER UPSTAIRS – ISOLATING HER FROM A SOCIAL SETTING



## CASE STUDY: SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ALCOHOL



### ➤ What do you do? What do you say?

#### **Direct -**

- Hey dude, don't even think about it, you could get in serious trouble.
- She's too drunk, leave her alone.

#### **Distract/Divert -**

- We need to go now, come ride with me.
- Something is going on outside, come see.
- Call his cell and get him away from the female.

#### **Delegate -**

- Have another person call the woman's cell phone.
- Enlist a friend to take the woman home or to stay near her.

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### ***WHAT DO YOU DO? WHAT DO YOU SAY?***

NOTE TO AUDIENCE: ALWAYS BE SMART AND AVOID PUTTING YOURSELF AND OTHERS IN DANGEROUS SITUATIONS. USE TECHNIQUES TO DIFFUSE ANY THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

### **WITHIN THE UNIT/COMMAND**

- REPORT ALL SITUATIONS TO THE UVA AND CHAIN OF COMMAND
- REPORT INSTANCES WHERE MARINES HAVE INTERVENED IN A SITUATION TO THE CHAIN OF COMMAND FOR RECOGNITION
- LEADERSHIP SHALL BE VOCAL AND OPEN WITH INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND SETTING EXAMPLES.

### **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THE CHOICE TO INTERVENE?**

**BYSTANDERS**—ANYONE WHO ISN'T EITHER A PERPETRATOR OR A VICTIM IN A GIVEN SITUATION BUT IS IN A POSITION TO INTERVENE BEFORE, DURING, OR AFTER THE ACT. OR A MEMBER OF A PEER CULTURE THAT CONTAINS ABUSERS OR VICTIMS. OR AN AUTHORITY FIGURE IN A POSITION TO ENACT PREVENTION STRATEGIES. IN THAT SENSE VIRTUALLY EVERYONE IS A BYSTANDER.

**THE CRITICAL QUESTION IS: ARE YOU AN EMPOWERED/ACTIVE BYSTANDER OR AN INACTIVE/PASSIVE BYSTANDER?**



## COMMAND CLIMATE: SEXUAL ASSAULT



- *What should members of a command or unit do to address this type of behavior?*
- Be aware of comments and behaviors from others that would indicate they were intent on having sexual intercourse even if the partner was unwilling.
- Notice if someone is getting ready to have sexual intercourse with a partner who is incapacitated.
- Don't pressure or encourage friends to drink or have sex as often or with as many people as possible.
- Don't joke about sexual assault; comments and jokes that are meant to "ease the tension" or are "just kidding around" can trivialize the severity of the behavior.



## COMMAND CLIMATE: SEXUAL ASSUALT



- *What should members of a command or unit do to address this type of behavior?*
- Know your level of comfort with conversations and talk about sexual behavior. If you find groups or individuals who talk about sexual relationships that are not in sync with how you feel, or the type of relationship you want, don't be afraid to state your position.
- Many perpetrators minimize what they have done and deny that it is a crime. (They may say, "That was messed up, but it was fun.") Let them know that what they did was not right and was against the law.
- Perpetrators often use alcohol to lower their inhibitions so that they have an excuse for their behavior.
- Perpetrators often exploit the victim's intoxication and/or encourage excessive drinking to manipulate the victim's behavior.



## MENTAL STATE: FEELING DOWN



- **The Story.** One of your friends is a Cpl in the unit. He's a hard charger that takes pride in himself and being a Marine. He's usually the first to show up and the last to leave and is almost always upbeat. Lately however, he's been quiet and sullen. Several times he's been late for formation. Although you haven't seen him lately. You tried to call him but he hasn't returned any of your calls. Things have been very busy at work so you haven't had time to seek him out. You hear from a mutual friend that he's having some problems making his car payments and someone else mentioned that his long time girl friend has dropped him like a hot potato.
- **Some facts about your friend.** He's an avid hunter and target shooter. You both returned from deployment about 4 months ago.

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### WHAT SORT OF SIGNALS ARE WE SEEING?

- DEPRESSION? - CHANGE IN FOCUS? - LACK OF MOTIVATION? - DISINTEREST IN PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

#### 1. WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF WE DO NOTHING?

- MAYBE NOTHING - MAYBE FURTHER DETERIORATION OF A GOOD MARINE
- MAYBE SUICIDE (WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU HEARD THE CPL SAY: "WHAT'S THE POINT ANYMORE" or "I CAN'T HANDLE THIS ANYMORE," or "SHE'D BE BETTER OFF WITHOUT ME.") THEN - THE CPL SHOULD BE ASKED IF HE IS THINKING OF KILLING HIMSELF.

#### 2. WHAT ACTIONS CAN WE TAKE TO HELP?

- SEEK HIM OUT FOR SOME FACE TO FACE TALK.
- OFFER HIM A SOUNDING BOARD FOR VOICING HIS PROBLEMS.
- CONTACT HIS SNCO AND VOICE YOUR CONCERNS ABOUT HIS MENTAL STATE.
- HANG WITH HIM TO BETTER JUDGE HIS MENTAL STATE.
- GET HIM IN TOUCH WITH DSTRESS, MILITARY ONE SOURCE, THE CHAPLAIN, HIS MEDICAL PROVIDER OR RELATED AGENCIES THAT CAN ASSIST WITH BOTH MENTAL AND FINANCIAL ISSUES.
- ENSURE A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT.
- SPEAK OPENLY ABOUT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ENCOURAGE HIM TO SEEK HELP (ALLOW THE GROUP TO EXPRESS STIGMA (e.g., AUDIENCE MEMBERS OFFER REASONS **NOT** TO INTERVENE SUCH AS: "YOU DON'T TELL THE CHAIN OF COMMAND THAT HE'S HAVING PROBLEMS BECAUSE THEY'LL NON-REC HIM"); THEN THE SPEAKER EXPLAINS THAT A LIFE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN A CAREER, FRIENDSHIP, ETC.
  - PUBLICLY STATE THAT GETTING HELP IS A SIGN OF STRENGTH.
  - WATCH FOR SIGNS OF SELF-MEDICATING (ALCOHOL OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE) AND EXPRESS CONCERN DIRECTLY TO THE MARINE.

1. STAY ENGAGED!. DON'T JUST PASS HIM ALONG AND DROP IT. REMEMBER SEMPER FIDELIS MEANS **ALWAYS** FAITHFUL - WE WOULD NEVER LEAVE A MARINE BEHIND ON THE BATTLEFIELD, AND WE WON'T DO IT AT HOME EITHER.



## SAFETY SCENARIO 1: DAY AT THE BEACH



- **The story.** It's a beautiful weekend and about a dozen or so of your group decides that the beach is just too inviting not to go. Everyone agrees to meet at The Point at about 1000. You volunteer to bring a grill, someone else is bringing a football and some Frisbees. Another bunch are going to bring their two Jet Skis so it's shaping up to be a great day all around. Everyone shows up right on time. The grill is up, the coolers are iced and ready. AH!
- By mid afternoon, everyone has had lots to eat and, in several cases, lots to drink. There's still plenty of gas for the Jet Skis, the Jellyfish aren't too bad and the waves are about 3 feet or less so the surf is great fun. What are some responsible choices that may not have been made and what choices do we face in the near future?
- **Some facts about The Point.** There's sometimes a killer current. The waves can grow fast. In the shallows, there can be some rocks and broken bottles. The walk down from the road is about 250 yards. The boat ramp is about a quarter of a mile away. The closest life guard stand is about 100 yards up the beach.

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**(NOTE TO FACILITATOR: LEADERS SHOULD CHOOSE AT LEAST 2 OF THE 5 SAFETY SCENARIOS TO DISCUSS)**

CHOICES THAT NEEDED TO BE MADE EARLY ON SHOULD HAVE BEEN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) FOOD SAFETY ISSUES – WAS THEIR SUFFICIENT ICE TO KEEP THINGS COLD?
- 2) GRILL HAZARDS – DID WE CHOOSE GAS OR CHARCOAL? WHICH MIGHT BE BETTER?
- 3) IF WE USE CHARCOAL DO WE NEED LIGHTER FLUID AND WHAT ABOUT THAT HAZARD?
- 4) ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - DOES THIS BEACH HAVE ALIFE GUARD?
- 5) JELLY FISH?
- 6) WHAT OTHER ISSUES ARE THERE WITH THE WATER?
  - a) RIP CURRENT
  - b) WAVE HEIGHT
  - c) MARINE LIFE (STING RAYS)
  - d) BOTTOM CONFIGURATION?
  - e) OTHER CHOICES?
- 7) WHAT ABOUT THE SUN? DID WE REMEMBER TO SET UP SOME SHADE OR BRING LOTS OF SUN SCREEN?
- 8) SPORTS CONCERNS? AFTER A BUNCH OF BEERS OR WINE COOLERS, JUST HOW INVOLVED DO WE NEED TO BE WITH FULL CONTACT FRISBEE?
- 9) WHAT ABOUT THE WATER? JUST HOW GOOD DOES EVERYONE SWIM? WHAT ABOUT THE ALCOHOL FACTOR?
- 10) WHAT ABOUT JET SKIS? EXPERIENCE? TRAINING? ASSISTANCE IF THERE IS A PROBLEM?
- 11) WHAT ABOUT THE RETURN TRIP HOME? WHAT CHOICES DO WE NEED TO ADDRESS HERE?





## SAFETY SCENARIO 2: FISHING TRIP



- **The Story.** You own a 20 foot fishing boat. You have family (your father, mother, and 2 younger brothers age 13 and 15) that has planned to come and visit; the focus of the trip is to fish for Snapper during the very short season. Your family can only stay for 3 days.
- You plan to leave your house at 0300 and drive 2 and ½ hours to the boat launch. After you launch, you have a 45 miles run to the fishing grounds. The weather forecast for the entire 3 days is; Waves 2-4 feet, 30% chance of rain and thunderstorms, temperatures will be mid 80's to mid 90's with high humidity. You will be staying at the lodge in the Marina near the boat launch. You plan to fish each day and leave the boat launch the last day at dusk to drive home so your family can make their flight the next morning at 0600. What choices should have been made/need to be made?
- **Some facts about the boat.** It is in a good state of repair. The boat however is just big enough to fish on the waters in your area. The boat does very well when the waves are 2 feet or less, 3 to 4 foot waves are manageable, but can be very uncomfortable, waves greater than 4 feet are not safe to operate the boat.

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**(NOTE TO FACILITATOR: LEADERS SHOULD CHOOSE AT LEAST 2 OF THE 5 SAFETY SCENARIOS TO DISCUSS)**

CHOICES THAT NEED TO BE MADE.

1. DO YOU GO FISHING?

2. IF SO, WHAT GOOD CHOICES DO YOU MAKE TO MINIMIZE RISKS?

- a. GO FISHING, LEAVE A FLOAT PLAN EACH DAY.
- b. ALLOW EXTRA TIME TO GET TO THE FISHING GROUNDS DUE TO THE WAVES.
- c. DO A GEAR CHECK PRIOR TO DEPARTURE, ENSURE YOU HAVE ALL THE REQUIRED SAFETY DEVICES ON BOARD.
- d. ENSURE LIFE JACKETS ARE AVAILABLE (APPROPRIATE AND FUNCTIONAL) FOR EACH PERSON AND THEY ARE WORN WHENEVER THE BOAT IS UNDERWAY.
- e. ENSURE EVERYONE HYDRATES AND EATS WELL (LIMIT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION).
- f. LEAVE EARLIER THE LAST DAY.



## SAFETY SCENARIO 3: GO FOR A RIDE



- **The Story.** A young Marine just back from an deployment has decided to purchase a Motorcycle. He goes to the local motorcycle dealer and buys a sport bike. He successfully completes a basic rider's course the following weekend. The next weekend he decides to take a cruise from his home to a destination approximately two hrs away. At first he feels tentative about his skills and stays in the right lane. After awhile, he starts to feel better so he picks up speed and moves out into the center lanes. As he gives it a little more throttle, suddenly, traffic comes to a crawl due to an accident ahead. With no time to react, he brakes and swerves to avoid the stopping vehicles in front of him. Unable to avoid it, he slams into the tractor trailer stopped in the adjacent lane and is killed.
- **Some Facts about the Rider and the Ride.** He has never ridden a motorcycle before. The size of the sport bike is 1500cc. He purchased all the prescribed PPE and was using it. His impact speed was about 55 mph.

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**(NOTE TO FACILITATOR: LEADERS SHOULD CHOOSE AT LEAST 2 OF THE 5 SAFETY SCENARIOS TO DISCUSS)**

CHOICES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN MADE:

- 1) WAS IT A RESPONSIBLE CHOICE TO PURCHASE A 1500CC MOTORCYCLE AS HIS FIRST RIDE?
- 2) WOULD IT HAVE BEEN BETTER TO TAKE A COURSE BEFORE MAKING THE PURCHASE?
- 3) SHOULD THE MOTORCYCLE INSTRUCTOR HAVE DISCUSSED THE SIZE OF HIS BIKE WITH HIM SO HE COULD MAKE A BETTER DECISION?
- 4) WAS HIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE FOR THE RIDE? (YES, BUT).
- 5) WAS IT A RESPONSIBLE CHOICE TO DECIDE TO RIDE 2 HOURS IN ONE DIRECTION ON ALMOST HIS FIRST TIME TAKING A TRIP?
- 6) WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BETTER CHOICE?
- 7) WHAT ABOUT RIDING ALONE? SHOULD THERE HAVE BEEN SOMEONE WITH MORE EXPERIENCE ALONG?
- 8) WHAT OTHER ISSUES?



## SAFETY SCENARIO 4: THE MISSION



- **The Story.** Cpl Showtime has been tasked with picking up four VIP'S from the local airport at 0900. He will be driving them to the General's building for a conference. Cpl Showtime has to pick up a six-passenger van from the base motor pool by 0730. He has to complete the pre-operations check prior to departing the motor pool, to ensure the vehicle is operational. It is imperative that Cpl Showtime is on the road no later than 0745 due to morning rush hour traffic.
- Cpl Smuck is a dispatcher at the base motor pool and also a close friend of Cpl Showtime. He knows the importance of the mission his friend was tasked with and since his friend is running late he calls his cell phone but doesn't get an answer. If he notifies the chain of command Cpl Showtime will be in trouble and this may affect his promotion to Sergeant the following month. Cpl Showtime finally arrives at 0745. Cpl Smuck asks his friend if he is ok? When he responds Cpl Smuck clearly smells alcohol on his breath. Cpl Showtime also stated that he had a long night and overslept. He still has to complete the pre-operations check on the vehicle. Cpl Showtime should already be in route to the airport at this time.
- **Put yourself in the place of Cpl Smuck.**

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**(NOTE TO FACILITATOR: LEADERS SHOULD CHOOSE AT LEAST 2 OF THE 5 SAFETY SCENARIOS TO DISCUSS)**

- 1) WHAT CHOICES ARE YOU PRESENTED WITH?
- 2) DO YOU CALL SOMEONE?
- 3) DO YOU REFUSE TO LET YOUR FRIEND DRIVE?
- 4) SINCE HE IS NOW ALMOST READY TO GO, IS IT OK?
- 5) SINCE HE'S BEEN DELAYED, WHAT ABOUT GETTING TO THE AIRPORT ON TIME?
- 6) WILL CPL SHOWTIME SPEED?
- 7) WHAT ELSE CAN WE DO?
- 8) WHAT ABOUT IN THE FUTURE, SHOULD A BACKUP DRIVER BE ASSIGNED?
- 9) WHAT ABOUT A MANDATORY CALL TO THE SNCO WHEN A DRIVER IS DELAYED?



## SAFETY SCENARIO 5: ATV ADVENTURE



- **The Story.** You and some friends go to the local dunes to camp for the weekend. The plan is to leave right after work on Friday. It takes about 45 minutes to get out to the camp site (everyone plans to drink while setting up) and the set up takes about 2 hours. The weather is going to be sunny and hot the entire weekend. The plan is to maximize the fun all weekend and stay until approximately 2000 the last night, and then head back.
- After you set up camp and get all the big kids toys out, one of your friends decides to take a quad out for a ride. It's about 1930.
- **Some facts about your friend.** You all know that he has never driven an ATV before. He has had a couple of beers and this is his first time out with your group.

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**(NOTE TO FACILITATOR: LEADERS SHOULD CHOOSE AT LEAST 2 OF THE 5 SAFETY SCENARIOS TO DISCUSS)**

1. WHAT ABOUT THE WEEKEND?
2. WHAT ARE SOME CONCERNS?
  1. WEATHER ISSUES?
  2. TEMPERATURE?
3. DO YOU LET YOUR FRIEND RIDE THE ATV THAT EVENING?
4. WHAT OTHER OPTIONS MIGHT THERE BE?
  - a. LET HIM RIDE ONE OF THE SMALLER ATVS WITH AN EXPERIENCED RIDER, AND TELL HIM THAT THEY WILL NOT BE GOING VERY FAST.
  - b. ALLOW FOR EXTRA TIME THAT IS GOING TO BE NEEDED TO TEACH THE INEXPERIENCED RIDER.
  - c. ENSURE THAT EVERYONE HAS ALL THE PPE FOR RIDING THE ATVS.
5. ENSURE THAT EVERYONE HYDRATES AND EATS WELL.
6. YOU WILL WANT TO LIMIT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.



## CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE CHOICES



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--CHANGE YOUR MINDSET

--RETHINK HOW YOU CONDUCT YOUR LIFE SO THAT YOUR DECISIONS LEAD TO SAFE AND HEALTHY OUTCOMES

--MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE – THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE