

2011 Campaign HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL.



**NO SAILOR
STANDS WATCH ALONE**



U.S. NAVY
Poster Facilitator's Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the SAAM 2011 Navy posters:

- Explain the toll sexual assault has on mission readiness,
- Reinforce the idea of acting as a team,
- Demonstrate bystander intervention,
- Stress collective responsibility for prevention,
- Provide educational tools for SARCs and/or SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs),
- Identify SARCs and/or SAPR VAs, provide their contact info, and
- Provide information for additional resources.

This facilitator's guide is meant to assist Navy Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and/or SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) who use the DoD 2011 Navy posters in trainings and briefings.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Use the posters as training aids to help reinforce what people may have only briefly seen and read. People need to see a message as many as seven times before they fully capture the information.
2. Start by communicating that when discussing sexual assault, it is possible that people might feel uncomfortable or even offended. Stress that changing attitudes and behaviors requires open discussion.
3. Explain the range of actions that fall under sexual assault. Also, acknowledge that given the statistics, it is likely that there are people in the room who are survivors of sexual assault or who know survivors (you can ask those who know people who have been sexually assaulted to raise their hands; it is valuable for participants to see). Make it clear that if the training distresses anyone, they should feel free to leave the room as long as needed.
4. Start discussion of a poster by first addressing elements at the top of it and then moving down, ending at the bottom of the page. (This guide follows that format.)
5. Ask the questions below to get your audience started. The bullets following the questions can be used to explore topics and facts, prompt participants, or validate their responses.

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN THEME



QUESTION: WHAT DOES A TYPICAL SEXUAL ASSAULT LOOK LIKE IN THE NAVY?

- Sexual assault usually involves a junior enlisted victim and junior enlisted perpetrator—but can happen to anyone.
- The victim and perpetrator usually know each other as friends, co-workers, or acquaintances.
- Most interactions that lead to sexual assault begin in social settings.
- Many sexual assaults occur after the victim and/or perpetrator have been drinking.
- While the majority of sexual assault *reports* are made by women, the sexual assault of men actually occurs in greater numbers in the Department than the sexual assault of women.

QUESTION: HOW DOES A SEXUAL ASSAULT HARM AN INDIVIDUAL?

- Physical injuries and sexually transmitted infections can sometimes occur.
 - While some sexual assaults can result in very serious injury, many involve minor or non-visible injuries to victims.
- Psychological injuries may occur immediately following the assault and/or several weeks or months later. They often do not resolve without treatment—victims can't just “get over it”—rather victims often suffer in silence.
 - Fear, irritability, confusion, and sleep disruption, may often occur during or immediately following the assault.
 - In about one third of cases, victims may experience post-traumatic anxiety symptoms that interfere with their work, social or home life. Some victims may also experience serious depression or problems with alcohol and substances as they try to reduce the intensity of the symptoms.

QUESTION: WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS THEME MEANS IN RELATION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Sexual assault happens directly to an individual, but can indirectly affect everyone in a unit, as well as the victim's family and friends.
- Sexual assault can have a long term impact on our fellow Shipmates and on the military as a whole.
- Sexual assault is a readiness issue because it diminishes the Navy's ability to function proficiently at all levels: individual, unit, and command.

- Almost daily there is an article on sexual assault in the military in the media, and so sexual assault damages the reputation of the institution we are a part of and care about.

QUESTION: LET'S EXPLORE MISSION READINESS MORE. WHAT'S YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF MISSION READINESS?

- A unit is "mission ready" when it can deploy quickly and efficiently, determining its competence to intervene in combat situations.
- DoD's mission is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.
- The Navy's mission is to maintain, train and equip combat-ready Naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas.
- Our mission not only includes national defense, but the defense and safety of the Americans who voluntarily risk their lives for our country.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE ALL THE WAYS SEXUAL ASSAULT HAS AN IMPACT ON MISSION READINESS?

- The mention of mission readiness together with the toll sexual assault takes on the victim is not meant to be callous, but we all need to understand the far reaching impact a sexual assault can have on the victim and everyone else.
- Sexual assault might not have happened in someone's unit, but unfortunately if a member of the Navy sticks around long enough, he or she may see it at some point in their career, and we want everyone in the Navy to be prepared to respond or prevent it from happening in the first place.
- There is a connection between sexual assault and mission readiness:
 - There is a possible loss of trust in the victim, unit members, or leaders.
 - Victims and subjects may not be available to do their jobs in a unit that already does not have enough people.
 - Victims and subjects may be permanently unable to fulfill their obligation to the military due to their physical condition, mental state, or incarceration.
 - A sexual assault can undermine strategic good will. Examples include:
 - Japan's hesitation to renew bases in Okinawa and
 - Strained relations in Iraq because of incidents of sexual assault and murder of foreign nationals.
 - International problems caused by the actions of a few are often preventable if people act when they see questionable behavior.
- Sexual assault diminishes leadership's ability to focus on the mission because the seriousness of the crime and the safety issues involved appropriately demand a commander's full attention.
- There may be a larger issue of mistrust in peers and leadership that keeps a Service member from reporting the incident, either Restricted or Unrestricted.

NAVY SLOGAN

**NO SAILOR
STANDS WATCH ALONE**

QUESTION: WHAT DOES THIS SLOGAN MEAN TO THE NAVY AND TO YOU?

- It means that the day-to-day duty of every Navy man and woman is to work together as a team to improve the quality of our work, our people, and ourselves.
- It means that we show respect toward everyone on the team without regard to race, religion, or gender.
- We demand respect up and down the chain of command.
- We all have responsibility to care for the safety, professional, personal, and spiritual well-being of our people.
- Our missions will be more successful, and we will work better as a team when the well-being of everyone is treated as important.
- No Sailor Stands Watch Alone is related to the Navy's core values of honor, courage, and commitment.

QUESTION: HOW DOES THE SLOGAN RELATE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- If every Sailor has a responsibility to care for the safety, professional, personal, and spiritual well-being of our people, he or she will positively intervene when someone is starting to cross the line with a Shipmate.
- If every Sailor treats every other Sailor with respect, the number of sexual assaults in the Navy will be drastically reduced.
- Perpetrators of sexual assault rely on your INaction to ensure they can have their way with a victim.
 - Your quick action is not meddling — it is rescuing a fellow Shipmate.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGES

Each of the four Navy posters includes an action statement that is a bystander intervention message:

- Poster A: So we got our friend away from that guy pushing drinks.
- Poster B: So we reported that guy who wouldn't leave our Shipmate alone.
- Poster C: So we told our Shipmate, "Don't risk it. Ask her when she's sober."
- Poster D: So we called for help when we saw what they were doing to our Shipmate.

QUESTION: WHAT IS BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- Bystander intervention is a strategy the Department of Defense has launched in an all out effort to get its people to engage in preventing sexual assault.
- It is part of what all members of the Navy can do to stand by their fellow Shipmates.
- Active bystanders take the initiative to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault. They do this in ways that are intended to avoid verbal or physical conflict.
- Active bystanders also take the initiative to help friends, who aren't thinking clearly, from becoming perpetrators of crime.
- Intervention does not mean that you directly intervene to stop a crime in progress; rather, these steps are "early intervention" – before the crime begins to occur.
- There are three important components to Active Bystander Intervention we refer to as the ABCs:
 - **A**ssess for safety. Ensure that all parties are safe, and whether the situation requires calling authorities. When deciding to intervene, your personal safety should be the #1 priority. When in doubt, call for help.
 - **B**e with others. If it is safe to intervene, you're likely to have a greater influence on the parties involved when you work together with someone or several people. Your safety is increased when you stay with a group of friends that you know well.
 - **C**are for the victim. Ask if the victim of the unwanted sexual advance/attention/behavior is okay – does he or she need medical care? Does he or she want to talk to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) to see about reporting the matter? Ask if someone they trust can help them get safely home.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE SOME RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION?

- As you read through the facilitator's guide, you will see several response strategies that will be introduced during the discussion of bystander intervention. If we are going to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault or help friends from becoming perpetrators of sexual assault, having some non-violent strategies on hand for intervening makes taking action easier.
- Here is a quick reference list of all the strategies that will be covered in reference to the posters and some additional strategies:
 - **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL:** disrupting the situation with a reason or excuse that allows you to remove the potential victim or perpetrator from the scene.
 - **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY:** reaching out for assistance from someone in authority

- to help a potential victim or stop a potential perpetrator.
- **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...:** taking a friend aside and expressing in a caring way that you want what is best for him or her and are worried he or she is going to get in trouble.
- **HERE'S A SOLUTION...:** suggesting to someone a positive and beneficial way out of their troubling behavior.
- Here are other strategies not covered in relation to the Navy posters:
 - **BRING IT HOME:** comparing how a potential perpetrator might want someone close to him treated (a sister, mother, etc.) with how he or she is treating a potential victim.
 - **STAY WITH US:** making sure that everyone arrives together as a group and leaves together as a group.
 - **WE'VE ALL NOTICED...:** speaking as a group to someone about their troubling behavior.

POSTER A: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
SO WE GOT OUR FRIEND
AWAY FROM THAT GUY
PUSHING DRINKS.**

QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Many sexual assaults in the Department of Defense involve the use of alcohol by the victim, the perpetrator, or both parties.
- According to the 2006 DoD Gender Relations Survey, about one third of sexual assaults involve alcohol. Other data suggests the actual number of alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults may be much higher.
- According to the 2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey, about 51% of incidents at the U.S. Military Academy, 65% of incidents at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 48% of incidents at the U.S. Air Force Academy involving women, involved the use of alcohol.
- Alcohol lowers inhibitions—it makes it easier to force sex on an unwilling partner and to ignore “No.”
- Alcohol impairs the ability to recognize potentially dangerous situations. When drinking, victims may not notice someone’s persistent attempts to get them to an isolated location or to get them to consume more alcohol.
- Intoxication also makes it more difficult to successfully resist a sexual assault.
- The majority of sexual assaults are planned—even those that occur between people who know each other. The use of alcohol to facilitate a sexual assault may at first appear a coincidence — but the perpetrator often tries to ensure that alcohol is available.
- The goal of an outing is not to “get lucky” or “to score.” Hitting on inebriated people is predatory behavior.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Someone is trying to get a friend in the group drunk, possibly to lower his or her inhibitions to sexually assault him or her.
- Be especially suspicious of someone's behavior when he or she keeps buying drinks for a person who is already intoxicated.
- A perpetrator may try to "corner" the person he is targeting with drinks; that is, keep the potential victim away from friends, co-workers or others who might come to assist.
- Perpetrators may try to put drugs in alcoholic beverages; if you see this happen, you need to alert the victim, the bartender, or an authority. Do not try to confront the perpetrator by yourself.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- They got their friend "away from" the person targeting her with drinks, which is the **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** strategy. Examples:
 - Disrupt the situation by saying that there is something important you have to talk to the friend about.
 - Disrupt the situation by saying that everyone is headed somewhere else, so the friend's ride is leaving.
- In some situations it is best to separate a friend from the potential perpetrator but remain on the scene. In other situations, it is best to remove a friend from the scene altogether.
 - If the friend is not drunk, he or she should decide whether to leave, although urge him or her to stick with the group because you don't want the friend to have to deal with that guy pushing drinks.
 - If the friend is noticeably drunk, it would be best to take him or her home for reasons of safety.
- It is important to *not* use strategies that escalate into conflict. An intervention is successful when:
 - Someone is safely removed and/or behavior and attitudes are changed or disrupted, which will not happen if conflict is the end result.
 - The intervener also considers his or her own safety.
- There are ways other than the **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** strategy to intervene safely.
- It is important to make a plan to arrive together in a group and to leave together in a group, no matter what.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW SHIPMATE INTERVENE?

- We are committed as a team to improving the quality of our work, our people, and ourselves.
- Our missions will be more successful, and we will work better as a team if no sexual assaults occur.
- Intervening is part of the Navy's core values of honor, courage, and commitment.
- Every Sailor can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER B: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
SO WE REPORTED THAT
GUY WHO WOULDN'T
LEAVE OUR SHIPMATE
ALONE.**

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- It is possible that the guy who will not leave the Shipmate alone is grooming him or her for a sexual assault.
- Grooming is intended to “set up” someone for sexual assault. It involves both winning the trust of the potential victim and seeing how far inappropriate behavior can be pushed with the potential victim.
- There are warning signs of grooming about which participants should be made aware:
 - Undue, unwelcome, and persistent attention, especially of a sexual nature.
 - Inappropriately discussing sexual material and sexual acts.
 - Touching inappropriately.
 - Not recognizing clear boundaries set by another person.
 - Having inappropriate social boundaries.
 - Pushing drinks on someone to get him or her drunk.
- Shipmates should pay attention to their “gut feeling.” If they are uncomfortable with the way someone is paying attention to a fellow Shipmate, their discomfort should lead them to action—just as it would in a duty situation.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- They reported that guy. This is the **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY** strategy, which is important when there is immediate risk for sexual assault or repeated inappropriate behavior on the part of a potential perpetrator.
- Even though most of the workshop participants wear a uniform, no one is asking them to take the part of the police, and so a good strategy in this situation might be to report to an authority.

- Below are some of the complexities in an **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY** type of situation:
 - If it seems like the Shipmate is in immediate danger, to whom can an immediate report be made? If the behavior takes place off base, consider reporting to the police or the manager of the establishment.
 - If the behavior takes place on a base or a ship, report to a SARC or SAPR VA.
 - It is worth reporting the behavior even after the guy stops it, so that it is not repeated with the Shipmate or anyone else.
- There are ways other than the **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY** strategy to intervene safely. Discuss possible alternative strategies and compliment those less likely to escalate a situation.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW SHIPMATE INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first poster should be reinforced:
 - We are committed as a team to improving the quality of our work, our people, and ourselves.
 - Our missions will be more successful, and we will work better as a team if no sexual assaults occur.
 - Intervening is part of the Navy's core values of honor, courage, and commitment.
 - Every Sailor can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER C: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
SO WE TOLD OUR SHIP-
MATE, "DON'T RISK IT...
ASK HER WHEN SHE'S
SOBER."**

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Shipmates were concerned that a person from their group would try to sexually engage a woman who was noticeably drunk and therefore unable to consent.
- There is a connection between alcohol and consent.
 - Definition of consent: Words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to have sex, made by someone who is mentally clear enough to make such a decision.
 - A person is considered incapable of consent after consuming enough alcohol to lack the mental clarity to agree to sex.
- There is a point at which someone is incapable of giving consent after consuming alcohol.
 - This legal point has no set number of drinks behind it, and to explain all the legal reasoning that would take a great deal of time. If you have any doubt that the person had too much to drink, you are safest if you wait until you are both sober to talk about having sex.
 - Identify key warnings evident when a person who has been drinking is unable to consent to sex:
 - Person is passed out.
 - Person is stumbling, falling down, slurring words, or otherwise appears to be affected by alcohol.
 - Person seems confused or sleepy.
 - Person is vomiting.
 - Person is too drunk to drive.
 - Person's personality has changed.
 - Someone who is drunk but affectionate can in some cases still be considered legally Incapable of consenting to sex.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- Shipmates spoke to a person from their group about their concern that he was putting himself at risk for sexual assault by trying to sexually engage someone who had been drinking and suggested he wait until she would be able to consent to sex. This scenario involves two intervention strategies.
- Sharing their concern that the Shipmate's actions would not be in his best interest is the **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...** intervention strategy, which involves speaking out of concern for the friend and in the friend's best interests. The Shipmate might be risking:
 - A reputation as someone who is not concerned about the well-being of Shipmates.
 - Responsibility for compromising mission readiness in his unit.
 - Demotion or expulsion.
 - Prosecution for sexual assault.
 - Imprisonment.
- There are other statements you say to your Shipmate to keep him or her from making a mistake that could put them in prison.
 - Compliment those responses that tend to "de-escalate" the situation.
 - Responses that appear overly confrontational could be risky – point out the risk associated with confronting Shipmates who have been drinking.
- Suggesting the Shipmate ask her when she is sober is the **HERE'S A SOLUTION...** intervention strategy. Connect "asking" with consent and explore with training participants what might be asked. Consider making a fun exercise of this by having some people come to the front of the room, pair off, and act out ways they could ask for verbal consent. Remember, asking is important, but being clear about what you're asking to do is also important. This might seem a little different than what you see on TV or in the movies, but you owe it to yourself and to them to be clear. Here are some suggestions:
 - Tell me you want me, baby!
 - You are so hot, I want to [have sex with you]. Is that okay?
 - You have me so turned on, I really want to [make love...be intimate...have sex]. Are you with me on that?
 - Would you like to have some mind blowing sex?
- "Asking" and verbal consent are important. For example:
 - It is respectful.
 - It is the "right" thing to do.
 - You may avoid legal trouble in the long run.
 - You do not want to hurt anyone.
- In order to be certain about whether someone wants to engage with you sexually, the other persons must **VERBALLY** consent.
- If you are in doubt as to whether the person can "consent," then ASK the person WHEN he or she is SOBER.
- There are strategies other than **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...** and **HERE'S A SOLUTION** that might be used in situations like this. Compliment those strategies that are more likely to "de-escalate" the situation.
- The www.thatguy.com website has more information about responsible alcohol use.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW SHIPMATE INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first two posters should be reinforced:

- We are committed as a team to improving the quality of our work, our people, and ourselves.
- Our missions will be more successful, and we will work better as a team if no sexual assaults occur.
- Intervening is part of the Navy's core values of honor, courage, and commitment.
- Every Sailor can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER D: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
SO WE CALLED FOR HELP
WHEN WE SAW WHAT THEY
WERE DOING TO OUR SHIP-
MATE.**

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- A group of people is either sexually assaulting someone or crossing the line heading toward sexual assault.
- This is potentially a very unsafe situation for a person or group of people thinking about intervening. The people mistreating someone might easily turn on one person trying to intervene, or if a group intervenes, the likelihood of conflict escalating is strong.
- Personal safety for anyone thinking about intervening is key. Before acting, you should think about these issues:
 - How can you keep yourself safe in this situation?
 - What are all the options available to you?
 - Who else might be able to assist you in this situation?
- Training participants might assume that a woman was about to be a victim of sexual assault in this situation. It is possible the potential victim of the sexual assault might have been a man:
 - Sexual assault of men actually occurs in greater numbers in the Department than the sexual assault of women.
 - According to the Defense Manpower Data Center's 2006 Gender Relations Survey, 2% of men reported that in the past year they had experienced at least one incident of "Unwanted Sexual Contact" (USC) - behavior that would have likely been a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (A similar 2008 Reserve Component survey found 3.5% of women and 1% of men in the Reserve and Guard experienced USC, while the 2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey found 1.2% of men and 9.1% of women at the U.S. Military Academy, 3.4% of men and 16.5% of women at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 1.1% of men and 11.9% of women at the U.S. Air Force Academy experienced USC.)
 - 2% of men in the Department of Defense on Active Duty. Do the math – what does that equate to? (The number turns out to be approximately 20,000 men each year,

- based on 2006 force size).
- Ask what 2% of men on this installation is.
- In comparison, 6.8% of women reported they had experienced “Unwanted Sexual Contact.” What does that equate to? About 13,000 women.
- Ask what 6.8% of women on this installation is.
- Approximately 20% of these sexual assaults are reported to the Department.
- Some facts to share about male-on-male sexual assault:
 - Department surveys indicate that men are victimized in equal proportions by female perpetrators and male perpetrators.
 - Most perpetrators of male-on-male sexual assault identify as heterosexual and have sexual relationships with women.
 - Men can be victims of sexual assault, especially when they’ve become incapacitated by drugs or alcohol.
 - Being a male victim of sexual assault doesn’t “make” you gay or mean that you are weak.
 - Some male-on-male sexual assaults occur during hazing incidents. While some think that hazing is a rite of passage, it is a form of group-sponsored abuse that is illegal. It has no place in our Navy. Groups engaged in this kind of assault are dangerous. Call for help or wait until you can safely alert the authorities.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- They reached out for assistance, which is the **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY** strategy, an approach that is important when there is immediate risk for sexual assault or repeated inappropriate behavior on the part of a potential perpetrator or perpetrators.
- Even though most workshop participants wear a uniform, no one is asking them to take the part of the police, and so a good strategy in this situation might be to report to an authority.
- There are several complexities to consider in this type of situation:
 - Does it seem like the Shipmate is in immediate danger? To whom can an immediate report be made? If the behavior is taking place off base, consider reporting to the police or the manager of the establishment.
 - If the behavior takes place on base or on a ship, report to a Commander, SARC, or SAPR VA.
 - It is worth reporting the behavior even after the guy stops it, so that it is not repeated with the Shipmate or anyone else.
- Other intervention strategies, like **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL**, might work in a situation like this.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW SHIPMATE INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to all other posters should be reinforced once again:
 - We are committed as a team to improving the quality of our work, our people, and ourselves.
 - Our missions will be more successful, and we will work better as a team if no sexual assaults occur.
 - Intervening is part of the Navy’s core values of honor, courage, and commitment.
 - Every Sailor can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

SECONDARY CAMPAIGN THEME



**PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULT
IS EVERYONE'S DUTY.**

QUESTION: WHY DO YOU THINK THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEEDS YOUR HELP TO PREVENT SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Most sexual assaults occur between people who know each other—friends, acquaintances, co-workers, etc.
- Very few sexual assaults are committed by “strangers” in dark alleys.
- Most sexual assaults are never reported to police.
- DoD estimates that 20% of sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement or SARCs.
- Police rarely have a chance to “prevent” a sexual assault.
- Interactions between people that might eventually lead to a sexual assault often begin in social settings—parties, gatherings, clubs, etc.
- You might have the opportunity to say or do something that keeps events from escalating.
- You can make a difference in someone’s life by preventing them from becoming a victim or a perpetrator.
- If you do not intervene and a sexual assault occurs, you will remember it for the rest of your life.

QUESTION: WHAT IS MEANT BY DUTY?

- We are talking about what duty is in the broad sense—not your daily chores or “to do” list. Example: Duty means something that we are expected or required to do by moral obligation.
- According to the 2009 Status of Forces survey, 95% of all active duty members agree that it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful.
- There are many factors that go into our deciding if we will act on our duty:
 - Social psychology research has shown that it’s hard for people to take the initiative and act on their own when they believe the group or the social expectations are to “stay out of it.”
 - One experiment placed a person into a situation where a group of people were waiting in a room. The group of people was in on the experiment and was told not to react when fake smoke was pumped under a door into the room. When the person who did not know about the experiment saw the group not react to the smoke, that person often did nothing about the smoke and just sat with the group, or waited a lot longer to react to it.
 - This is what we mean when we say social expectations influence how we will react in certain situations.

- There is a cost to not acting, to not doing our duty. If we choose not to act in some way, what impact does that have on someone's life?
- Preventing sexual assault is a MORAL duty. A duty we should do because "it is the right thing to do." These are your brothers and sisters in arms—what would you do to protect your family?
 - NOTE: Do not engage attorneys in your audience on "moral" versus "legal" duty to act. If you have attorneys that ask about this situation, let them know that it is up to them to decide if a legal duty exists. This is not a trial advocacy class. As a SARC or SAPR VA, you are not here to debate the legal issues, just to motivate people to do the moral thing – which is prevent a sexual assault in the safest way that they can. Right now, the Department is speaking to the moral duty that we owe each other to keep each other out of harm's way.

RED DOG TAG



QUESTION: WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS RED DOG TAG MEANS, “READINESS=RESPECT”?

- Readiness refers to how prepared we are to perform our duty or accomplish our mission.
- Respect, in this context, refers to how we treat our fellow Service members.
- Readiness and Respect relate to each other in many ways:
 - Readiness goes way beyond just combat capability. We are talking about the total person.
 - If one of your fellow Shipmates is out or unable to concentrate on the job because he or she has been assaulted, you may have lost a very important member of your team. If there are any medical or psychological problems or injuries, the person may be off duty for quite awhile. Losing fellow Shipmates degrades mission readiness.
 - The person accused of committing the crime might also be in the unit. Rumors, “side-talking,” and misunderstandings might all distract from the mission. If the person is convicted, they may be sent to prison or put out of the service. Losing a fellow Shipmate will degrade mission readiness.
 - If someone in the unit witnessed some part of the assault and failed to intervene, that person may be unable to fully concentrate on his or her job.
 - Unit cohesion is negatively impacted when unit members are witnesses against each other.
 - Commanders and unit leadership are taken away from the mission when they have to deal with military justice system issues, safety planning, and other matters relating to the assault.

WRAP UP

IN CLOSING:

1. Training attendees can visit MyDuty.mil or sapr.mil for more information:
 - Myduty.mil is intended for our victims and Service members who want to know how to prevent sexual assault.
 - Sapr.mil is meant for our professionals or those who want to know more about our policies.
2. Attendees can call SARCs and SAPR VAs to discuss questions they might have about prevention or reporting.
3. Attendees can step up and do something when they see a fellow Shipmate getting into trouble.