2011 Campaign

HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL.

WE DON'T LET OUR GUARD DOWN

READINESS = RESPECT

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

NATIONAL GUARD
Poster Facilitator's Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the SAAM 2011 National Guard 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 National Guard Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and/or SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) who use the DoD 2011 National Guard 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 NATIONAL GUARD?

- 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 cannot 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 Guard members and on the military as a whole.

- Sexual assault is a readiness issue because it diminishes the National Guard'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 National Guard's mission is to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies.
- 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 Guard member sticks around long enough, he or she is likely to see it at some point in their career, and we want every member of the Guard 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.

NATIONAL GUARD SLOGAN

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

- It means valuing and supporting every member of the Guard family—our biological families, our communities in our home states, and the larger fraternal military body.
- It means that everyone acts as a team. We will do our part and are secure in the knowledge that everyone else will do theirs.
- It means that when someone fails to do his or her part, we hold that person accountable.
- Our commitment to the team is what allows us to be "Always Ready. Always There."
- We understand that our missions will be successful, and we will work better as a team, when everyone is treated fairly and appreciated.

QUESTION: HOW DOES THE SLOGAN RELATE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- If every National Guard member values and supports every other member and is committed to being "Always Ready. Always There," he or she will positively intervene when someone is starting to cross the line with a member of the Guard family.
- If all of us in the Guard family are held accountable for preventing sexual assault, together we can drastically reduce the number of sexual assaults in the National Guard.
- Perpetrators of sexual assault rely on <u>your</u> INaction to ensure they can have their way with a victim.
    - Your quick action is not meddling — it is rescuing a fellow Guard member.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGES

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

- Poster A: So we got our friend away from that guy pushing drinks on her.
- Poster B: So we told our friend to keep his hands to himself.
- Poster C: So we kept our friend with us when that guy tried to get her alone.
- Poster D: So we called for help when we saw what they were doing.

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 National Guard members can do to stand by other members of the Guard.
- 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 are not 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 are 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:
    - **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL**: disrupting the situation with a reason or excuse that allows you to remove the potential victim or perpetrator from the scene.
    - **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.

- **WE'VE ALL NOTICED…:** speaking as a group to someone about their troubling behavior.
- **BRING IT HOME:** comparing how a potential perpetrator might want someone close to him or her 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.
- **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY:** reaching out for assistance from someone in authority to help a potential victim or stop a potential perpetrator.

POSTER A: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE

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

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 2008 Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members, about one third of sexual assaults involving women involved the use of alcohol. Other data suggests the actual number of alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults may be much higher.
- 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.

- Perpetrators may try to "corner" the people they are targeting with drinks; that is, keep the potential victims 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, she should decide whether to leave, although urge her to stick with the group because you do not want her to have to deal with that guy trying to push drinks on her.
    - If the friend is noticeably drunk, it would be best to take her home for her own safety.
- It is important ***not*** to 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 NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER INTERVENE?

- National Guard members are committed to the Guard family.
- The Guard will not be "Always Ready. Always There." if a sexual assault does occur.
- Intervening is the right thing to do.
- Every Guard member can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER B: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE

MESSAGE: SO WE TOLD OUR FRIEND TO KEEP HIS HANDS TO HIMSELF.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- A friend who is part of the group was behaving inappropriately.
- Inappropriate touching is behavior on the path toward sexual assault.
- There are other examples of inappropriate behavior that might indicate a problem:
  - Undue, unwelcome, and persistent attention, especially of a sexual nature.
  - Inappropriately discussing sexual material and sexual acts.
  - Not recognizing clear boundaries set by another person.
  - Jokes that are sexual in nature.
- If a Guard member crosses the line, he or she might be risking:
  - A reputation as someone who is not concerned about the well-being of other Guard members.
  - Responsibility for compromising mission readiness in his or her unit.
  - Demotion or expulsion.
  - Prosecution for sexual assault.
  - Imprisonment.
- Guard members should pay attention to their "gut feeling." If they are uncomfortable with the way a friend is touching someone, their discomfort should lead them to take a stand.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- They told their friend to change his or her behavior.
- There are some ways people can approach friends about changing their behavior. The strategies should not lead to an escalation of conflict.
- The **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...** strategy reframes the intervention as caring and non-critical.

Example: Take a friend off to the side and say, "Hey Roger, as your friend, I'm worried you're going to get yourself in trouble here, and I don't want that. Can we talk about it?"

- The **WE'VE ALL NOTICED…** strategy provides safety and power in numbers. Example:: "Hey Roger, as your friends, we've all noticed that it looks like you're about to cross the line, and we want to talk to you about it." Everyone in the group should speak up.
- The **BRING IT HOME** strategy can be used with either of the above strategies to prevent the friend from dehumanizing someone. Example: "What if somebody talked about your sister that way?"

- Interventions should not lead to conflict.
- Training participants can explore strategies other than **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT**…, **WE'VE ALL NOTICED**..., and **BRING IT HOME** that might work in this situation.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first poster should be reinforced:
  - National Guard members are committed to the Guard family.
  - The Guard will not be "Always Ready. Always There." if a sexual assault does occur.
  - Intervening is the right thing to do.
  - Because every Guard member can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER C: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE

MESSAGE: SO WE KEPT OUR FRIEND WITH US WHEN THAT GUY TRIED TO GET HER ALONE.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Someone is trying to separate a friend from the group of which she is a part. This is a problem for the following reasons:
  - No one has her back if she is separated. That is why it is important to make the decision to arrive together and leave together.
  - Trying to get someone off in a corner away from friends can be one way of crossing the line.
- There are other ways of crossing the line. For example:
  - Refusing to take "no" for an answer—as in he or she does not want to have sex with him, go somewhere with him, or talk to him anymore.
  - Making an unwanted sexual advance or touching inappropriately.
  - Trying to pressure someone by using rank or fear to do something he or she does not want to do.
  - Trying to pressure someone by alluding that something is wrong with her if she does not enthusiastically agree.
  - Making a sexually harassing comment or joke.
  - Trying to ply someone with too many drinks to get him or her drunk.
- Guard members should pay attention to their "gut feeling" and trust themselves. If they are uncomfortable with the way someone is paying attention to a friend, their discomfort should lead them to action.
- Perpetrators of sexual assault rely on <u>your</u> INaction to ensure they can have their way with a victim.
  - Your quick action is not meddling — it is rescuing a fellow Guard member.

QUESTION: WHAT WAS THE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- The group found a way to keep their friend with them, which is called the **STAY WITH US** strategy and consists of providing reasons why the friend cannot leave the group. Examples:
  - Everyone is about to leave and she has to leave with them.
  - Someone in the group is talking about something important to her or needs to talk to her about something important.
  - She can act like she is involved with one of the guys in the group.
- **STAY WITH US** requires the cooperation of the friend. If she does not cooperate, try the **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT…** strategy with her, taking her off to the side and telling her why as a friend you are worried.
- It is important to make a plan to arrive together in a group and to leave together in a group, no matter what.
- Interventions should not lead to conflict.
- There are strategies other than **STAY WITH US** that might work in this situation.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first two posters should be reinforced:
  - National Guard members are committed to the Guard family.
  - The Guard will not be "Always Ready. Always There." if a sexual assault does occur.
  - Intervening is the right thing to do.
  - Because every Guard member 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.

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 <u>greater numbers</u> in the Department than the sexual assault of women.
    - A 2008 Reserve Component survey found that 3.5% of women and 1% of men in the Reserve and Guard experienced "Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC)—behavior that would have likely been a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
    - A similar 2006 Defense Manpower Data Center Gender Relations Survey found 2% of Active Duty men reported that in the past year they had experienced at least one incident of 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 have become incapacitated by drugs or alcohol.
    - Being a male victim of sexual assault does not "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 National Guard. 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 friend 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 a base or on 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 friend or anyone else.
- Other intervention strategies, like **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL**, might work in a situation like this.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to all other posters should be reinforced once again:
    - National Guard members are committed to the Guard family.
    - The Guard will not be "Always Ready. Always There." if a sexual assault does occur.
    - Intervening is the right thing to do.
    - Because every Guard member can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

SECONDARY CAMPAIGN THEME

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, SARCs, or SAPR VAs.
- 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.

- 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 Guard members 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 Guard members 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 Guard member 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 Guard member getting into trouble.