

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

# "NOT IN MY COAST GUARD"

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH  
SAAM 2015

FACILITATION GUIDE



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## OVERVIEW

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The theme of this year's Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) is "Not in My Coast Guard." This year's events are focused on the role that every member of the Coast Guard plays in building a culture of respect that is intolerant of sexual assault. Accordingly, the facilitated unit discussions are focused on bystander intervention and teaching Coast Guard members how to recognize some of the warning signs and predictors of potential sexual assault. This facilitation guide is designed to aid the unit's instruction and discussion on sexual assault in the Coast Guard. Following the event, each person is charged to continue the discussion on sexual assault in the Coast Guard community and assist in highlighting the responsibilities that each person plays in prevention and response.

A culture of respect also entails respect for those who are accused of committing sexual assault, respect for the criminal justice process, military or civilian, and respect for our Constitutional value of presumption of innocence.

### **Purpose**

Continue education and awareness for all Coast Guard members on the topic of sexual assault prevention and response.

### **Discussion Objectives**

1. Review reporting options and resources available for assistance.
2. Build on an understanding of predatory behaviors and how culture and climate can influence these behaviors.
3. Identify measures to build a culture intolerant of sexual assault and the behaviors that enable it – such as harassment, hazing, ostracism, or retaliation.
4. Acquire bystander intervention tools and actions to take to intervene and deter all levels of perpetrator behaviors.

## Course Format

This course is comprised of five parts including video and facilitated discussion.

The estimated length of this training is 1.5 hours.

- ❖ Course Video: 26 min
- ❖ Facilitated Discussion: ~60 min

## Set-Up and Equipment Needs

All training locations must have audiovisual equipment to play the course video (data DVD), including:

- laptop or desktop computer with a DVD drive
- projector (that can be connected to a computer)
- projection screen or surface
- speakers/audio system
- classroom in which lights can be dimmed or turned off for maximum visibility

Material and Handouts:

- Facilitation Guide
- SAAM DVD of video
- Unit sign in sheets
- Scenario Discussions ([Appendix C](#))
- Supporting material handouts (available on DVD):
  - ✓ Feedback Survey ([Appendix E](#))
  - ✓ Flyer of reporting options and resources ([Appendix D](#))
  - ✓ Copies of the PowerPoint Transition Slides used in the video

**NOTE:** The disc is a data DVD, and will only play in computers using a Windows Media Player. The DVD will not play in a DVD player. To ensure that the DVD plays correctly, please follow these instructions:

1. Insert the DVD into the computer.
2. **Drag the “SAAM2015” .wmv file to the desktop and play it once prior to the actual presentation. It may take up to 10 minutes for the file to save to the desktop.**
3. Double click on the “SAAM2015.wmv” file on the computer desktop to launch the video from your desktop.

**WARNING:** Playing directly from the DVD is **NOT** recommended because there may be visual or audio delays.

## Training Guidance

It is essential for commands and facilitators to be sensitive to the fact that this discussion might upset some people. Some people may get visibly emotional, while others may conceal their feelings. Recognize that it is possible that a victim of sexual assault, a predator, potential offender, and/or person who has been previously accused of sexual assault may all be in attendance. Some personnel may have been victimized while in the Coast Guard; some may have been victimized prior to joining the Coast Guard. The discussion could make some people uncomfortable for a variety of reasons. Facilitators should announce that members who might be triggered by the videos or conversation should leave the room quietly and return once they feel comfortable. Provide directions to the members to quietly leave to use the facilities in order to avoid drawing attention.

**NOTE:** Exemptions of the SAAM event for personnel that have been affected by sexual assault should be considered carefully and left to command discretion with the consultation of the unit's SARC.

### **Terminology**

The term "victim" is used throughout this guide rather than "survivor," which is a well-known term often used by advocacy groups. It is up to the person who was victimized to decide when to call himself/herself a "survivor." The term "victim" best describes a person subjected to the crime of sexual assault. For the purposes of responding to sexual assault, one should assume that all reports of sexual assault are true.

The terms "sexual predator," "perpetrator" and "offender" are also used in this event. The use of this terminology is not meant to imply that everyone charged with a sexual assault is guilty of sexual assault. Individuals will be presumed innocent until convicted by a court.

### **Support Services**

A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (VA), and/or Chaplain should be in attendance at this event if at all possible. We recognize that this may be challenging for some units due to scheduling conflicts and proximity to these resources. If any of these members are present, they should be introduced prior to kicking off the event. This support person is charged with observing the discussion and watching for anyone who might have an emotional reaction. Facilitators should confirm with this individual, prior to the event, that they will discreetly check on the welfare of anyone who leaves the room during the training. If a SARC, VA, or Chaplain is not available, members of the Chief's Mess and Command (with exceptional personal integrity) should be identified to pay particular attention to members who might have an emotional reaction, ensuring that they offer available services or the opportunity to connect the member with a SARC, VA, and/or Chaplain.

Introducing or identifying these individual(s) ensures that any victim attending the event has an identifiable resource available to speak with if the discussion becomes overwhelming; and, all of the attendees can easily seek out or contact one of their first-responders. This is an important "safety net" function. It is critical that personnel understand their leadership is engaged and committed to supporting all members affected by sexual assault.

### **Facilitator Guidance**

This facilitation guide is to be used as part of the SAAM 2015 package that your unit received from Coast Guard Headquarters. **The SAPR Program recommends you view the video with the discussion guide at least 48 hours before the event to become familiar with the material being presented and ensure that your DVD and media player are working properly.** The material is also available on the CG Portal SAPR Program page if you need a backup copy. <https://cglink.uscg.mil/437dd7a5> (This file is quite large and may take some time to download.)

While it is preferred that someone more senior and/or experienced in training be the facilitator for your unit, it can also be a volunteer. However, every unit event should be led and represented by a member of the Command (Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Officer-in-Charge, Command Master Chief, an Officer, or a Chief). It is also

recommended that the event include participation from a member fully versed in SAPR if available, such as a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Victim Advocate, or Health Care Provider. These individuals should be identified or in attendance in the event a report of a sexual assault occurs.

Facilitators should familiarize themselves with the course objectives and the Scenario Discussions found in [Appendix C](#) of this guide, as well as with other reference material pertaining to sexual assault. See [Appendix A](#) for the Glossary and [Appendix D](#) for a list of Additional Resources.

Prior to the beginning of the event determine who will lead the facilitated discussions and who will be responsible for operating the video equipment.

### Format of the Facilitation Guide

The facilitation guide is designed to be a script that anyone can follow for the topic and discussion of the SAAM event. It is written to equip commands with thought-provoking questions about sexual assault prevention and response and to elicit meaningful discussion.

The agenda is divided into five parts:

<b>Part 1</b>	Opening remarks by the Vice Commandant, VADM Peter V. Neffenger;	00:00 – 03:49
<b>Part 2</b>	Awareness and review including video clips and discussion;	03:49 – 11:08
<b>Part 3</b>	“Who Are You” video and bystander intervention;	11:08 – 22:24
<b>Part 4</b>	Scenario discussion; and	22:24
<b>Part 5</b>	Closing remarks from the Commandant, ADM Paul F. Zukunft	22:36 – 25:46

Participants will receive information on perpetrator behaviors and bystander intervention techniques during the video. Likewise, the majority of the event should be focused on the interactive discussions throughout the video and during the scenarios.

Each section includes the following prompts:

- **Suggested Script:** The script provides facilitators with informative and compelling transition statements for the videos.

**PLAY/PAUSE Video:** These prompts indicate when the video should be played, and when it should be paused for discussion. Pauses for discussion will occur at each Part in the video.

**Questions:** *The questions in each segment are designed to generate thoughtful discussion from the group.*

What to Listen For:

- These bullets include responses facilitators should be hearing and encouraging from the group. The group may provide responses that are not listed in this guide. Facilitators should let the group members generate original ideas and responses, and use the bullets simply as a guide. It is important to keep the audience focused and on topic while allowing for open discussion.

**NOTES:** Reminders and guidance for the facilitator.

### “Do’s and Don’ts” of Facilitation

- **Do** ensure that everyone in the room can hear the discussion; repeat questions and comments that may have been spoken too quietly for others to hear.
- **Do** be alert to statements that reveal stigma or a myth about sexual assault. Correct these statements if you are able.
- **Do** refer to the video to emphasize speaking points; the video is a useful tool for providing examples from a shared point of reference.
- **Do not** allow only a few participants to dominate the conversation.
- **Do not** lose track of time or lose sight of the discussion objectives. It’s important that you cover the entire event during the 90-minute session.
- **Do not** attempt to guess if you do not know how to answer a question about statistics, resources, or policy. Offer to reach out to a SARC, VA, or other relevant and knowledgeable individual regarding the question and provide an answer later.
- **Do not** discuss or permit others to discuss details of current sexual assault investigations or disclose details about alleged or suspected incidents.
- **Do not** discuss your personal opinions about sexual assault or its causes.

Questions about the facilitation guide should be directed to the SAPR Program Manager (CG-111), POC: Ms. Shawn (Wren) Blaine; [Shawn.M.Blaine@uscg.mil](mailto:Shawn.M.Blaine@uscg.mil) .

Questions or clarification of any SAPR resources or information should be directed to your local SARC. A list of the SARCs is provided in [Appendix B](#). Your unit’s SARC can provide a list of Victim Advocates in your area.

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# FACILITATION GUIDE PART 1:

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## Opening Remarks

### SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- Welcome! Good morning/good afternoon, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I will be your facilitator for today's presentation and discussion. April is Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) and the theme of this year's campaign is "Not in my Coast Guard."
- In recognition of SAAM and this year's theme, we will hold an interactive discussion about bystander intervention and cultural change to eliminate sexual assault.
- Today, we will discuss actions that each of us can take to advance our goal to eliminate sexual assault from the Coast Guard.
- Our discussions will include:
  - Reporting options and resources available for assistance.
  - An understanding of predatory behaviors and how culture and climate can influence these behaviors.
  - A culture intolerant of sexual assault and the behaviors that enable it – such as harassment, hazing, ostracism, or retaliation.
  - Bystander intervention tools and actions to take to intervene and deter all levels of perpetrator behaviors.
- Today's agenda will feature a series of video and interactive discussions broken up into five parts that should take approximately an hour and a half. The total video length is approximately 26 minutes and our main focus will be on the discussions.

<b>Part 1</b>	Will include opening remarks by the Vice Commandant and a review of some of the Coast Guard's current statistics of sexual assault;
<b>Part 2</b>	Features a brief review of last year's presentation on awareness and perpetrator behaviors followed by a presentation of culture, climate, and bystander intervention;
<b>Part 3</b>	Will lead off with the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard and a video scenario titled "Who Are You" which features bystander intervention in action;
<b>Part 4</b>	Will be the bulk of our discussion with various scenarios and discussions as a group; and
<b>Part 5</b>	Will end with the Coast Guard Commandant's closing remarks from the State of the Coast Guard Address and any closing remarks from the Command or questions from you.

### {Discussion Overview}

- Our discussion today may remind you of situations you have seen in the workplace or outside of work. Personal stories that connect with these cultural issues are good to identify. However, this is not the time to report an individual or individuals who have conducted inappropriate or criminal behavior that you have witnessed. Sharing hypothetical situations without personal identifiers is acceptable.
- Should you believe that you have experienced or witnessed a situation that warrants reporting, we ask that you follow the appropriate reporting process. In a moment, we will review the reporting processes.
- Today's conversations and videos may trigger emotional reactions. If you feel uncomfortable or need to leave the room for any reason, such as using the facilities, please quietly exit the room at any time and return as soon as you are able.
- Does anyone have any questions before we proceed?

### {SAPR Resources and Processes}

- At this point, I want to introduce you to your SARC / VA / Chaplain. He/She is (they are) going to stay with us today, because he/she is (they are) one of our unit's best resources in the event of a sexual assault. [If any are present, identify them].  
The SARC for this unit is: \_\_\_\_\_.  
The VAs for this unit are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- These individuals have been specifically trained in this topic and are thoroughly familiar with the sexual assault challenges within the Coast Guard. They can offer real-life perspective and are an excellent resource for any questions you may have. If you have any questions or concerns following this presentation, please seek them out at any time.
- In addition, these individuals are authorized and trained to receive reports of sexual assault. If you are a victim of sexual assault or know a shipmate who has been sexually assaulted, you CAN privately share that information with our representative VAs or SARCs. You can also seek additional resources through the DoD Safe Helpline or CG SUPRT.
- As a reminder, within the Coast Guard, there are two reporting options available to victims of sexual assault:
  - Unrestricted reporting is any disclosure of a sexual assault to the chain of command, law enforcement, or any active duty service member. This disclosure is reportable to the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS).
  - Restricted reporting is a confidential disclosure of a sexual assault given to ONLY a SARC, a VA, or military Health Care Provider. Chaplains do not take restricted reports, but have "privileged communications" status which means that whatever is told to them is not reportable anywhere. Note that in some states, most notably California, Health Care Providers cannot receive restricted reports.

**NOTE:** See [Appendix A](#) for the definition of Health Care Providers (HCPs).

### {Video Introduction}

- We will now begin the video portion of the SAAM event.
- As you watch, pay attention to the ways that our command can contribute to building the culture of respect that our Vice Commandant describes as a service goal on the path to eliminating sexual assault.
- Please turn off or silence your cell phones. If you need to step out at any point, please do so quietly and return if you are able.

**VIDEO** (00:00-03:49)

**NOTE:** VADM Neffenger is going to ask the facilitator to prompt the audience to stand and say “NOT IN MY COAST GUARD” (03:30) at the end of his introduction. Do this upon his cue.

**PLAY** “Part 1 Opening Remarks” (00:00 – 03:49)

**PAUSE** Video “Part 2 Awareness and Review” (03:49)

**FACILITATED DISCUSSION** (3MIN)

WE NEED TO FACE THE FACTS:

- Many times, because we don’t hear about sexual assault or sexual misconduct, we wrongly assume that it doesn’t happen—OR—we think, “it will never happen in MY command.”
- This is a crime that affects everyone in the Coast Guard; it is likely that someone here knows of or knows someone who has been affected by sexual assault. We have a responsibility to make those numbers zero.
- It is estimated nationwide that the reporting rate is only about 30% of the total possible incidents that have occurred. Many sexual assaults often go unreported and this is particularly true in our male population.
- These and other statistics can be found in the published annual reports on the Coast Guard’s SAPR website – listed on your reporting options handout.

***Question: Reporting data indicates that sexual assault continues to exist within our ranks. The Vice Commandant spoke to facts drawn from our current sexual assault statistics and the survey conducted last year by the RAND corporation. In 2014, how many sexual assaults were reported in our service? Did they all occur in FY 2014?***

What to Listen For (audience comments):

- 254
- 86 of the 254 reports were sexual assaults that occurred in FY 2014.
- Many victims are reporting sexual assaults that actually occurred in previous years. This is showing positive change in that victims are feeling more comfortable coming forward.

**NOTE:** Questions regarding any statistics should be referred to the SARC or you can inform members that they may access the Coast Guard statistics on the SAPR Program website via the link in their reporting options flyer.

***Question: As you heard, the Vice Commandant is asking each of us to join together in eliminating this crime. That means we have to be alert for behaviors that might not be appropriate in a professional environment. Thinking back to last year's SAAM event with Russell Strand, does anyone remember characteristics of predatory behaviors or the concept of the third persona? What were some of these characteristics or behaviors?***

What to Listen For (audience comments):

- Let the group or provide examples of “continuum of sexual harm” behaviors, such as harassment, hazing, ostracism, or retaliation.
- The third persona concept: the public persona (what we want everyone to see), the uninhibited persona (select people may see), and the third persona (the hidden persona).

## FACILITATION GUIDE PART 2:

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### AWARENESS and REVIEW

#### SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- This next section reviews some of the presentation by Mr. Russell Strand in achieving cultural change and identifying predatory behaviors from last year's SAAM event.
- It will also briefly show part of a presentation given by Dr. Alan Berkowitz to Coast Guard senior leaders on their responsibility to identify culture and climate issues within our commands. It will discuss areas where culture and climate misalign with our core values and what we should look for when that happens.
- The concept of bystander intervention and what we all can do as leaders is introduced and the stages involved in deciding to act as a bystander. This will be used in our discussion scenarios so keep that in mind as we view the video clip.

#### VIDEO

**PLAY** "Part 2 Awareness and Review" (03:49 – 11:08)

**PAUSE** Video "Part 3 Who are you" (11:08)

#### FACILITATED DISCUSSION (15 MIN)

- The smoking advertisement in the Flintstones is an example of a change in culture. At one point, we didn't believe we could eliminate smoking from our culture. However, we've gone from 43% of Americans smoking during the 60s when the Flintstones was produced to 18% of Americans smoking now. We no longer see cigarette ads on Saturday morning cartoons or on TV at all. This is an example of a wider cultural shift in our society, and is even evident within our Service.
- In order to prevent sexual assault, we need to learn indicators a sexual assault may be about to occur. There are frequently subtle cues that may seem normal, based on our society's standards. However, when these behaviors are identifiable to bystanders, then harm can be prevented.

**Question: What types of behaviors should we identify and prevent within a climate that may encourage predatory behavior and discourage a victim from coming forward?**

What to Listen For (audience comments):

- Let the group provide examples of the following:
  - ✓ Gender focused jokes
  - ✓ Sexual comments and vulgar or offending behavior
  - ✓ Inappropriate advances towards shipmates
  - ✓ Sexual harassment, hazing, ostracism, or retaliation
  - ✓ Using alcohol abusively or encouraging others to over indulge
- We need to understand how the environment within our own command deters predatory behavior, or possibly encourages it. When we collectively take action to prevent predatory behavior, together we can change the culture of our Service.
- Doing this can seem daunting but if we keep in mind the four stages of bystander intervention it can make us all more aware of what types of behaviors we should be looking for that do not align with our Core Values and how to take action.

**Question: Remember that there are four stages in bystander intervention that can assist us as bystanders in preventing a sexual assault from occurring. What are those steps?**

What to Listen For (audience comments):

- Let the group provide examples of the following:
  - Notice the event
  - Interpret it as a problem
  - Feel responsible for addressing it
  - Possess the necessary skills to act

## FACILITATION GUIDE PART 3:

### “WHO ARE YOU”: Bystander Intervention

#### SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- This next section kicks off with a message from our Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard. Following his remarks, we will watch a video that presents a common sexual assault scenario and we will begin to explore the concept of bystander intervention.
- We know from our reports of sexual assault that this crime affects all demographics including men and that subjects can be anyone including women and those senior or junior to the victims. This isn't the only type of sexual assault that happens but will be used as an example to learn about bystander intervention techniques.
- In this video, look for situations when someone could have stepped in to prevent the sexual assault. Think about the stages of bystander intervention and try to think of your own ways to put those stages into action.
- Once the first half of the video is completed there will be a series of slides to review bystander intervention techniques. Remember these techniques or stages because we will use them again later in our discussions. The second half of the video puts these stages to use and will show the bystanders stepping in.
- As a reminder, please leave the room quietly if you need to take a break, but please return as soon as you are able.

#### VIDEO

**PLAY** “Part 3 Who Are You” (11:08 – 22:24)

**PAUSE** Video “Part 4 Scenario Discussion” (22:24)

#### FACILITATED DISCUSSION (15 MIN)

- We saw four bystanders who acted in this video during the second half: the roommate, the stranger, the bartender, and the best friend. Many of us have been in similar roles as bystanders. Think about whether you identified with any of those instances in the first half of the video, where someone could have stepped in, or in the second half of the video where the bystanders did step in using methods of bystander intervention.

***Question: During the second half of the video when the event played out in reverse what techniques or actions did each of the bystanders use to intervene?***

What to Listen For (audience comments):

- The roommate
  - She distracted the offender and used a direct approach by confronting him and asking where he was staying tonight.
- The stranger
  - The stranger that was standing in line for the club delegated to the bouncer to get the bouncer to assist.
- The bartender
  - The bartender observed the potential target in her drunken state and found her friend to take her home rather than allowing the offender to continue buying her drinks.

- The best friend
  - The best friend observed the offender hanging on his potential target and used a direct approach to get her to go home.
- There are many different ways to intervene in situations that won't put yourself or others at risk. The earlier the intervention and assessment of the bystander stages the more effective the prevention. Many times you can even engage other bystanders to assist in determining if something looks to be a problem if you aren't sure. Think about when the situation in the video would have stopped; the first opportunity for bystander intervention was with the best friend.

## FACILITATION GUIDE PART 4:

### SCENARIO DISCUSSION (Appendix C)

**NOTE:** Determine what method you want to use to conduct the scenario discussions. The Scenario Discussions are provided in [Appendix C](#). As the facilitator you can use these scenarios as a group discussion, have audience members read the scenarios out loud, or break out your attendees into separate smaller groups for each to go over one or more of the scenarios and present to the wider audience upon completion. The unit's time, availability, and level of audience participation up to this point may assist in determining the best method for discussion. Whichever method you choose, be sure to monitor the group discussions to remain on task and have a few members available to assist in answering questions or to keep the topic focused.

**NOTE:** Do not attempt to guess if you do not know how to answer a question about statistics, resources, or policy. Offer to reach out to a SARC, VA, or other relevant and knowledgeable individual regarding the question and provide an answer later.

**NOTE:** Some of the scenarios involve alcohol use. If questions of alcohol incidents come up and you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.

#### FACILITATED DISCUSSION (45-60 MIN)

##### SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- We will now go over some specific scenarios and discussions based upon the information we have received up to this point of the event.
- These are hypothetical cases and are not in reference to any ongoing criminal or military justice cases but may be based upon real facts. If you are aware of an ongoing criminal case, please do not discuss those facts here today.
- Aspects of these scenarios are deliberately vague. This is to invite various answers and points of view. Listed after each scenario are the Discussion Points to help keep the dialogue on track.
- As you read the scenarios pay particular attention to potential predatory behaviors and the bystander intervention steps we discussed earlier. As a reminder they are:
  1. Notice the event – Not every situation is an “event.” Do your best to decipher what’s happening. It may be nothing or an assault may be about to happen.
  2. Interpret it as a problem – Is it a problem? Don’t go in with guns blazing. Ask low impact questions that might lead you to the answer if you’re not sure, i.e. ask about the weather or public transportation in the area.
  3. Feel responsible for addressing it – Our shipmates, family, and fellow humans are all susceptible to foul play. You can intervene.

4. Possess the necessary skills to act – You should gain some skills today and you will learn many more as you're leadership abilities increase.
  5. Act – This is the most important part. Act and you could save yourself and others from this crime.
- Remember to keep the focus on opportunities for bystander intervention and techniques.

## FACILITATION GUIDE PART 5:

### CLOSING REMARKS

#### SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- Before we conclude today's SAAM event let's do a quick review of the objectives and what we learned today. First let's review the reporting options and resources available to us. There are two reporting options available to victims of sexual assault:
  - *Unrestricted reporting* is any disclosure of a sexual assault to the chain of command, law enforcement, or any active duty service member. This disclosure is reportable to the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS).
  - *Restricted reporting* is a confidential disclosure of a sexual assault given to ONLY a SARC, a VA, or military Health Care Provider. Chaplains do not take restricted reports, but have "privileged communications" status which means that whatever is told to them is not reportable anywhere. Note that in some states, most notably California, Health Care Providers cannot receive restricted reports.

**NOTE:** See [Appendix A](#) for the definition of Health Care providers (HCPs).

- Also remember who our unit SARC and VAs are:  
The SARC for this unit is: \_\_\_\_\_.  
The VAs for this unit are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- This information is also available on your reporting options flyer hand out. Please take a look at the contact information, as well as other available resources such as the DoD Safe Helpline and CG SUPRT. Some other SAPR resources such as related military organizations, civilian organizations, and books for coping and recovery are available on the SAPR website listed in your reporting options flyer. For local resources, contact our Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or a Victim Advocate.
- Achieving a culture of respect in order to eliminate sexual assault is not just about the actions and words of a few individuals in the Coast Guard. We are all involved and must be committed to our core values of Honor, Respect, and Devotion to Duty.
- The words "NOT IN MY COAST GUARD" are powerful, no matter how long you have been a member of this organization, it is your Coast Guard and it is my Coast Guard. We can take ownership in the Coast Guard by using these words to help uphold our Core Values of Honor, Respect, and Devotion to Duty.
- As we finish up today's SAAM event, think about how you are responsible for culture change and what actions you can take to prevent sexual assault.
- Today's event was a small part in continuing the conversation through April and beyond as we look for opportunities for change and improvement. Today helped us to build on an understanding of predatory behaviors and how culture and climate can influence these behaviors.

- It assisted in identifying measures to build a culture intolerant of sexual assault and the behaviors that enable it – such as harassment, hazing, ostracism, or retaliation.
- And finally it gave us some tools to use in bystander intervention how we can intervene and deter all levels of perpetrator behaviors.
- Thank you for your attention today as we close out with our Coast Guard Commandant's remarks from his State of the Coast Guard Address.
- Please take some time at the end to provide any feedback that you have using the Feedback Survey handout and leave it in the back of the room or you can also access the survey via the link listed in the document to complete online.

**VIDEO**

**PLAY** "Part 5 Closing Remarks" (22:36 – 25:46)

**END Video (Fade to black screen)**

**NOTE:** Final comments from the Command or announce end of event. Remind members that they can provide feedback to help improve future events through their chain of command using the Post Discussion Survey and Feedback Form or via the link provided at the top of the form.

**THE END**

## APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

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1. **Consent**—Words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of refusal or lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating, social, or sexual relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. There is no consent when the person is sleeping or incapacitated (due to age, alcohol or drugs, or mental incapacity). A person cannot consent to force causing or likely to cause death.
2. **Health Care Provider (HCP)**—Those individuals who are employed or assigned as healthcare professionals. These individuals have privileges to provide healthcare services, at a military medical or military dental treatment facility or provide clinical care at a deployed location or in an official capacity. This term includes active duty and non-active duty personnel, Coast Guard civilian employees, and DoD and Coast Guard contractors who provide healthcare. Coast Guard Health Services Technicians are also considered Health Care Providers.
3. **Reporting**
  - a. **Restricted Reporting**—Reporting option that allows service members to disclose to specific individuals on a confidential basis that he or she is a victim of sexual assault. If the assault has been disclosed to ONLY a SARC, VA, or HCP, it will not be reported to the chain of command or law enforcement (unless the victim consents or an established exception applies – see the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), Program, COMDTINST M1754.10 (series) for a list of exceptions to Restricted Reporting). If the assault was disclosed to anyone in the armed forces (except Chaplains), the report must be Unrestricted. Note that in some states, most notably California, Health Care Providers (HCPs) cannot receive restricted reports.
  - b. **Unrestricted Reporting**—The process a service member uses to disclose to his or her chain of command that he or she has been the victim of a sexual assault. Under this circumstance, the victim’s report and any details provided to a SARC, VA, HCP, command authorities, or other persons are reportable to Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) and may be used to initiate the official investigative process.
4. **Sexual Assault** – Intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy, and other unwanted indecent contact (e.g., kissing against another person’s will) that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (to include unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts.
5. **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)** - U.S. Coast Guard personnel, military or civilian employee, who is trained to ensure appropriate care is coordinated and provided to victims of sexual assault; in addition, tracks the services provided to a victim of sexual assault from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Serves as the central point of contact to Commands or to conduct sexual assault awareness, prevention and response training.
6. **Victim** - For the purpose of this Facilitation Guide, a victim is a person who alleges direct harm as a result of the commission of a sexual assault. It is important to note that the term “victim” is subjective and must be carefully used, especially to the victims themselves. There comes a point in the recovery of a victim where they may refer to themselves as “survivors.”

- 7. Victim Advocate** - An advocate for the victim; a person who can provide emotional support to the victim during interviews, medical procedures and legal proceedings. The advocate may be present, but is not to participate (e.g., prompting the victim) during the interview process. In coordination with the SARC, the advocate may provide liaison assistance with other organizations/agencies on victim care matters. VAs report directly to the SARC when performing victim advocacy duties. VAs may be required to testify at a judicial proceeding but do not maintain any type of records or files.

## APPENDIX B SARC CONTACT LIST

Sector	Point of Contacts	Address
<b>D-1 Boston</b>	Leslie Cardona (718) 354-2265 (617) 549-3717 <a href="mailto:leslie.s.cardona@uscg.mil">leslie.s.cardona@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Boston 427 Commercial Street Boston, MA 02109-1027
<b>D-1 CGA</b>	Shannon Norenberg (860) 701-6647 (860) 625-1002 <a href="mailto:shannon.e.norenberg@uscg.mil">shannon.e.norenberg@uscg.mil</a>	Coast Guard Academy 15 Mohegan Avenue New London, CT 06320-8108
<b>D-1 New York</b>	Leslie Cardona (718) 354-2265 (617) 549-3717 <a href="mailto:leslie.s.cardona@uscg.mil">leslie.s.cardona@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice New York 215 Drum Road Wing C, Room 103 Staten Island, NY 10305
<b>D-5 Cape May</b>	Glen Corlin (609) 898-6731 (609) 846-6418 <a href="mailto:glen.p.corlin@uscg.mil">glen.p.corlin@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Cape May 1 Munro Avenue Cape May, NJ 08204-5000
<b>D-5 Portsmouth</b>	Lauren Jennings (757) 686-4031 (757) 334-0985 <a href="mailto:lauren.p.jennings@uscg.mil">lauren.p.jennings@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Portsmouth 4000 Coast Guard Blvd Portsmouth, VA 23703-2199
<b>D-5 Washington DC</b>	Simone Hall (202) 372-4085 (202) 631-3264 <a href="mailto:simone.m.hall@uscg.mil">simone.m.hall@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Washington D.C. 2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE Stop 7118 Washington, DC 20593-7118
<b>D-7 Miami</b>	Corinne Pascoe (305) 278-6675 (786) 566-9763 <a href="mailto:corinne.p.pascoe@uscg.mil">corinne.p.pascoe@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Miami 15614 117th Avenue Miami, FL 33177-1623
<b>D-8 Houston</b>	James Green (281) 464-4808 (504) 331-0288 <a href="mailto:james.g.green@uscg.mil">james.g.green@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Houston/Galveston 13411 Hillard Street Houston, TX 77034-5635
<b>D-8 New Orleans</b>	Teresa Blais (504) 253-4711 (504) 628-5307 <a href="mailto:teresa.blais@uscg.mil">teresa.blais@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice New Orleans 1790 Saturn Street New Orleans, LA 70129-2218
<b>D-8 St Louis</b>	Christopher Hooper (314) 269-2319 (314) 606-5072 <a href="mailto:christopher.m.hooper@uscg.mil">christopher.m.hooper@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice St Louis 1222 Spruce Street Ste. 2.102B St Louis, MO 63103-2832
<b>D-9 Cleveland</b>	Monica Reider (216) 902-6356 (216) 402-7612 <a href="mailto:monica.r.reider@uscg.mil">monica.r.reider@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Cleveland 1240 E. 9th Street Cleveland, OH 44199-2060
<b>D-11 Alameda</b>	Nicole Beeson (510) 437-3446 (510) 871-0114 <a href="mailto:nicole.l.beeson@uscg.mil">nicole.l.beeson@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Alameda USCG Island Building 1, Rm 143 Alameda, CA 94501-5100

## APPENDIX B SARC CONTACT LIST (cont)

Sector	Point of Contacts	Address
<b>D-11 San Pedro</b>	Tiffani Collier (310) 521-6136 (310) 877-3779 <a href="mailto:tiffani.collier@uscg.mil">tiffani.collier@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice San Pedro 1001 S. Seaside Avenue Building 38 San Pedro, CA 90731-0208
<b>D-11 Petaluma</b>	Clinton Watanabe (707) 765-7106 (707) 591-4181 <a href="mailto:clinton.m.watanabe@uscg.mil">clinton.m.watanabe@uscg.mil</a>	USCG Training Center 599 Tomales Road Petaluma, CA 94952-5000
<b>D-13 Seattle</b>	Jennifer Husman (206) 217-6675 (206) 735-1759 <a href="mailto:jennifer.m.husman@uscg.mil">jennifer.m.husman@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Seattle 1519 Alaskan Way South Building 1 S., Floor 3 Seattle, WA 98134-1102
<b>D-14 Honolulu</b>	Toni Scott (808) 842-2092 (808) 227-1026 <a href="mailto:Toni.l.scott@uscg.mil">Toni.l.scott@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Honolulu 400 Sand Island Parkway Work-Life Division Honolulu, HI 96819-4326
<b>D-17 Kodiak</b>	Angela Erickson (907) 487-5525 x2275 (907) 539-1034 <a href="mailto:angela.m.erickson@uscg.mil">angela.m.erickson@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Kodiak Building N-27 Storis Drive P.O. Box 195022 Kodiak, AK 99619-5022
<b>D-17 Juneau</b>	Nelda Spyres (907) 463-2124 (907) 209-0855 <a href="mailto:nelda.spyres@uscg.mil">nelda.spyres@uscg.mil</a>	CG HSWL Regional Practice Juneau 709 West 9th Street Juneau, AK 99802-5517

## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS

### “SAFE RIDE HOME” SCENARIO #1

**Coastie 1:** “That guy has been buying Jonesy a lot of drinks. I didn’t know Jonesy could put them away like that.”

**Coastie 2:** “Leave Jonesy alone...first day as a first class in a foreign port...You remember your wetting down?”

**Coastie 1:** “Yea, but I didn’t have some dude buying a round of everything just for me.”

**Coastie 2:** “Alright, I get it. Let’s go check on Jonesy or are you just jealous?”

*{The two shipmates walk over to FS1 Jones and the guy buying drinks}.*

**Coastie 1:** “What’s up FS1? You about under the table yet? We’re headed back to the ship, how about we split a cab?”

**NOTE:** If questions come up that you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.

#### Discussion Questions

1. Jonesy’s shipmates recognized a potential problem and intervened. Do you think the person purchasing drinks for Jonesy is going to make a scene or take issue when the two shipmates intervene?
2. Does the scenario mention Jonesy’s gender? Does it matter?
3. What are some other situations where you could intervene on another’s behalf to help protect them from harm?

#### Discussion Points

1. Notice the event
  - Excessive drinking
  - Suspicious attention in form of buying many drinks
2. Interpret it as a problem
  - Jonesy’s ability to consent impaired.
  - Jonesy’s judgment impaired.
3. Feel responsible for addressing it
  - Coastie 1 and 2 are Jonesy’s shipmates.
  - Have a duty to look out for others.
4. Possess the necessary skills to act
  - Direct: Ask Jonesy to return with you.
  - Distract: Join Jonesy and person providing the drinks. Don’t leave Jonesy alone.
5. Act
  - Coastie 1 & 2 used direct approach with Jonesy.

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## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS (cont)

### "JO" SCENARIO #2

*{Scene: A Chief's mess conversation}.*

**BMC:** "Ensign Buoy has been working diligently on his underway qualifications since reporting aboard, don't you think?"

**EMC:** "I think he's working on other things. Have you seen how he only asks the female engineers for help with drawings or system parameters? I also heard him talking to the other Ensigns about the hot enlisted women on the ship."

**BMC:** "Do you think there's something going on there?"

**EMC:** "I don't know, but we'd better check into it before it goes in the wrong direction."

**NOTE:** If questions come up that you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.

#### Discussion Questions

1. Do you see anything wrong with Ensign Buoy asking only female engineers for help? Why or why not?
2. Where do you think the scenario might go from here?
3. How would you handle the situation?
4. What might the JO's actions indicate?
5. If you weren't sure, what could you do to help keep your shipmates safe?

#### Discussion Points

1. Notice the event
  - ENS Buoy sought help only from women, so much that others noticed and also heard him talking about the enlisted women onboard.
2. Interpret it as a problem
  - Undue attention
  - Possible grooming
  - Use of rank
3. Feel responsible for addressing it
  - BMC and EMC are leaders
4. Possess the necessary skills to act
  - Direct to targets: see if the women feel uncomfortable and let them know you will support them.
  - Direct to ENS Buoy: tell him you've noticed the attention he pays and that some might get the wrong idea.
  - Delegate: tell the ENS Buoy's supervisor that he's causing some concern.
5. Act
  - Pick one or multiple methods and implement

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## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS (cont)

### “DC2” SCENARIO #3

I arrived at the club with several shipmates and struck up a conversation with another Coastie that I met there. For anonymity’s sake, we’ll say DC2. We both were a bit drunk, but not too far gone, and slowly moved our conversation to the dance floor. We started dancing, and then making out, before I knew it a hand was in my pants. I was surprised. I hadn’t given consent to go there, but I was okay with it. We made out on the dance floor until DC2 whispered in my ear about wanting to have sex. While I was enjoying myself, sex was not on the agenda that night. I took a step back, looked around, and realized all our friends and shipmates had left. It was just DC2 and I with a bunch of people we didn’t know. Even though I didn’t want to end up in someone else’s bed, DC2 was drunk; I felt I should get a shipmate safely home.

We started walking back together, but our walk was prolonged by frequent course changes. We’d take a few steps holding hands, then take a moment to move off the walk and make out for a bit. After a while, these stops became less of a mutual decision and more of a demand. Because it was so late, I just wanted to get us both home safe but DC2 continued to push me after I said NO several times. After many failed attempts to brush off these advances, we got to the point where I was trading kisses and gropes for steps back to the barracks. Several times a hand went down my pants or up my shirt and I was not okay with it. I did my best to stick to my NO every time, but DC2 would come to all stop and refuse to make way until I met the demands for more groping. I felt stuck. Dragging DC2 back didn’t seem right and was probably impossible. Physically fighting a struggling drunk was not the safest means to that end. But, it didn’t feel right to abandon a shipmate either. Drunk and alone was not an option. So, I felt that all I had left was to comply.

When I got back to my place at 0230 that night, I was confused. Didn’t I go out wanting to engage in sexual contact? Shouldn’t I feel good that someone wanted me? This is what I wanted, but it simply didn’t feel right.

I don’t fault DC2 for my change of heart; I fault DC2 for not listening to my clear NO several times after I made my final decision. Was the situation handled perfectly? No. I was confused, hot and intoxicated. I wasn’t trained to even understand that this experience would qualify as sexual assault. But even with all of these things in play, the fact of the matter is that my NO was not respected. Sure, DC2 didn’t use force, but what was I supposed to do?

**NOTE:** If questions come up that you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.

#### **Discussion Questions**

1. Could you tell which of the two parties was male or female? Might they both be male, both female, does it matter?
2. How could this scenario involve bystander intervention?
3. This scenario is based on true events. The person labeled “DC2” is female. We often assume the aggressor to be the male. What about the narrator? Did he face a moral and ethical dilemma during this scenario? What responses do you think he got when he finally came forward many months later? Would these align with our Core Values?

### **Discussion Points**

1. Notice the event
  - Maybe their shipmates had left, but they were not alone.
2. Interpret it as a problem
  - Their shipmates may not have seen a problem, but checking on your buddy before leaving may have made a difference in this case.
3. Feel responsible for addressing it
  - Their shipmates failed them in this.
  - The club was full of idle bystanders.
4. Possess the necessary skills to act
  - Skills could include distract, delegate, and direct.
5. Act
  - Ask to cut in.
  - Ask to share a cab.
  - Announce “Cinderella Liberty”

## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS (cont)

### "RECORDING WITHOUT CONSENT" SCENARIO #4

A person was discovered to have been filming people in a locker room gang shower over the course of several months. The entrance to the sauna was directly across from the shower. A camera was concealed in a towel while the perpetrator sat in the sauna filming. Those filmed were active duty, civilian employees, retirees, and anyone else with access to base gym facilities. These images made their way to the internet.

**NOTE:** If questions come up that you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.

**Discussion Questions** Listen to the responses then read the last paragraph.

1. Is this behavior a violation of our Core Values?
2. Is this behavior illegal?

A recent court martial case was adjudicated that is very similar to this scenario.

A first class petty officer was convicted of violation of UCMJ Article 80 (Attempts) for attempting to create an indecent visual recording when it was found that the member had video recorded a shipmate changing clothes and passing images of the victim to co-workers who turned the evidence over to CGIS.

Indecent visual recording is a violation of UCMJ Article 120c (a), Other Sexual Misconduct (Indecent Viewing, Visual Recording, or Broadcasting).

So, not only does this behavior violate our Core Values of Honor and Respect, but it can also be criminally prosecuted.

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## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS (cont)

### “ABUSE OF POWER” SCENARIO #5

Early Saturday morning the duty Port State Control Officer arrived at the Sector to vet the incoming vessels listed on the Advanced Notice of Arrivals. After review, the PO1 found that one of the vessels required an examination. The duty team of one CWO, a PO1, and a PO2 convened in order to conduct the examination when the vessel arrived at the pier.

The foreign flagged vessel had a mix of Greek, Filipino, and Chinese officers and crew members. All of the pre-arrival documentation and information was correct. The team confidently worked together for more than six months without any mishap or scrutiny. The team boarded the vessel, conducted initial gangway security checks, and proceeded to the Captain’s cabin to initiate the exam. After discussions with the Captain and Chief Engineer, the duty team was paired with a crew member and split up into teams to conduct the exam. The CWO and Chief Engineer attended the engine room, the PO1 and Third Mate attended the bridge and the PO2 stayed with the Captain and First Mate to complete the examination of the ship’s documents and logs.

The bridge team quickly found navigation equipment that was inoperable and maintenance records that were out of date. The Third Mate was nervous and desperate and immediately started asking the PO1 how to rectify the situation since inoperable navigation equipment would most likely keep the vessel inport until properly repaired. The PO1 and Third Mate knew repairs would be costly to the company and that the Third Mate was responsible for the bridge logs, records, and maintenance of navigation equipment. The PO1 commented “I know how,” then leaned forward to kiss the Third Mate. The Third Mate initially protested but then succumbed to the PO1 in order to appease the situation. After a few minutes other crew members entered the bridge and the rest of the examination was completed without further incident. The vessel discharged the cargo and departed port the next day.

**NOTE: If questions come up that you are unable to answer, ask the participants to keep the focus strictly on bystander intervention opportunities and techniques. Offer to take the questions to subject matter experts and discuss later.**

#### **Discussion Questions**

1. Consider the parties involved; a Coast Guard vessel inspector –entrusted by the American public to safeguard and defend – took advantage of a foreign national. How was this abuse of power?
2. What other situations exist in our Service that involves power differences? We all have and are subject to authority. Could this happen to you?
3. This scenario was inspired by true events and not just events known to have occurred in the Coast Guard. What might you look for to stop this from happening?

#### **Discussion Points**

1. Notice the event
  - Inspection teams have power over subject vessels
2. Interpret it as a problem
  - Power in this situation is not inherently bad; it is part of our job.
  - But, this power can be misused.
3. Feel responsible for addressing it
  - No bystander observed this incident, but...
  - Unit climate, clear and enforced standards of behavior, a culture of respect will inhibit the misuse of power.

4. Possess the necessary skills to act
  - Direct: shut down offensive comments (disrespect in one area fosters disrespect in other areas).
  - Distract: ignore offensive comments and change the subject. Send a signal that such comments are not acceptable.
  - Delegate: notify peers that you're not comfortable with disrespectful behaviors.
  - Delegate: notify your superiors that disrespectful behavior is occurring and that you (and others) are not comfortable with them.
5. Act
  - Pick one or multiple methods and implement.
  - If one doesn't succeed, try others.

## APPENDIX C SCENARIO DISCUSSIONS (cont)

### Myth or Fact?

Commands can select one or more people to lead an open discussion on whether the following statements are a Myth or Fact regarding sexual assaults and Coast Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies.

1. There were 254 reports of sexual assault last year (2014) in the Coast Guard

**Answer:** Fact. 209 of these reports were Unrestricted and 45 of these reports were Restricted.

2. Only victims who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault and are going to trial receive a Special Victims Counsel (SVC).

**Answer:** Myth. SVC services are available to active duty Coast Guard members and to reservists if the offense was committed while the member was drilling or in an active duty status at the time. Immediate family members of Coast Guard members who are eligible for legal assistance may also seek assistance from SVCs.

3. Once a victim makes an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, he/she must participate in the law enforcement investigation regarding the sexual assault.

**Answer:** Myth. Chapter 3, Paragraph C.1.d of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, COMDTINST M1754.10 (series) states that "A victim does not have to participate in a law enforcement investigation, but may be asked to sign a statement declining law enforcement assistance or any further prosecutorial actions (Waiver of Prosecution Letter)".

4. A Restricted Report can be switched to Unrestricted at any time.

**Answer:** Fact. A victim can let his/her Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Victim Advocate (VA) know if he/she would like to make this switch and after signing a new Victim Reporting Preference Statement, Form CG-6095, to elect Unrestricted Reporting, the standard procedures for an Unrestricted Report will commence.

5. Victim Advocates (VAs) are assigned to victims in order to tell them what they need to do and how to do it.

**Answer:** Myth. VAs are available to provide support, information, and resources.

6. Victims cannot request a Restricted Report if they have spoken to the Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline or CG SUPRT.

**Answer:** Myth. Victims can speak to the DoD Safe Helpline, CG SUPRT, or a civilian rape crisis center and still have the option of a Restricted Report as long as they have not told another military member who is not a SARC, VA, or Health Care Provider\*.

7. Commands must thoroughly investigate all reports of sexual assault immediately.

**Answer:** Myth. **Only** the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) investigates sexual assault allegations in the Coast Guard.

8. Prevention of sexual assault includes establishing a command climate in which everyone understands the criminal nature of sexual assault and the importance of preventing sexual assault.

**Answer:** Fact. What other ways has our command focused on the prevention of sexual assault?

9. Victim Advocates (VAs) in the Coast Guard are well-vetted, well-trained, and credentialed to provide assistance to victims of sexual assault.

**Answer:** Fact. VAs also must receive an endorsement from their command, pass a Personnel Data Record (PDR) review from their command, be interviewed by the SARC, attend 40 hours of training, pass a background screening, and credential through the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP) by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

10. A good example of an effective bystander intervention strategy is to tackle the perceived offender.

**Answer:** Myth. Safe intervention strategies include calling the police or security, distracting the potential offender (accidentally spill a drink, etc.), using a group dynamic to split the potential victim and offender up (females go to the restroom together)...any other ideas?

11. A SAPR Crisis Intervention Team (SAPR CIT) is required to convene within 24 hours of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

**Answer:** Fact. The SAPR CIT is a multidisciplinary approach to assisting the victim and assessing the various safety, medical, and investigatory concerns. The SAPR CIT consists of a senior member from the victim's command, a SARC, a medical officer, a legal representative, a CGIS agent, and a senior member from the subject's command (if applicable).

12. SARCs supervise VAs in the performance of their SAPR duties.

**Answer:** Fact. In accordance with the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, COMDTINST M1754.10 (series), SARCs provide VAs support, information, training, and guidance to ensure compliance with Coast Guard policies and that victims are well taken care of.

13. Chaplains are not required to report disclosures of sexual assault.

**Answer:** Fact. Chaplains have privileged communications but can help a victim find and speak with a SARC, VA, or HCP, if requested.

14. If there is no physical evidence of violence, there could not have been a sexual assault.

**Answer:** Myth. Often there is no physical evidence, especially if the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.

15. If the individual is not hysterical after being sexually assaulted, he or she is probably lying.

**Answer:** Myth. Everyone responds differently to trauma. There is no right or wrong way for victims to respond to trauma.

16. Sexual assault victims must have done something to deserve being sexually assaulted.

**Answer:** Myth. No one deserves to be a victim of a crime, regardless of a bad choice, drinking, or behavior.

17. Most sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows.

**Answer:** Fact.

18. If a person has one drink they cannot consent to sexual activity.

**Answer:** Myth. A person that is substantially incapacitated cannot consent to sexual activity. Whether a person is substantially incapacitated from drinking alcohol can vary considerably from person to person, as can the circumstances in which they consume alcohol. There are no bright line rules.

\*Some states, such as California, require mandatory reporting of sexual assaults from Health Care Providers. Please see a SARC or VA in these states to ensure the Restricted Reporting option is protected.

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# APPENDIX D REPORTING OPTIONS and RESOURCES

*There are two ways of reporting sexual assault. . .*

## Coast Guard Sexual Assault Reporting

It's vital to know the difference!

If you inform anyone other than those that can accept a Restricted Report about the sexual assault it automatically becomes an Unrestricted Report.

### Unrestricted

- Contact SARC, Medical, Victim Advocate, supervisor, or command.
- Chain of command is notified
- Victim Advocate attends to victim needs – provides supportive services
- Investigation initiated
- Can receive medical care
- Can receive counseling
- Can receive SVC assistance
- Option to request a Military Protection Order
- Option to request a change in duty location

### Restricted

- Contact SARC, **Medical\*\***, or Victim Advocate
- Chain of command is **NOT** notified
- Victim Advocate attends to victim needs – provides supportive services
- Can receive medical care
- Can receive counseling
- Can receive SVC assistance
- Victim can request to change to an Unrestricted Report at any time

**\*\* In a mandatory reporting state, such as California, care must be taken before contacting medical to ensure confidentiality can be maintained. Contact the Regional SARC for further assistance.**

### Chaplains

You can contact a military chaplain to receive confidential help without triggering any reporting requirement.

If you are unable to reach a SARC or a VA click, call, or text the DoD Safe Helpline listed below.

<p><b>SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR (SARC)</b></p> <p>Name:</p>	<p><b>VICTIM ADVOCATE</b></p> <p>Name:</p>	<p><b>DISTRICT COMAND CENTER</b> (ASK FOR A SARC)</p> <p>( _____ ) _____ - _____</p>
<p>( _____ ) _____ - _____</p>	<p>( _____ ) _____ - _____</p>	<p>SAPR Program Web page: <a href="http://www.uscg.mil/sapr/">http://www.uscg.mil/sapr/</a> COMDINST 1754.10(series)</p>
<p><b>LOCAL RESOURCES</b></p>	<p>Name:</p>	<p>CG Support: 855-CGSUPRT <a href="http://www.cgsuprt.com">http://www.cgsuprt.com</a></p>
	<p>( _____ ) _____ - _____</p>	<p>DoD Safe Helpline: <a href="http://www.safehelpline.org">www.safehelpline.org</a> Phone Number: 877-995-5247 Text: 55-247</p>

## APPENDIX D REPORTING OPTIONS and RESOURCES (cont)

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SAPR Program Web page: <http://www.uscg.mil/sapr/>

SAPR Program Portal page: <https://cglink.uscg.mil/20bed502>

SARC Contact Information: [http://www.uscg.mil/sapr/sapr\\_contact.asp](http://www.uscg.mil/sapr/sapr_contact.asp)

Command guides and toolkits: [Command Toolkit](#)

CG Support: 855-CGSUPRT or <http://www.cgsuprt.com>

### DoD Safe Helpline:

[www.SafeHelpline.org](http://www.SafeHelpline.org)

Operated by the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN), the Safe Helpline website provides links to the online Helpline (live, confidential, 24/7 online support), Safe Helpline, and Info by Text, along with general information about sexual assault.

[DoD Safe Helpline Mobile App](#) - Gives members of the military community access to resources and tools to help manage the short- and long-term effects of sexual assault.

Phone Number: 877-995-5247

Text: 55-247 (in the U.S.) or 202-470-5546 (outside the U.S., international fees may apply)

The 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline also provides assistance. Users have three ways to access their services - "click, call or text" for confidential support, available 24/7 worldwide.

*Click* - Logging on to [www.SafeHelpline.org](http://www.SafeHelpline.org) for live, one-on-one confidential help with a trained professional.

*Call* - Calling the hotline at **1-877-995-5247** allows users to speak with a trained staff member for personalized advice and support to military and/or civilian resources.

*Text* - Texting a location or zip code to **55-247** (inside the U.S.) or **001-202-470-5546** (outside the U.S.) allows users to receive contact information for the SARC.

### Policy, Guidance, and Directives:

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, COMDINST 1754.10 (series)

### Local Resources:

Contact your unit's SARC or VA for a list of additional resources in your area.

## APPENDIX E FEEDBACK SURVEY

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Members may submit anonymous feedback using this template or the following link:

<http://go.usa.gov/3CQYF>

Contact Information (Optional)

Title/Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Last, First, M) \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

What aspect of the SAAM event was most useful?

- The messages from senior leadership (CCG, VCG, MCPOCG)
- Video clips from recognized experts (Mr. Russell Strand and Dr. Alan Berkowitz)
- "Who are You?" video (Part 1 & 2)
- Statistics and key information on slides
- Group Discussion of scenarios
- Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Objectives and material**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
The event met unit expectations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Our Command will be able to apply the knowledge learned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The objectives for each topic were identified and followed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The content was organized and easy to follow.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The materials used and distributed were pertinent and useful.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The facilitator was prepared for the material presented.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual participation and interaction were encouraged.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adequate time was provided for questions and discussion.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The mix of lecture, video, and group discussions were appropriate and effective.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The event helped to identify how to build a culture and climate intolerant of sexual assault, and the behaviors that enable it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The event helped in an understanding of the tactics used by sexual predators.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The event helped identify how offensive or harassing comments and behaviors can lead to more serious crimes such as sexual assault.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The event provided useful tools and methods in bystander intervention.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The event re-enforced reporting options and the resources available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide any other comments or suggestions to improve future SAAM events and/or activities.

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