

TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE (TSP)

TSP Number / Title	805C-A-0107 / Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training (Unit Refresher / Pre- & Post Deployment)
Effective Date	19 Dec 2005
Supersedes TSP(s) / Lesson(s)	This TSP supersedes TSP 805C-A-0107 (CJASA107), dated 10 Aug 2005.
TSP Users	All Army Units
Proponent	The proponent for this document is the Adjutant General School.
Improvement Comments	<p>Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028, <i>Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms</i>. Completed forms, or equivalent response, will be mailed or attached to electronic e-mail and transmitted to:</p> <p>Soldier Support Institute Commandant, Adjutant General School ATTN: Training Development Directorate 10000 Hampton Parkway Fort Jackson, SC 29207-7025</p>
Security Clearance / Access	Unclassified
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	FD5. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Soldier Support Institute Adjutant General School foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

PREFACE

Purpose

This Training Support Package provides the instructor with a standardized lesson plan for presenting instruction for:

805C-010-0107

Maintain the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

This TSP
Contains

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**Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training (Unit Refresher / Pre- & Post Deployment)
CJASA107 / Version 3
19 Dec 2005**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
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Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
805C-010-0107	Maintain the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

Reinforced Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
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Academic Hours

The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

	<u>Resident Hours/Methods</u>
	3 hrs 15 mins / Conference / Discussion
Test	10 mins
Test Review	5 mins
<hr/>	
Total Hours:	3 hrs 30 mins

Test Lesson Number

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
Testing (to include test review)	_____	N/A _____

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None	

Clearance Access

Security Level: Unclassified
Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions

FD5. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Soldier Support Institute Adjutant General School foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
AR 195-1	Army Criminal Investigation Program	12 Aug 1974	https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa
AR 195-2	Criminal Investigation Activities	30 Oct 1985	https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa
AR 27-10	Military Justice	16 Nov 2005	https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa
AR 600-20 FINAL DRAFT	Army Command Policy (2005 Version) - Final Draft		http://www.sexualassault.army.mil
ARMY SA WEBSITE	Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Website		http://www.sexualassault.army.mil
ASAMRA TF RPT	Acting Secretary of the Army's Task Force Report on Sexual Assault Policies	27 May 2004	http://www.asamra.army.mil/eo/eo_docs/Army%20Report%20(May%2027%202004).pdf
DODDIR 1030.1	Victim and Witness Assistance	13 Apr 2004	http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/dir1.html
MANUAL-MCM	Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2005 Edition)	07 Jul 2005	https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa
POLICY ON SA	Army Policy on Sexual Assault Memorandum	07 Apr 2004	http://www.asamra.army.mil/eo/eo_docs/Army%20Report%20(May%2027%202004).pdf
PREVENTION:SA	Army Hooah 4Health Information	04 Jan 2005	http://www.hooah4health.com/default.htm
T342	USASMA BNCOC Lesson, Cultural Awareness Consideration	01 Oct 2004	http://www.bliss.army.mil/usasma/bncoc1/courseware.htm

Student Study Assignments

None

Instructor Requirements

One qualified instructor who has a thorough understanding of sexual assault prevention and response.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
673000SCREENW Screen, Projection Wall/Ceiling Mount or Portable		1:1	No	0	No
702500CPU Computer, Personal/Desktop (only CPU w/std Mouse, Keyboard, Sound Card, CD-ROM, & WIN OS)		1:1	No	0	No
702500LCDPANE LCD Projector Panel		1:1	No	0	No

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

**Materials
Required**

Instructor Materials:

Instructor Materials:

- TSP Lesson Plan
- References
 - AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, 2005
 - AR 27-10, Military Justice, 13 Jun 05
 - AR 195-1, Army Criminal Investigation Program, 12 Aug 74
 - AR 195-2, Criminal Investigation Activities, 30 Oct 85
 - www.hooah4health.com
 - www.sexualassault.army.mil
- Viewgraphs: Slides-1 thru 30

Student Materials:

- Student handouts, (SH-1 through SH-11)

**Classroom,
Training Area,
and Range
Requirements**

Classroom, Gen Purpose, 750SF, 30PN

**Ammunition
Requirements**

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

**Instructional
Guidance**

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Instructors must review the Army's sexual assault website (www.sexualassault.army.mil) for the latest information and updates prior to presenting the class.

Instructors must be aware that the subject and content of this class may evoke strong emotional reactions from students that may have been a victim of sexual assault in the past. For this reason, the instructor must explain this at the beginning of the class and have an alternate instructor (AI) available to allow students with emotional issues to have discussions privately with the AI, so as not to interrupt training.

Instructor must complete Student Handout 6 (SH-6) (Resources for Sexual Assault Victims) by filling in the applicable local information.

Instructor should arrange for printing of a unit Tip Card, SH-7 (Sexual Assault Tip Card) prior to the class.

NOTE: Request SARC or VA participation in training delivery if they are available.

**Proponent
Lesson Plan
Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Harrison, L.Z.	GS11	Training Specialist	19 Dec 05
Anthony, Connell	MSG	EO Proponency NCO	19 Dec 05
Jones, Brian	SGM	EO Proponency SGM	19 Dec 05
Kimberley, Rose	GS12	Chief, Quality Control (HRD)	19 Dec 05
Jones, Anita	GS13	Deputy Chief, Human Resources Division (HRD)	19 Dec 05
Jaques, Christian K.	LTC	Chief, Human Resources Division (HRD)	19 Dec 05
Campbell, Jerome	LTC	Deputy Director, Training Development Directorate (TDD)	19 Dec 05

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:30</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>20 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction (LGI)</u>

Motivator

In the past few years, the Army has faced intense scrutiny on its sexual assault prevention programs. Media reports have alleged that the Army's investigations were insufficient and victim's support systems were unresponsive in dealing with reports of sexual assault. As a result, the Army has conducted a thorough review of these allegations and strengthened its procedures and processes where needed.

This lesson is designed to provide you with a refresher on the risks of sexual assault and awareness and prevention techniques to deal with the issue. Also, this lesson is designed to stress the seriousness of sexual assault and to ensure that the Army's contemporary operating environment is safe and keeps to the highest standards.

NOTE: Show Slide-1 (Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program)

Welcome to the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Training. This lesson is part of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. During this lesson, we will frequently be referring to Chapter 8 of AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, dated 2005.

The Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program was created in response to a memorandum from the Secretary of Defense, and a policy memorandum from the Acting Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staffs to look at the sexual assault problem and find a solution that will eliminate sexual assault in the Army. The Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training provides guidance for Soldiers on how to prevent such assaults, where to receive assistance, and how to foster a responsive environment.

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Maintain the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program
Conditions:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
Standards:	<p>Complete the lesson on the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and achieve a passing score of 80% on a separately administered test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Define the Army's Sexual Assault Policy. B. Define types of sexual assault and its effects on the victim, alleged perpetrator, and unit. C. Evaluate trends and techniques used to prevent sexual assaults. D. Apply individual and leader responsibilities for communicating the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

	<p>E. Identify reporting options available to sexual assault victims.</p> <p>F. Identify rights of the victim and alleged perpetrator and resources available to victims.</p>
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Safety Requirements

No food or drink is allowed near or around electrical equipment (CPU, file servers, printers, projectors, etc.) due to possible electrical shock or damage to equipment. Exercise care in personal movement in and through such areas. Avoid all electrical cords and associated wiring. In the event of electrical storms, you will be instructed to power down equipment.

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Evaluation

During this lesson, you will take a post-test. This examination will include questions on the ELOs and TLO from this lesson. You must score at least 80% on a separately administered test to receive a GO.

Instructional Lead-In

NOTE: Show Slide-3 (Program Purpose)

The purpose of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive program that centers on:

- Awareness and prevention
- Training and education
- Reporting
- Response
- Victim advocacy
- Accountability

Now let's look at the Army's Sexual Assault Policy.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Define the Army's Sexual Assault Policy
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	State the Army's Sexual Assault Policy

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Define the Army's Sexual Assault Policy

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30
Time of Instruction: 10 mins
Media: Large Group Instruction (LGI)

Lead-In: Sexual assault will not be tolerated in the United States Army. The Army's policy on sexual assault is located in Chapter 8 of AR 600-20. We will now review the Army's Sexual Assault Policy.

NOTE: Instructors should inform students that a synopsis of the Army's Sexual Assault Policy is located in Appendix D, Student Handout 1, (SH-1).

NOTE: Explain to the students that the Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program applies when Soldiers are victims, no matter who is the perpetrator. When the victim is a civilian, local law enforcement becomes involved.

NOTE: Show Slide-4 (Army Policy on Sexual Assault)

NOTE: Read the policy off the slide and give a one-sentence summary statement regarding what it means to the Soldiers, as indicated below.

Chapter 8 of AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, documents the Army's Policy on Sexual Assault. The policy states, "Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army (**summary statement: the policy holds those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable.**) It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team (**summary statement: sexual assault negatively impacts unit cohesion.**) It is incompatible with the Army Values and is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other federal and local civilian laws (**summary statement: sexual assault is a crime that will not be tolerated.**) The Army will treat all victims of sexual assault with dignity, fairness, and respect (**summary statement: we will protect the victims and ensure they get the help and support that is needed.**)

The Army's Sexual Assault Policy applies:

1. Both on and off post
2. During duty and non-duty hours, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
3. To working, living, and recreational environments

NOTE: Emphasize to the students: Sexual assault is not the Army's way! Sexual assault is incompatible with Army Values, Warrior Ethos and the Soldier's Creed because it affects

- a. Teamwork
- b. Self discipline
- c. The mission

d. The victim's freedom

NOTE: Show Slide-5 (Legal Sanctions)

1. Sexual assault includes such offenses as rape, forcible sodomy and indecent assault. Depending upon the offense and the circumstances of the offense, the maximum punishments include death, confinement for life without eligibility for parole, confinement for life with eligibility for parole, confinement for a period of years (for example 5 years), total loss of all pay and allowances, dishonorable discharge (enlisted Soldiers only), bad conduct discharge (enlisted Soldiers only), dismissal from the service (commissioned officers only), and reduction to E-1 (enlisted Soldiers only).
2. According to AR 195-1 paragraph 6, "Criminal incidents in the Army will be reported to military police... Serious crimes and incidents as defined by AR 195-2 will be reported and investigated by CID personnel." Article 120 of the UCMJ, Rape or Carnal Knowledge; Article 125, Sodomy; and Article 134, indecent acts with another, fall under the CID investigative responsibility.
3. Remember, sexual assault is a violation of Army Values, contradicts Warrior Ethos and is contrary to the Soldier's Creed.
4. Sexual assault has NO place in our Army!

NOTE: Are there any questions on the material covered before we continue?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Let's review what we've covered so far.

Q: What document provides the Army's Sexual Assault Policy?

A: Chapter 8, AR 600-20

Q: You are in a deployed environment. Does the sexual assault policy still apply?

A: Yes. It applies any place you are 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Q: Why is sexual assault incompatible with Army Values, the Warrior Ethos, and Soldier's Creed?

A: Because it affects teamwork, self discipline, the mission, and the victim's freedom

Q: What are the maximum punishments for sexual assault?

A: Death, confinement for life without eligibility for parole, confinement for life with eligibility for parole, confinement for a period of years, total loss of all pay and allowances, dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, dismissal from the service (commissioned officers only), and reduction to E-1 (enlisted Soldiers only).

NOTE: Show Slide-6 (Review: Sexual Assault Policy)

In this topic we looked at the Army's Sexual Assault Policy. A synopsis of the policy states that:

1. Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army.
2. Training, education, and awareness will be used to minimize sexual assault; victims will be offered assistance and counseling; and offenders will be held accountable.
3. All victims will be treated with dignity, fairness, and respect.

4. Leaders will create and promote a positive command climate that responds to sexual assault crimes immediately.

Transition: Now that you are aware of the policy, let's look at definitions pertaining to sexual assault.

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Define types of sexual assault and its effects on the victim, alleged perpetrator, and unit
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	Identify types of sexual assault and its effect on the victim, alleged perpetrator, and unit

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Define types of sexual assault and its effect on the victim, alleged perpetrator, and unit.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30

Time of Instruction: 30 mins

Media: Large Group Instruction (LGI)

NOTE: Show video, *"The Many Faces of Sexual Assault,"* PIN: 711747. If the video is not available, refer students to SH-2: Video Script. Explain to the students that 80% of assaults are male on female in the U.S. population and 20% of assaults are on males. However, not a lot is known about sexual assaults on males since this type of crime is very under-reported. Tell the students that they will be referring back to the scenarios in this video throughout this training today.

NOTE: Instructors should inform students that a list of terms and definitions associated with sexual assault is located in Appendix D, SH-3 (Sexual Assault Terms and Definitions).

NOTE: Show Slide-7 (Sexual Assault Defined)

- a. Sexual assault refers to intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship or age of victim.

NOTE: Read the definition of consent below. Explain the concept using examples (e.g. You should make sure that your partner agrees to have sex with you, before any sexual contact occurs. If he/she is asleep or unconscious, etc. he/she is not be able to give consent, therefore you should not assume that it is OK to have sex with him/her.)

- b. **"Consent"** shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a perpetrator uses force, threat of force, coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.

NOTE: Show Slide-8 (Types of Sexual Assault)

Let's briefly re-familiarize ourselves with some key definitions.

There are four types of sexual assault covered under the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program: rape, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these acts. While marital rape and carnal knowledge are types of sexual assault and are crimes, they are not included in this program. The Family Advocacy Program administers domestic violence and child abuse prevention and response programs.

Sexual assault includes:

1. Rape is sexual intercourse by force and without consent. There are four types of rape:
 - Physical force is an act of forced sexual intercourse without consent.
 - Constructive force is the use of threats, intimidation, or the abuse of authority.
 - Date/acquaintance (also known as non-stranger) rape is an attack by someone the victim knows.
 - Date/acquaintance rape accounts for the majority of all rapes
 - This type of rape is the most unreported
 - Often the victim assumes blame or is embarrassed to report the incident
 - Marital Rape is intercourse by the victim's spouse without consent. Spouses must also give consent for sexual intercourse! Marital rape is a form of sexual assault and domestic violence. Soldiers will be prosecuted for marital rape. Because of federal and state laws that govern domestic violence reporting and investigation, marital rape is reported, prosecuted, and managed separately from this program. The restricted reporting avenues of confidentiality that will be discussed later in this lesson do not apply in a case of marital rape. The Family Advocacy Program administers domestic violence prevention and response programs.
2. Nonconsensual sodomy is oral or anal sex by force and without consent.
3. Indecent assault is any unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling done with the intent to gratify lust or sexual desires. This includes same-gender sexual assault. Examples of indecent assault: fondling a woman's breasts or touching genital area.
4. Attempts to commit these acts are also considered sexual assault and can be reported, investigated, and prosecuted.
5. Carnal knowledge is sex with a minor and the military considers anyone under the age of 16 a minor. A minor cannot give consent, so consensual sex with a minor is ILLEGAL! Soldiers will be prosecuted for having sex with a minor, even if it was consensual. Carnal knowledge is a form of sexual assault, however because of federal and state laws that govern child abuse reporting and investigation, carnal knowledge is reported, prosecuted, and managed separately from this program. The restricted reporting avenues of confidentiality that will be discussed later in this lesson do not apply in a case of carnal knowledge. The Family Advocacy Program administers child abuse prevention and response programs.

Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of victim.

NOTE: Reemphasize to the students that marital rape and carnal knowledge are forms of sexual assault and therefore are crimes; however, the prevention programs are managed by the Family Advocacy Program and the confidential reporting options do not apply. Additionally, Soldiers will still be investigated and prosecuted for marital rape and carnal knowledge.

We've defined rape and other types of sexual assault. Now let's look at how sexual assault affects the victim.

NOTE: Show Slide-9 (Victim Responses to Being Assaulted)

Victims often recall the event and say, "If I would have only just not gone into that room...not smiled at him when I first met him..." Victims will often shower repeatedly, douche, brush their teeth or gargle because they feel dirty and want to feel clean. This is especially troubling if they wash before reporting the assault, as much forensic evidence goes, literally, down the drain. Smoking, eating, urinating, defecating, inserting or removing a tampon, vomiting, wiping or cleaning the genital area, chewing gum, taking medications or even hair combing can destroy critical evidence. Ideally, victims should report to the emergency room in the same clothes they

were attacked in, and disrobe there for the first time while standing on a large sheet of paper to collect every last bit of forensic evidence.

NOTE: Show Slide-10 (Victim's Emotional Effects)

Sexual assault is a traumatic event, which can lead to emotional distress, self destructive behavior, interpersonal problems and behavioral disorders. Sexual assault is not tolerated in the Army. Soldiers must be aware of the adverse effects that sexual assault may have on their fellow Soldiers. A Soldier who has been sexually assaulted may experience short and/or long-term effects. Moreover, sexual assault breaks down the cohesive unit, degrading mission readiness. The victim needs help to cope with emotional and physical effects of sexual assault. The Army program is designed to provide the necessary support.

It is important to realize that individuals who have been assaulted will have various reactions – some emotional, some physical. Sometimes the emotional trauma can be more harmful than the physical assault itself. Some effects are:

1. Individual reactions vary widely
 - a. Victim may smile, seem unfazed, calm
 - b. Other often misinterpreted reactions:
 - i. Assault didn't affect victim significantly
 - ii. Assault didn't really occur
 - c. Emotional impact may simply be delayed; most common when victim knows assailant
2. Anxiety
 - a. Most common, most debilitating
 - b. Life feels out of control
 - c. Sense of impending unfavorable events
3. Powerlessness
 - a. Forced to participate against will
 - b. Feeling continues after assault
4. Perseverance
 - a. Surviving through the pain and memory of the assault
 - b. Intrusive memories of event; bad dreams
 - c. Some sights, smells may now elicit fear
5. Disorganization
 - a. Frustrating inability to concentrate on important tasks
 - b. Compounded sense of control loss
6. Self-blame
 - a. Guilt over inability to prevent attack
 - b. Shame over acts forced to perform
7. Distorted self-image
 - a. Feeling of uncleanness or being "dirty"
 - b. Generalized devaluation of self
 - c. Exaggerated sense of vulnerability

8. Depression is a very common reaction. The attack rips away all feeling of security and safety. It is, in a very real sense, extremely depressing to acknowledge that your safety can be so easily violated. Self-mutilation, or cutting oneself, is common. Here are some symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder:
 - a. Suicidal thoughts
 - b. No interest in previously enjoyed activities
 - c. Frequent crying
 - d. Fatigue
 - e. Emotionally dazed, numb, detached
 - f. Sense of hopelessness
 - g. Sleep pattern disturbance
 - i. Unable to fall asleep
 - ii. Wakes up, can't go back to sleep
 - iii. Screaming, crying out while sleeping
9. Withdrawal
 - a. Emotionally pulls away from close friend which prevents discussing embarrassing details
 - b. Understandable loss of libido; long-term sexual dysfunction not uncommon
 - c. Further constricts range of activities

NOTE: Ask the students if they can think of other reactions.

Examples: Victims may avoid conversation with their friends because they think the conversation is embarrassing. In addition, if a dozen friends ask what happened, the victim will feel obligated to repeat the same painful details twelve separate times. Re-telling the assault may progressively deepen the suffering.

A common misconception assumes the victim is making up the story because the victim appears emotionally unaffected by the event.

NOTE: Are there any questions on the material covered before we continue?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Read the scenario and asks the students to raise their hand if they know the answer.

Let's review what we've covered so far.

SPC Smith comes to you and says she was sexually assaulted by SGT Spence. She has light bruising on the side of her face, and she has dark circles under her eyes. She says he asked her to come to his tent to counsel her. She went to his tent although she was confused as to why she was being counseled there. Once there, she says SGT Spence forced her to have sex with him while she tried to fight him off and repeatedly said "No."

Q: Does the Army Sexual Assault Policy apply?

A: Yes

Q: Did SPC Smith give her consent?

A: No

Q: How do you know SPC Smith did not give her consent?

A: SPC Smith repeatedly said “No.”

Q: What type of sexual assault occurred?

A: Rape; physical force rape

Q: How might the attack affect the victim?

A: Anxiety, powerlessness, perseverance, disorganization, self-blame, distorted self image, depression, withdrawal (other answers acceptable)

NOTE: Show Slide-11 (Review: Sexual Assault Defined)

In this topic, we defined sexual assault, consent, and the types of sexual assault. Sexual assault victims experience trauma emotionally and physically.

Transition: Now that we’ve covered sexual assault related definitions and its effects, let’s look at trends in sexual assault.

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Evaluate trends and techniques used to prevent sexual assaults
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	Identify trends and techniques used to prevent sexual assault

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Evaluate trends and factors of sexual assaults and their impacts

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30

Time of Instruction: 15 mins

Media: Large Group Instruction (LGI)

Lead-In: Sexual assault is one of the most serious and fastest growing violent crimes in the United States. The exact number of sexual assault crimes is hard to determine because it is significantly under reported. Although it may not be possible to guarantee 100% protection against sexual assault, there are measures that you can take to help prevent it.

NOTE: Show Slide-12 (Sexual Assault Trends)

1. Current sexual assault trend data shows that:

- a. The majority of military victims are 20-24 year-old females in the ranks of private through specialist.
- b. Most military alleged perpetrators are 20-24 year-old males in the ranks of private through specialist.
- c. Most military sexual assaults occur in Soldier living areas, such as barracks.
- d. More than half of sexual assault cases involve the use of alcohol.

(Source: Task Force Report on Sexual Assault Policies, dated 27 May 2004)

2. While these appear to be common factors for sexual assault, sexual assault can occur anytime, anywhere, and under a variety of circumstances.

NOTE: Show Slide-13 (Sexual Assault Prevention)

There are three important messages to remember.

1. Avoid alcohol and other drugs.
 - a. In military sexual assault cases, over 50% involve the use of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - b. Alcohol and other drugs can cloud Soldiers' judgment and impair their ability to respond quickly to the situation. One message to communicate is: If you drink, never leave it unattended. There are many "date rape" drugs being used today that perpetrators slip into their victim's drink to make them incoherent and unable to fight off an assault. Rohypnol and GHB are the most common of these "date rape" drugs.
2. Rely on your instincts and be watchful.
 - a. Sexual assault, including rape, can happen to anyone.
 - b. Remember, dark alleys are not the only places where rapes occur. New people and new places can be risky. Use the buddy system. Spend time with someone new while you are with a group of people, before being alone with him or her. Trust your own judgment and intuition.
3. Establish and maintain your limits. Don't be afraid of hurting someone's feelings if you have any doubts about your safety. If someone makes unwanted and inappropriate sexual advances, say "NO" loudly, forcefully and frequently.
4. Remember A.S.A.P.
 - a. Be Aware - Watch for signs that trouble may be coming. For example:
 - i. Understand sexual assault issues and the Army policy related to them
 - ii. Recognize types of sexual assault (e.g. be aware of "date rape drugs" and how they are used)
 - iii. Stay alert and aware of your surroundings (e.g. don't accept drinks from other people, except trusted friends, open containers yourself; have a non-drinking friend with you to make sure nothing happens, etc.)
 - iv. Trust your instincts; if a place or person feels unsafe, it probably is
 - v. Be alert and watch for signs of trouble (e.g. strangers in private areas or persons loitering in places where they shouldn't be)
 - b. Be Safe
 - i. Walk in lighted areas after dark.
 - ii. If you feel you may be getting into an uncomfortable situation, get to a safe place as soon as possible.
 - iii. If you feel you are in danger, attract help any way you can.
 - iv. Walk in lighted areas after dark.
 - v. Don't drink or use drugs.
 - vi. If you do drink, never leave your drink unattended.
 - vii. Be careful if anyone in a car asks you for directions. If you answer, keep your distance from the car.
 - viii. Have your key ready before you reach the door of your home, barracks, dormitory room, car, or office.
 - ix. Keep the doors to homes, barracks, and cars locked.
 - c. Be Assertive
 - i. If someone is pressuring you to have sex and you don't want to, say "NO" clearly.
 - ii. Match your body language to your words - don't laugh and smile while saying "NO."

- iii. Move away from the person while saying “NO.”
 - iv. If the person does not listen, say, “Stop! You are raping me!”
 - v. Try to escape. If there are people nearby, make a lot of noise.
 - vi. If necessary, fight back, but ONLY if you feel you can do so without putting yourself at greater risk.
- d. Be Prepared
- i. When on a date, drive yourself or bring enough money for taxi fare.
 - ii. Know where a phone is and have the required change if using a pay phone.
 - iii. Communicate your sexual limits early and clearly.
 - iv. Don’t be afraid of hurting the other person’s feelings.
 - v. Know your environment. Different settings have different risks. There may be higher risks associated when stationed in different countries with different cultures. Learn the cultures and know the associated risks.

NOTE: Are there any questions on the material covered before we continue?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Let’s review what we’ve covered so far.

Q: What is the most significant risk factor for sexual assault?

A: Alcohol

Q: Where do the largest percentages of military sexual assaults occur?

A: In Soldier living areas, such as the barracks

Q: In regards to sexual assault prevention, what does A.S.A.P. stand for?

A: Be aware, safe, assertive, and prepared.

Q: When is it not okay to say “NO” to requests for sex?

A: Soldiers always have the right to say “NO.”

Q: Who (age and rank) is most likely to be an alleged perpetrator?

A: 20-24-year-old males in the ranks of PVT-SPC

NOTE: Show Slide-14 (Review: Trends and Prevention)

In this topic, we identified the sexual assault trends in the Army and prevention techniques.

Transition: Now that we’ve discussed sexual assault trends in the Army. Let’s look at individual and leader responsibilities in regard to sexual assault.

D. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Apply individual and leader responsibilities for communicating the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	Identify individual and leader responsibilities for communicating the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Apply individual and leader responsibilities for communicating the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30

Time of Instruction: 20 mins

Media: Large Group Instruction (LGI)

Lead-in: It is important that you understand the Army's policy on preventing and responding to sexual assault in the contemporary operating environment. Your response to these events affects the climate under which you live and operate. The Army's Sexual Assault Policy states that all victims of sexual assault will be treated with dignity, fairness, and respect. Each incident will be treated seriously and all information will be kept confidential. So how do you, the Soldier or leader, act responsibly when you witness or become aware of a sexual assault?

NOTE: Show Slide-15 (Soldier's Responsibilities to Victim)

1. Give support

- a. You should act in a manner that helps the victim. You should be supportive, sensitive, and show empathy but don't be overly protective.

NOTE: Ask students to provide examples of what a supportive behavior means (e.g. assist victims, listen without judging, treat victims gently, but not as children, show empathy, don't ask for details, protect victims' confidentiality, etc.)

b. Whether the victim is a friend or battle buddy, these are good guidelines to follow:

i. Just LISTEN!

- 1) Without judgment
- 2) Without giving advice
- 3) Without asking 'why' questions

ii. Repeat the message: You are not to blame!

iii. Encourage official reporting – you should notify chain of command.

iv. Treat victims as injured adults, not as children. That means don't make all the decisions!

2. Get assistance

- a. The next step is getting assistance but there are some considerations – where you are; the presence or absence of others; and possible evidence of the assault. As a supportive Soldier, you should never leave the victim alone!

NOTE: Ask the students to provide suggestions by asking the question, "How would you get assistance?"

- b. Here are some of the resources that are available to you – Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Victim Advocates, unit chaplains, emergency medical facilities, law enforcement (military or civilian), civilian agencies, hotlines, and family/friends. Additional information will follow in the resources topic of this lesson.

3. Protect victim's confidentiality

No one wants to be the topic of discussion within the unit or elsewhere, especially if the event is traumatic. You can continue to provide support by speaking ONLY to those who need to know. Do not bother the victim for details. Just LISTEN. Use your ears, not your mouth!

NOTE: Show Slide-16 (Leader Responsibilities)

1. The Acting Secretary of the Army's Task Force Report on Sexual Assault Policies, dated 27 May 2004, findings reinforced the Task's Force's belief that "...proactive involvement by leaders at **all levels** is the key to successfully addressing sexual assault in the Army."
2. Sexual assault should be reported immediately. Reports of misconduct are ordinarily referred to the alleged perpetrator's immediate commander. Upon notification that a member of the command has been accused or is suspected of committing such an offense, the unit commander must notify appropriate law enforcement to initiate an investigation. AR 600-20 specifically says that unit commanders may not initiate an internal investigation. Staff Judge Advocates normally assist commanders in determining the disposition of serious misconduct cases.
 - a. Army Regulation 195-1 (Army Criminal Investigation Program) requires that all serious crimes be reported to CID. DA Form 4833, Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action, will be completed by the first lieutenant colonel in the chain of command and submitted to the appropriate personnel in order for the Army to maintain an accurate database which will support the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Authority to dispose of cases that result from allegations of sexual assault is withheld to the Battalion commander level or above in accordance with AR 600-20.
 - b. Army Regulation 195-1, Para. 6, (a) and (b) states, "criminal incidents in the Army will be reported to military police. These criminal incidents include those affecting or involving persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, civilian employees of the Department of Defense in connection with their assigned duties, and Government property under Army jurisdiction. Criminal incidents occurring at an installation or activity without assigned military police will be reported to the appropriate supporting military police. Serious crimes and incidents as defined in AR 195-2 will be reported to and investigated by CID personnel. The commander of the appropriate CID activity will direct the initiation of an investigation immediately upon receipt of information that a criminal incident falling within the investigative purview of USACIDC has occurred or is suspected. Once initiated, a criminal investigation will continue until completion."
 - c. Leaders who do not report such crimes give their Soldiers the impression that those commanders are "indifferent to sexual assaults." Commanders are required to notify law enforcement agencies and initiate an investigation if they receive information of a sexual assault regardless of the victim's preference and reporting option chosen.
3. Be aware of sexual assault risk factors since they impact unit readiness. During unit safety briefings, before high-risk periods, such as pre- and post-deployment, and leisure time (training holidays, holiday weekends, and Rest and Recuperation (R&R) leave); leaders should reiterate the use of the buddy system as a preventive measure.

NOTE: Show Slide-17 (Leader Attitudes/Behaviors)

1. The message to convey is that sexual assault can be prevented. Leaders will act to support any victim should an assault occur. It is up to the leaders to make the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program work. Leaders need to reinforce appropriate and values based attitudes and behaviors related to sexual assault in both verbal and non-verbal spheres of influence.

2. Treat sexual assault victims with sensitivity. Sexual assault victims face issues that are unique to sexual assault crimes. Army personnel working with such victims will treat them with sensitivity.
 - a. **Credibility** is often questioned due to external perceptions associated with dress and behavior or actions. No matter what the situation or behavior, victims of sexual assault should be afforded as much credibility as victims of any other crime and are treated fairly and without prejudice.
 - b. Victims of sexual assault should be considered “victims” regardless of their behavior at the time of the assault (e.g., fraternization, underage drinking) and regardless of the alleged perpetrator’s relationship to the victims (e.g., boyfriend, co-worker, acquaintance).
 - c. **Medical and mental health** is often questioned. Victims of sexual assault should be provided appropriate treatment after giving their informed consent to receive such. Additionally, they should only be asked about items relevant to medical treatment. They should be treated in a manner that does not usurp control from victims but enables them to determine their own needs and how to meet them. Treat victims as injured adults, not as children. Do not make decisions for them!
 - d. Participation in **legal proceedings** is often as traumatic as the actual sexual assault. Victims should be
 - i. Consulted about their desires to participate in legal procedures
 - ii. Informed of the options concerning this involvement and potential consequences
 - e. Privacy is often lost when a crime occurs. It is important that victims be afforded maximum privacy protection. This means that victims are
 - i. Not identified in the news media or general public without their consent.
 - ii. Afforded protective measures when complying with the reporting requirements of the Army’s Sexual Misconduct Report database
3. Create a supportive environment. Victims of sexual assault react to the assault in many different ways. Each individual has different needs and different recovery timelines. Just because you would act differently does not negate this victim’s response. A supportive environment is critical to recovery from this traumatic event. Examine your own stereotypes about sexual assault, sexual assault victims and perpetrators in general. Individual attitudes and misconceptions can color how you relate to those who have been sexually assaulted.
4. Alleviate fear of reprisal. Victims may fear reprisal from the command for their actions such as, underage drinking, absence at bed check, drunk and disorderly conduct, or fraternization. Commanders have the discretion to delay action against victims for their alleged “collateral” misconduct related to the sexual assault allegation until the final disposition of the sexual assault case. Commanders and supervisors should take into account the trauma to the victim. This action helps to reduce the reluctance of victims to report.
5. Delay action against victims for alleged collateral misconduct. If adverse action is taken against victims for minor indiscretions before action is taken against the alleged perpetrators of the sexual assault, victims may feel unfairly treated by the criminal justice system. This perception could adversely affect victims’ willingness to report. This is not the climate that we want to foster in the contemporary operating environment!
6. Give law enforcement personnel time to properly investigate cases.

NOTE: Are there any questions on the material covered before we continue?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Let’s review what we’ve covered so far.

NOTE: Refer students to the video script at SH-2 to refresh their memory about, *The Many Faces of Sexual Assault*, Scenario 2, regarding SPC Reynos and SPC Gordon. Read the following questions. Ask the students to raise their hands if they think they know the answer. Facilitate the discussion using the answers provided.

Q: Did Specialist Reynos have Specialist Gordon's consent?

A: No

Q: Was Specialist Gordon able to give her consent?

A: No

Q: Why wasn't Specialist Gordon able to give her consent?

A: She was semi-conscious because she was drugged

Q: What type of sexual assault occurred?

A: Date/acquaintance rape

Q: What should you do if SPC Gordon or a fellow Soldier told you that she/he was sexually assaulted?

A: Be supportive; listen; do not judge; get her to medical/emergency facility; report the incident; inform the chain of command.

Q: Which level of the chain of command must be involved in order to successfully address sexual assaults in the Army?

A: All levels

Q: What messages are leaders conveying by reinforcing appropriate and values-based attitudes and behaviors related to sexual assault?

A: That sexual assault can and should be prevented

Q: What organization should be notified when a serious crime, such as rape, is reported?

A: CID

NOTE: Show Slide-18 (Review: Soldier/Leader Responsibilities)

During this topic, we reviewed the Army's sexual assault program as it refers to the responsibilities of individual Soldiers and leaders. Soldiers must support the victim and show them respect. Leaders should foster a supportive environment, act immediately, contact criminal investigators, and be aware of sexual assault risk factors.

Transition: We've discussed the responsibilities of the Soldier and leader as it pertains to sexual assault. An important aspect of providing support to the victim is to recognize the reporting procedures. We will now look at those procedures.

E. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Identify reporting options available to sexual assault victims
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	Determine the reporting options available to sexual assault victims

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Identify the reporting options available to sexual assault victims

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30

Time of Instruction: 20 mins

Media: Large Group Instruction (LGI)

Lead-In: Reporting sexual assaults is more than just trying to get justice for the victim. In order to prevent sexual assaults, the Army needs to know who, what, where, when, and how. The Army needs to know what is working and what isn't. You may think reporting is an invasion of the victim's privacy, although it is intended to ensure victims of sexual assault are protected, treated with dignity and respect, and provided advocacy, support, and care. Army policy strongly supports effective command awareness and prevention programs, and law enforcement and criminal justice activities that will maximize accountability and prosecution of sexual assault perpetrators. To achieve these dual objectives, the Army prefers complete reporting of all sexual assault incidents to activate both victims' services and accountability actions. However, in recognizing that a mandate of complete reporting may represent a barrier for victims to access services when the victim desires no command or law enforcement involvement, there is a need to provide an option for confidential reporting. Army policy provides victims with two reporting options, restricted and unrestricted.

NOTE: Show Slide-19 (Restricted Reporting)

There are two types of reporting, restricted and unrestricted. Let's take a look at restricted reporting first.

Restricted reporting allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose details of his/her assault to four specifically identified personnel without triggering an investigative process. To make a restricted report, the victim **MUST** notify one of the following personnel:

1. Victim Advocate (VA)

Each battalion size unit has Unit Victim Advocates (UVAs) and each installation has Installation Victim Advocates (IVAs). VAs provide a wide range of services to victims, including support, assistance, and coordination between agencies. Most importantly, the VA explains the reporting options to victims, so that the victim can make an informed and educated decision before proceeding.

2. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)

Each installation has a SARC assigned, who serves as the "center of gravity" for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and is the key to local coordination and implementation of responses to sexual assault. During deployment, each brigade size unit has a deployable SARC. The SARC has victim advocates assigned to work directly with victims.

3. Healthcare Provider

Medical or local civilian medical facilities – provide prompt medical care (e.g., evaluation, care of victim, evidence collection, forensics support, and initial and follow-up mental health counseling).

4. Chaplain

The chaplain provides counseling and spiritual care services.

NOTE: Explain to the students that regardless of the type of reporting – restricted or unrestricted, they should go to the above stated restricted resources first.

The above responders will offer the victim the choice of receiving any and/or all of the following services:

- Medical treatment

- A forensic examination. Evidence collected during a forensic exam will be maintained in a secure location for a year. Such evidence will only be processed if the victim decides to change the report from restricted to unrestricted and thus initiate the investigative process.
- Advocacy services
- Referrals for counseling

Reporting sexual assaults to any agency or individual not listed above may result in an unrestricted report.

NOTE: Law enforcement will not be informed nor does the command become involved, thus eliminating the opportunity for offender accountability. The SARC may only inform the senior mission commander that an assault has occurred and restrict information about the assault to non-identifying information, unless an exception to nondisclosure applies.

NOTE: Restricted reporting is only available if the report is made to the above agencies. If a victim reports the assault to or tells anyone other than these four, then it may become an unrestricted report. Restricted reporting avenues of confidentiality do not apply in a case of carnal knowledge or marital rape.

Independent investigations of restricted reporting cases may occur if:

- a. Commander receives information from a source independent of the restricted reporting avenues.
- b. Victim discloses circumstances of the assault to someone outside the protective sphere of the SARC, VA, Healthcare Provider, or Chaplain.

NOTE: Show Slide-20 (Unrestricted Reporting)

A Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires official investigation of his/her allegation should make an unrestricted report. The victim may use normal reporting channels (e.g., chain of command, law enforcement, etc). Details regarding the assault will be limited to only those personnel who have a need to know, including the commander, Criminal Investigation Division (CID), Military Police (MP), SARC, VA, chaplain, and healthcare provider.

To make an unrestricted report a victim should notify one of the following individuals or agencies:

1. VA/SARC
2. Healthcare Provider
3. Chaplain
4. Chain of Command
5. Military Police (MP)
6. Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
7. Army Community Services (ACS)
8. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)
9. Local and State Police
10. 911

11. Army One Source (AOS)

NOTE: Remind the students that regardless of the type of reporting, restricted or unrestricted, they should go to the restricted resources first.

The unrestricted report initiates the investigative process and victims are given the choice of receiving any and/or all of the following services:

- Medical treatment for injuries related to the assault
- A forensic examination
- Advocacy services
- Referrals for counseling

NOTE: Show Slide-21 (Information to Report)

Now that you know that privacy must be ensured, let's look at who to report to, what to report, as well as why to report.

1. Witnesses to a sexual assault should report the sexual assault to the chain of command or a law enforcement agency. It is important to note that if the assault is reported by a witness, the command is required to report the assault to law enforcement.
2. Victims should report the sexual assault to their healthcare provider, chaplain, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator or Victim Advocate. They will assist in determining options for restricted or unrestricted reporting. Remember, if a Soldier reports the assault to anyone other than these four and the commander receives this information, the commander is required to notify law enforcement.
3. Sexual assault should be reported immediately. It is a crime! The assault can be reported by the victim (best case) or by a friend, acquaintance, family member, or fellow Soldier.
4. If you are the victim, you may feel fearful, ashamed, embarrassed, angry, sad, and/or responsible. These are normal reactions. No one asks to be sexually assaulted. You are not to blame! Report the assault.
5. Leaders in the chain of command should know that according to AR 195-1. Para. 6, "Criminal incidents in the Army will be reported to military police." Serious crimes and incidents as defined in AR 195-2 will be reported to and investigated by CID personnel." The serious crimes identified in UCMJ that are CID's investigative responsibility include:
 - a. Article 120, Rape and carnal knowledge
 - b. Article 125, Sodomy
 - c. Article 134, Indecent acts with another

NOTE: Distribute SH-4 (Reporting Options and Procedures/ Job Aid). Explain that students can post this handout in barracks along with the other information handouts for Soldiers. Explain to the students that immediate reporting will aid in the apprehension of the alleged perpetrator and enhance the investigation of the alleged assault. When reporting, the Soldier should provide the following information:

1. Date, time, and location of incident
2. Name of individual making report and relationship to incident (if not victim, friend, spouse or family member)
3. Victim's name and location
4. Victim's injuries and medical needs

5. Who, if anyone, is there to assist the victim
6. Identity and/or description of the alleged perpetrator
7. Location of alleged perpetrator (if known)

NOTE: Show Slide-22 (Victim's Reluctance to Report)

1. There are many reasons for not wanting to report. The victim may not want to call attention to him/herself because, while reporting the traumatic event, he/she will re-live it.
2. Common feelings are embarrassment or shame, fear of or loss of trust in others, depression and feelings of helplessness, low self-esteem, anger and/or guilt, fear of reprisal from the alleged perpetrator, fear of reprisal from the command, and the belief that nothing will be done.
3. Your support may eliminate some of these feelings.
4. There may be other reasons for not reporting. If a sexual assault is reported and action is taken against the victim for the collateral misconduct before action is taken against the alleged perpetrator of the sexual assault, a victim may feel unfairly treated by the criminal justice system. Perception of such unfair treatment can adversely affect future victims' willingness to report. Commanders have the discretion to delay action against a victim for his/her alleged collateral misconduct related to the sexual assault allegation, until final disposition of the sexual assault case. Commanders and supervisors should take into account the trauma to the victim and respond appropriately so as to encourage reporting of sexual assault and the continued cooperation of the victim.

NOTE: Show Slide-23 (Victim Actions)

Victims of a sexual assault should take the following actions

1. Go to a safe place
2. Immediately report the assault using available resources
3. Do not shower, douche, change clothes, brush teeth or hair, or otherwise "clean up." They may destroy evidence.
4. Report directly to a hospital or clinic, the medical personnel will notify the proper agency.

NOTE: Are there any questions about the material covered?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Let's review what we've covered so far.

NOTE: Read each of the following questions. Ask the students for volunteers to answer.

Q: Name the four agencies available to sexual assault victims if they desire to make a restricted report.

A: VA, SARC, Healthcare Provider, Chaplain

Q: What are some reasons a victim may be reluctant to report a sexual assault?

A: Feelings of embarrassment, guilt, anger, or shame, fear of reprisal by perpetrator or command, depression, belief that nothing will be done, fear of punishment for collateral misconduct, low self-esteem

Q: What are the proper sexual assault victim actions?

A: Get to a safe place; immediately report the assault using available resources; do not "clean up"; go to medical facility

Q: When reporting a sexual assault, what information should you provide?

A: Date, time and location of the incident, name of individual making the report, victim's name and location, victim's injuries and medical needs, who, if anyone, is there to assist the victim, location of alleged perpetrator (if known)

Q: When should you report a sexual assault?

A: Immediately

NOTE: Show Slide-24 (Review: Reporting Options)

During this topic, we looked at:

- Restricted and unrestricted reporting.
- The reasons victims are reluctant to report the crime.
- Urgency for victims and witnesses to report sexual assault immediately.

Transition: We have discussed the reporting options, proper victim actions and stated that the victim needs to seek assistance. There are also victim's rights and alleged perpetrator rights, and resources that will aid the victim.

F. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Identify rights of the victim and alleged perpetrator and resources available to victims
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment with facilitated group discussions or scenarios
STANDARDS:	Determine rights of the victim and alleged perpetrator and resources available to victims

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Identify rights of the victim and alleged perpetrator and resources available to victims.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:30
Time of Instruction: 20 mins
Media: Large Group Instruction

Lead-In: Until recently, the protection of offenders' rights took precedence over those of the innocent victims of crime. In this lesson we will focus on victim's rights and the resources available to help them. The effects of sexual assault on the victim can be tremendous. Sexual assault victims need qualified help immediately. Many people hear about various resources available to victims but pay little attention thinking that something like that will never happen to them. It doesn't matter who you are, what sex you are, how old you are, what you look like, where you work, what rank you are, or how you dress; you are a potential victim for sexual assault. Hopefully it will never happen to you, but if it does, it's not only important to know that help is available, but it's also important to know where to find it. Even if you are fortunate enough to never be a sexual assault victim, it might happen to one of your closest friends. You can be of great assistance to your friend or fellow Soldier with the information you are about to learn.

NOTE: Instructors should refer the students to SH-5 (Rights of the Victim).

NOTE: Show Slide-25 (Rights of the Victim)

1. A victim has the following rights according to AR 27-10, Section 18-10.

To ensure the fair and sensitive handling of all sexual assault cases, personnel at every level of victim assistance working with sexual assault victims shall, where possible, ensure the following rights are maintained:

- a. The right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and a respect for privacy.
 - b. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender.
 - c. The right to be notified of court proceedings.
 - d. The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at trial, or for other good cause.
 - e. The right to confer with the attorney representing the government in the case.
 - f. The right to information regarding conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender from custody.
2. The Army will put forth its best effort to accommodate victims with these rights while maintaining good order and discipline.
 3. Additionally, AR 600-20, Appendix I explains that victims have the right to elect either restricted or unrestricted reporting of sexual assaults. Regardless of the reporting option chosen, privacy is always a victim's right. Keep all information confidential. The victim has the right not to discuss the incident with anyone!

NOTE: Show Slide-26 (Available Resources – Restricted or Unrestricted Reporting)

Resources available to sexual assault victims exist at the local level. In addition, both military and civilian resources are available to military personnel. You should know what resources are available to you and your fellow Soldiers. The following resources are available for victims for either restricted or unrestricted reporting:

1. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) – Each installation has a SARC assigned, who serves as the “center of gravity” for sexual assault prevention and response and is the key to local coordination and implementation of responses to sexual assault. During deployment, each brigade size unit has a deployable SARC. The SARC has victim advocates assigned to work directly with victims.
2. Victim’s Advocate (VA) – Each battalion size unit has Unit Victim Advocates (UVAs) and each installation has Installation Victim Advocates (IVAs). Provides a wide range of services to victims, including support, assistance, and coordination between agencies. Most importantly, the VA explains the reporting options to victims, so that the victim can make an informed and educated decision before proceeding.

NOTE: The instructor should identify the SARC and VAs for the unit and installation assigned.

3. Military or local civilian medical facilities – provide prompt medical care (e.g., evaluation, care of victim, evidence collection, forensics support, and initial and follow-up mental health counseling).
4. Unit chaplain – provides counseling and spiritual care services.

NOTE: Show Slide-27 (Available Resources – Unrestricted Reporting)

1. VA/SARC
2. Healthcare Provider
3. Chaplain
4. Chain of Command
5. Military Police (MP) - can get the investigative process started and refer you to additional resources.
6. Criminal Investigation Division (CID) - investigates criminal incidents.
7. Army Community Services (ACS) - appoints Victim/Witness Liaison to help victims and witnesses with the courts-marital process.

8. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) - appoints Victim/Witness Liaison to help victims and witnesses with the courts-marital process.
9. Local and State Police - should be contacted if the incident happened off post or if the alleged perpetrator is a civilian.
10. 911 - Used in an emergency. It is usually the quickest, easiest way to get the appropriate help.
11. Army One Source (AOS) - designed to help Soldiers and their families deal with life's issues.

NOTE: Instructors should inform students that SH-6 (Resources for Sexual Assault Victims) contains contact information for resources.

NOTE: Are there any questions on the material covered before we continue?

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

Let's review what we've covered so far.

NOTE: Refer students to the video, *The Many Faces of Sexual Assault*, PIN 711747, Scenario #5. If you don't have the video available, refer students to SH-2: Video Script, Scenario 5, Scene 20-24. Ask students the questions below. Give opportunity to different students to express their opinion. Facilitate the discussion using the answers provided to you.

Scenario Questions:

Q: What type of sexual assault occurred?

A: Nonconsensual sodomy

Q: Why was SPC Garcia reluctant to report the incident?

A: Shame, collateral misconduct (underage drinking), doubt about credibility

Q: Why was SSG Henley reluctant to believe SPC Garcia at first?

A: SPC Garcia's reputation, concern about privacy, uncertainty about policy

Q: What would have been the most supportive responses SSG. Henley could have made to SPC Garcia's call?

A: Listened without judgment, reported the incident, instructed the Soldier to report to the emergency room, etc.

Q: What did SPC Garcia need the most after the sexual assault?

A: Nonjudgmental support, counseling, medical attention, advocacy, etc.

Q: Why is it critical that SPC Garcia report the incident within 24 hours?

A: Reporting should occur as soon as possible to provide assistance to the victim, initiate a possible investigation, and apprehend the alleged perpetrator.

Q: What are the consequences of SPC Garcia not reporting the sexual assault?

A: Inability of victim to get timely assistance; inability of the victim to prove what has happened; inability of authorities to conduct an investigation and discipline the perpetrators; possibility that perpetrator may assault others; inability of the Army to provide medical care and counseling, etc.

Q: Name one advantage or disadvantage of restricted and unrestricted reporting.

A: Encourage students to use SH 5 (Reporting Options and Procedures) to answer this question.

Q: What are the rights of the victim?

A: To be treated with fairness and respect; to be protected from the alleged perpetrator; to be notified of court proceedings; to be present at all court proceedings related to the offense; to confer with the attorney representing the government in the case; to information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender/perpetrator and the option to elect restricted or unrestricted reporting.

Q: What are the rights of the alleged perpetrator?

A: The right to be assumed innocent until proved guilty; to a fair trial; to confer with legal counsel; and to privacy.

Q: What's usually the quickest way to get the appropriate help in the case of an emergency?

A: Call 911

NOTE: Instructors should inform students that there is a tip card located at SH-7 (Sexual Assault Tip Card).

NOTE: Show Slide-28 (Review: Rights and Resources)

The resources available to a sexual assault victim are

1. SARC/VA
2. Medical facilities
3. Unit chaplain
4. Chain of command
5. Military Police
6. Army Community Services (ACS)
7. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)
8. Local or State Police
9. Call 911
10. Army One Source (AOS)

Transition: This concludes the basic elements of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training. Let's review the main points of this program.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. Test

Method of Instruction: Test
Time of Instruction: 10 mins
Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Test Review

Method of Instruction: Test Review
Time of Instruction: 5 mins
Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:30</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>30 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction (SGI)</u>

Check on Learning

NOTE: Have the students divide into groups of 5-6 students per group. Distribute one Sexual Assault Scenario (SH-8, 9, 10, and 11) to each group of students. Have the students develop answers for their scenario and be prepared to share their answers with the group. The groups should decide in advance who is going to discuss and report the answers.

Give the students approximately 15 minutes to develop their answers. After 15 minutes, have the person selected by their group read their scenario and then provide the answers. Facilitate the discussion using the answers provided and the student answers. Give each group approximately 5 minutes.

Student Handout 8, Scenario 1

1. **What type of sexual assault occurred?** *Rape; date/acquaintance rape*
2. **Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?** *Yes*
3. **Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?** *No.*
4. **Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.** (Answers may vary.) *There was yelling and signs of a struggle. The victim has scratches on her face and her clothes are torn.*

Student Handout 9, Scenario 2

1. **What type of sexual assault occurred?** *Date rape*
2. **Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?** *Yes*
3. **Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?** *No*
4. **Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.** (Answers may vary.) *The victim is drunk and semi-conscious. She couldn't say "No"*

Student Handout 10, Scenario 3

1. **What type of sexual assault occurred?** *Indecent assault*
2. **Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?** *Yes*
3. **Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?** *No*
4. **Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.** (Answers may vary.) *Due to his position he had power over her.*

Student Handout 11, Scenario 4

1. **What type of sexual assault occurred?** *Forcible sodomy*
2. **Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?** *Yes*
3. **Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?** *No.*
4. **Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.** (Answers may vary.) *The victim is drunk. He couldn't say "No."*

The following answers apply to all four scenarios.

5. **Develop a list of warning signs that Soldiers can look for in order to anticipate and prevent an attack.** (Answers may vary.) *Alleged perpetrator isn't listening to you, sits or stands too close to you or stares at you. Has a reputation for being a "player;" drinks too much or uses drugs; tries to get you to use drugs or alcohol. Tries to touch or kiss you or gets into your "personal space" when you barely know him or her. Wants to be alone with you before getting to know you, or pressures you to be alone together. Does what he or she wants without asking what you want. Gets angry or sulks if he or she doesn't get what he or she wants. Pressures you to have sex, or tries to make you feel guilty for saying "No."*

-
6. **Which reporting option(s) is available to the victim?** Restricted and Unrestricted. *However, if the commander receives information of the assault, he/she must initiate an investigation, regardless of the victim's preference.*
 7. **What are your responsibilities to the victim as a fellow Soldier?** (Answers may vary.) *Support the victim and show respect, but don't be overly protective. Demonstrate empathy by concentrating on helping your friend, fellow Soldier, or colleague. Listen to the victim and take the allegations seriously, without asking the victim for details. Do not make judgments about the victim or the alleged offender. Encourage the victim to report the crime; however you should report the sexual assault to the proper authorities. Get assistance for the victim, but never leave the victim alone. Protect the victim's confidentiality by not discussing the assault with anyone, except the authorities. Repeat this message to the victim: You are not to blame!*
 8. **What are the command's responsibilities?** (Answers may vary.) *Act immediately. Report misconduct to alleged perpetrator's commander. Notify law enforcement. Be aware of sexual assault risk factors. Treat victim with sensitivity. Create a supportive environment. Alleviate fear of reprisal.*
 9. **What are the victim's rights?** *To be treated with fairness and respect. To be protected. To be notified of court proceedings. To be present at all public court proceedings. To confer with the attorney representing the government in the case. To seek/obtain information about the current status of the case. To elect either restricted or unrestricted reporting. **What are the alleged perpetrator's rights?** (Answers may vary.) *To be afforded legal counsel. To be assumed innocent until proven guilty. To be given a fair trial. To have privacy/confidentiality. To be protected from false allegations.**
 10. **What resources are available to the victim?** *All restricted and unrestricted reporting resources.*
 11. **What affect do you think the assault will have on the victim?** (Answers may vary.) *Feelings of shame, depression, anger, fear, guilt, anxiety, sleeplessness, powerlessness, disorganization, perseverance, self-blame, withdrawal, distorted self-image, and reactions vary widely. **The perpetrator?** (Answers may vary.) *Risk of physical injury and risk of infectious diseases. **The unit?** (Answers may vary.) *Combat readiness suffers and unit cohesion and teamwork erodes.***
 12. **Why might the victim be reluctant to report the attack?** (Answers may vary.) *Fear of reprisal from alleged perpetrator or command. Feelings of embarrassment, guilt, shame or depression. Victim may not want to relive the trauma.*
 13. **What information should be reported?** *Date, time and location of the incident, name of person making the report, victim's name and location, victim's injuries, and medical needs, who, if anyone is there to assist the victim, identity, description and location of alleged perpetrator.*
 14. **What can leaders do to increase the likelihood victims will report sexual assault?** (Answers may vary.) *Educate unit on sexual assault. Create a supportive environment for victims. Protect victim's rights and privacy.*
 15. **What can the command/leaders do to prevent sexual assault from happening in the unit?** (Answers may vary.) *Monitor the command climate. Educate unit on sexual assault. Ensure unit knows that sexual assault will not be tolerated. Demonstrate, through words and actions that sexual assault is unacceptable and is incompatible with Army Values and the Warrior Ethos. Make sure Soldiers know that the chain of command will take appropriate disciplinary action.*
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**Review /
Summarize
Lesson**

NOTE: Show Slide-29 (Bottom Line)

Sexual assault will be defeated only by command involvement and strong leaders.

NOTE: Show Slide-30 (Terminal Learning Objective)

In this lesson, we discussed how to maintain the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. We explained the purpose of the program and defined the Army's Sexual Assault Policy; discussed sexual assault trends; identified chain of command responsibilities; discussed sexual assault definitions; identified types of sexual assault, including techniques used to prevent sexual assault; identified the Soldier's responsibility within the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program; identified procedures for timely reporting of sexual assault; identified rights of victim and alleged perpetrator; and identified resources for victims of sexual assault. Sexual assault of any kind has no place in the Army and will not be tolerated. Defeating sexual assault requires involvement at all levels within the Army organization. Soldiers at all levels must be aware of how to prevent sexual assault, and what to do if it occurs. Leaders must foster a positive climate within their organizations so that Soldiers know that you are prepared to support them if they are victims of sexual assault, and that you are also prepared to take the necessary legal actions against alleged perpetrators.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

NOTE: Describe how the student must demonstrate accomplishment of the TLO. Refer student to the Student Evaluation Plan.

At the conclusion of this lesson, you will take a post-test. This examination will include questions on each ELO from this lesson.

You must score at least 80% on this separately administered test to receive a GO.

**Feedback
Requirements**

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

VIEWGRAPHS FOR LESSON 1: CJASA107 version 3

Terminal Learning Objective

Viewgraphs 1-30

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions (N/A)

Appendix D - Student Handouts

HANDOUTS FOR LESSON 1: CJASA107 version 3

Student Handout #1 **AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, dated 2005** **Synopsis of Army Policy on Sexual Assault**

Paragraph 8-1. Purpose

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reinforces the Army's commitment to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive policy that centers on awareness and prevention, training and education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and follow-up. Army policy promotes sensitive care and confidential reporting for victims of sexual assault and accountability for those who commit these crimes. For the purposes of this policy, confidentiality or confidential reporting is defined as allowing a Soldier to report a sexual assault to specified individuals. This reporting option gives the Soldier access to medical care, counseling, and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative process.

Paragraph 8-2. Sexual Assault Policy

- a. Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team. Every Soldier who is aware of sexual assault, should immediately (within 24 hours) report incidents of sexual assault. It is incompatible with the Army values and is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other federal and local civilian laws.
- b. The Army will use training, education, and awareness to minimize sexual assault; to promote the sensitive handling of victims of sexual assault; to offer victim assistance and counseling; to hold those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable; to provide confidential avenues for reporting and to reinforce a commitment to Army Values.
- c. The Army will treat all victims of sexual assault with dignity, fairness, and respect.
- d. The Army will treat every reported sexual assault incident seriously by following proper guidelines. The information and circumstances of the allegations will be disclosed on a need to know basis only.
- e. This policy applies-
 - (1) Both on and off post and during duty and non-duty hours.
 - (2) To working, living, and recreational environments (including both on and off post housing).

Paragraph 8-3. Victim Advocacy Program

Victim's use of advocacy services is optional; however, commanders must ensure that victims have access to a well-coordinated, highly responsive sexual assault victim advocacy program that is available 24 hours per day/7 days per week both in garrison and in a deployed environment.

- a. There are three echelons of sexual assault victim advocates in the Army's program in garrison.
 - (1) The Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is responsible for coordinating the local implementation of the program.
 - (2) Victim advocates work directly with the Installation SARC, victims of sexual assault, unit victim advocates, and other installation response agencies.
 - (3) Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) are Soldiers who are trained to provide limited victim advocacy as a collateral duty.

- b. In a deployed environment, there are two echelons of victim advocates.
- (1) Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) are Soldiers trained and responsible for coordinating the sexual assault prevention and response program as a collateral duty in a specified area of a deployed theater. There is one deployable SARC at each brigade/unit of action and higher echelon.
 - (2) Unit Victim Advocates (UVA) are Soldiers trained to provide victim advocacy as a collateral duty. There are two UVAs for each battalion sized unit.

Paragraph 8-4. Definitions. For the purpose of this policy-

- a. **Sexual assault.** Sexual Assault is a crime. Sexual assault is defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling), or attempts to commit these acts. Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender or spousal relationship or age of victim. "Consent" shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.
- b. **Other sex-related offenses.** Other sex-related offenses are defined as all other sexual acts or acts in violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that do not meet the above definition of sexual assault, or the definition of sexual harassment as promulgated in DoD Directive 1350.2, Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity. Examples of other sex-related offenses could include indecent acts with another and adultery. For the specific articles of sexual assault offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), see the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM).
- c. **Restricted reporting.** Restricted reporting allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim, on a confidential basis, to disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process. Soldiers who are sexually assaulted and desire restricted reporting under this policy should report the assault to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate, chaplain or a healthcare provider.
- d. **Unrestricted reporting.** Unrestricted reporting allows a Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of his/her allegation to use current reporting channels (e.g., chain of command, law enforcement, or he/she may report the incident to the SARC or the on-call victim advocate). Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately notify a Victim Advocate. Additionally, with the victim's consent, the healthcare provider shall conduct a forensic examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know. See Appendix I for a detailed explanation of restricted and unrestricted reporting.

Student Handout #2

“The Many Faces of Sexual Assault” Video Script

Scene 1-3

NARRATOR

"A person is sexually assaulted in the United States every 45 seconds..."

"78% of sexual assault victims are women, and 22% are men..."

"Only 16% of these attacks are ever reported to police."

NARRATOR

683,000 women are sexually assaulted every year in the U.S.

NARRATOR

And the numbers are rising.

Scene 4-7, Scenario 1

INT - NIGHT – BARRACKS

PVT Jessica Banks is watching television as she starches her shirt. She shakes can of starch, tries to spray, nothing comes out. She tosses the can in the trash and turns to go borrow more from SPC Kate Casey (her squad-mate) in the room next door.

INT - NIGHT - BARRACKS HALLWAY

PVT Banks comes from her room and hears yelling and sounds of a struggle in the next room. She knocks on door.

PVT BANKS

"Kate? It's Jessica..."

When sound is quickly muffled inside the room, PVT Banks flings open the door and sees frightened, disheveled SPC Casey with torn clothes being held against the wall or on the bed or floor with her mouth covered by Staff Sergeant Foley. He immediately gets up and rushes out the door. SPC Casey crumples to the floor and begins to cry, there's blood running from her nose and her clothes are in disarray.

PVT BANKS

"Are you hurt? Talk to me. Tell me what happened!"

SPC CASEY

"I can't talk now. Please, I just need to be alone."

When PVT Banks hands SPC Casey a tissue and tries to comfort her, she recoils and yells.

PVT BANKS

"Here, you're bleeding."

SPC CASEY

"I said GO AWAY!!"

PVT Banks backs away. SPC Casey tries to get up, but collapses. Pan to a photo of SPC Casey that has been knocked to the floor and broken during the struggle.

NARRATOR

"It can happen where Soldiers live or work. When they're relaxing in the barracks, celebrating at a club, or working exhausting hours in the field. But even if a sexual assault only lasts a minute, its impact can last for the rest of the victim's life."

Comment from on-camera interview with SPC Casey sometime after the assault.

SPC CASEY

"After it happened, I blamed myself. I felt like I had done something wrong.
Comment from on-camera interview with PVT Banks sometime after the assault."

PVT BANKS

"He was our squad leader. Kate was afraid of what would happen if she reported him.
More interview with SPC Casey."

SPC CASEY

"I went over and over it in my mind, trying to figure out what I did to make him attack me like that.
More interview with PVT Banks."

PVT BANKS

"I couldn't believe she was blaming herself. All she was doing was studying in her room."

SPC CASEY

"I remember just wanting to clean up, to wash away the whole experience."

PVT BANKS

"I should have stopped her from showering and changing clothes. That destroys evidence. I should have insisted she go straight to the emergency room. And I should have called the MPs."

Comment from on-camera interview with PFC James

PFC JAMES

"I heard rumors about what happened, but when I saw her in the laundry room later, she seemed fine. If she were really assaulted, wouldn't she have been more upset?"

PVT BANKS

"I was a witness. It was my duty to report it, even if she couldn't bring herself to turn him in."

Comment from on-camera interview with MP (Female)

MP

"If they had called, we would have responded and begun an investigation..."

Scene 8-13, Scenario 2

INT - DAY - VENDING MACHINE AREA

Specialist John Reynos gets soda from machine. Specialist Gordon walks up behind him, counting the change in her hand.

NARRATOR

"In the Army, victims of sexual assault are likely to know the alleged perpetrator of the assault."

SPC GORDON

"Can you believe it? I'm ten cents short."

He gives her two nickels.

SPC REYNOS

"Must be your lucky day--I just happen to have ten cents with your name on it."

She puts the money in the machine and a drink comes out.

SPC GORDON

"Thanks."

SPC REYNOS

"We're still on for our date tonight?"

SPC GORDON

"I'll see you at eight... IN my new dress!"

They go separate ways...

EXT - NIGHT - BAR PARKING LOT ESTABLISHER

We can hear the sounds of people laughing and talking, glasses clinking and rap music emanating from a jukebox...

INT - NIGHT - BAR

SPC Gordon and SPC Reynos sit at a table drinking. Both are now wearing civilian clothing.

SPC REYNOS

"...so after she left me for my best friend, I decided to join the Army."

SPC GORDON

"And I am very glad you did. So would you watch my drink while I go to the ladies' room?"

SPC REYNOS

(raising his glass in a mock toast)

"I'll be counting the seconds 'til you return."

As soon as SPC Gordon leaves, SPC Reynos takes a capsule from his pocket and drops it into her drink.

Later that evening... tilt down from light fixture or beer sign in bar to reveal SPC Reynos resting her head in her hands. SPC Gordon walks up with more drinks.

SPC REYNOS

"Don't tell me you're fading out on me already!"

SPC GORDON

"All of a sudden, I'm feeling a little sick."

SPC Gordon stands and has to grab the table to steady herself. SPC Reynos gets up to help.

SPC REYNOS

"Careful there. Maybe I better drive you home..."

INT - NIGHT - BARRACKS ROOM

SPC Reynos swings the semi-conscious SPC Gordon's legs up on the bed as her torso falls back.

SPC REYNOS

"There. That's better. Let's make you a little more comfortable."

He starts to unbutton her shirt. Camera moves to the darkened window as we hear SPC Gordon mumble...

SPC GORDON

"No... Stop... I just need to sleep. Stop, no..."

INT - DAY - SAME BARRACKS ROOM

Same window, hand opens blind and light floods in showing it is now day. Widen shot to reveal PFC Burrows opening blinds, then picking up SPC Gordon's dress, etc. from the floor.

PFC BURROWS

"Hey, Sleeping Beauty, 1300, rise and shine. You must have been really wasted last night... Janice said your new man pretty much had to carry you in here. And you threw your new dress on the floor... That's not like you at all..."

SPC Gordon raises her groggy face and looks under the covers--realizes she has no clothes on.

SPC GORDON

(upset)

"My dress? I don't remember taking off my clothes... I don't remember coming back here- I don't remember anything except stumbling to the car and feeling drugged."

PFC BURROWS

"Drugged? Please tell me you didn't leave your drink with your date!"

Comments from on-camera interviews sometime after the assault.

SPC GORDON

"I thought date rape was something some horrible, filthy person would do. John was a nice, smart, funny guy. He is, WAS, a friend. How could he do this to me?"

PFC BURROWS

"She admitted she was drinking. He says the sex was consensual. Who am I supposed to believe?"

SPC GORDON

"The blood tests showed Rohypnol in my system. Do people think that I took it myself? Who else but John would have given me the "date rape" drug?"

Scene 13-16, Scenario 3

EXT - DAY - FIELD EXERCISE AREA

1LT Melton (Male in uniform), and CPT Gray (Female in uniform) come into the tent at the end of long day.

NARRATOR

"Sexual assault doesn't always involve physical force and injury. It also has a more subtle side."

CPT GRAY

"What a week. I am so exhausted."

1LT MELTON

"Me too. I gotta find a way to relax."

INT - DAY - TENT

Inside of tent as the two enter.

CPT GRAY

"I know a great way to reduce stress..."

1LT MELTON

"Oh yeah?"

CPT GRAY

(softly)

"Yeah..."

She inappropriately grabs him.

1LT MELTON

"Whoa...What are you doing? Ma'am, don't ever do that again. EVER!"

He turns angrily and hurries from the tent.

Comments from on-camera interviews sometime after the assault.

1LT MELTON

"Sure we were close. When you work side-by-side day-after-day, you get close. But I always saw it as a professional relationship. What she did by grabbing me in my genital area really came out of the blue. I couldn't believe it. Nobody but my wife is allowed to get THAT personal with me."

CPT GRAY

"It was no big deal. It's been a long deployment. We were both tired. We were lonely. I thought he would be receptive."

1LT MELTON

"How can we work as a team, when she does something stupid and demeaning like that?"

CPT GRAY

"He definitely overreacted."

Scene 17-19, Scenario 4

EXT - NIGHT - SOLDIER'S HOME

A dog barks somewhere down the street as SFC Jamison (Male Soldier, in uniform, husband of victim) comes up the steps, drunk and singing.

NARRATOR

“Soldiers can be victims of sexual assault. They can be witnesses to sexual assault. And they can commit sexual assault themselves, permanently scarring people they claim to love.”

INT - NIGHT - SOLDIER'S HOME

Mrs. Jamison (Wife of Soldier in civilian clothing--nightclothes) comes to the door and opens it to let her drunk husband in.

MRS. JAMISON

“SHHH--Be quiet. You'll wake up the baby!!”

SFC JAMISON

“Forget the baby. How bout a little lovin' for the Daddy...”

MRS. JAMISON

“You're drunk and disgusting, go sleep it off.

He follows her down the hall and pushes her toward the bedroom door. She resists initially, but he overpowers her as he pushes her into the darkened bedroom.”

MRS. JAMISON

“I said NO-NO! Not again . . . You're hurting me.”

Comments from on-camera interviews sometime after the assault.

SFC JAMISON

“How can they call it rape? Wives are supposed to have sex with their husbands. I provide for my wife and kid. I do my duty. Why won't she do hers?”

MRS. JAMISON

“I have a child to consider. He's the breadwinner. He's the one who puts a roof over our heads. If he leaves us, what would we do? How could I face my family?”

SFC JAMISON

“It's a wife's duty to have sex with her husband. I know she enjoyed it.”

MRS. JAMISON

“Even though I was getting hurt, I didn't want to make problems with the military for my husband. My husband's career is our life. I thought saying something would jeopardize our future forever.”

Comment from Counselor (Female in civilian clothing)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNSELOR

“I counsel a lot of military spouses because they aren't comfortable reporting sexual assault through military channels...It's crucial that the Army create an environment of zero tolerance for sexual assault so spouses will feel that they can come forward.”

MRS. JAMISON

“For a long time, I was afraid to tell anyone what was happening to me. I figured that even if I got the courage to tell, nothing would be done.”

Scene 20-24, Scenario 5

EXT - NIGHT – BARRACKS

NARRATOR

"Statistics show that in most cases, Soldiers who are victims of sexual assault have been drinking at the time of the attack."

Two Soldiers, Specialist Garcia (Male Enlisted Soldier, not in uniform) and Specialist Selby (Male Enlisted Soldier, not in uniform), get out of car, rowdy and drunk. Driver yells at them, Garcia slams the door.

VOICE OF DRIVER

"Get outta my car, before you puke again!"

SPC SELBY

"Ok, ok, lighten up..."

INT - NIGHT - BARRACKS

SPC Garcia and Selby come into a room in the barracks.

SPC GARCIA

"I thought I was gonna get to go home with that babe in the red dress."

SPC SELBY

"Yeah, in your dreams..."

When they get to the room, SPC Selby passes out on the bed.

SPC GARCIA

"Hey that's my bed, bud. Get up... c'mon get up. Geez."

When he can't get SPC Selby up, Garcia falls down on the couch and goes to sleep.

Comment from on-camera interview with SPC Garcia sometime after the assault.

SPC GARCIA

"At first, I thought I was dreaming. Nothing so awful had ever happened to me before..."

INT - NIGHT - BARRACKS HALLWAY

SPC GARCIA

(muffled, from inside room)

"What are you doin', Man? Gross... GET OFF OF ME!!!"

SPC Selby hurries out of the room, and passes a Male Enlisted Soldier, not in uniform coming down the hall.

SPC Garcia comes angrily out of the room.

SPC GARCIA

"Yeah, you better run, before I kill you!!!"

He hits the wall with his fist.

SOLDIER

(passing by in hall)

"What's up, Juan?"

SPC GARCIA

"Nothin, man, NOTHIN! Just forget it!"

Comments from on-camera interviews sometime after the assault.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNSELOR

"Often victims are reluctant to report sexual assault, because of where they were and what they were doing when it happened."

SPC GARCIA

"I'm only 19. I was afraid if I told anyone, I'd be busted for underage drinking. But then I decided it was more important to keep the same thing from happening to someone else."

Comment from Leader-Staff Sergeant Henley-(Male NCO, in uniform)

STAFF SERGEANT HENLEY

"When Specialist Garcia called me at three o'clock in the morning, I should have reported it right away. But he told me he didn't want it reported, and I was afraid of violating his privacy. I didn't know what to do."

STAFF SERGEANT HENLEY

"In the back of my mind, I couldn't help but wonder if it had been consensual. Garcia never had been a model Soldier, so I thought it was just par for the course with him. I also wondered if he had made it all up."

SPC GARCIA

"I know I can be a screw-up, but it was important to me that people believed my side of the story. I needed help to get over what happened to me..."

Scene 25-28, Scenario 6

INT - DAY - FOOD COURT

NARRATOR

"When someone says NO, they mean NO. But when a minor is involved, YES also means NO."

SGT McCoy (22-year-old Male, in uniform) and SGT Green (22-year-old Male in uniform) stand with their trays in Food Court looking for a place to sit. There's a pretty young girl (Mariah--Female civilian, family member) at a table. The two guys have seen her there before, and SGT McCoy has expressed interest. SGT Green points her out, urges him to go over, and heads off in another direction to give them some space.

SGT McCoy comes up to Mariah.

SGT MCCOY

"Hey there. Didn't I see you eating here yesterday?"

MARIAH

"Yeah, I noticed you too."

SGT MCCOY

"Mind if I join you?"

MARIAH

"Thought you'd never ask..."

He sits at the table with her and begins to eat.

SGT MCCOY

"You go to school at the college?"

MARIAH

(laughing)

"Try high school. I'm 15!"

SGT MCCOY

"Darlin', I must say you make 15 look mighty fine..."

EXT - NIGHT - SECLUDED AREA

"A car is parked in a darkened spot. SGT McCoy, in civilian clothes, and Mariah are kissing passionately."

SGT MCCOY

"So... you're OK with all of this?"

MARIAH

"I'm OK with all this and a whole lot more, Baby..."

Their heads disappear as they recline back onto the seat."

Comments from on-camera interviews sometime after the assault.

SGT MCCOY

"Sure she was younger, but she was all over me. She said it was OK. I didn't know I was doing anything wrong."

Comment from interview with JAG Officer (Male)

JAG OFFICER

"Legally, this girl couldn't give consent. Even though different states have different laws, the Army defines a minor as someone under the age of 16. This was sexual assault, clear and simple."

SGT GREEN

"I really felt for the guy. I've been in the same situation myself lots of times. What's happening to his career, could just as easily have happened to mine."

NARRATOR

"Life is full of situations that seem to fall into the gray areas between right and wrong. But when it comes to sexual assault, the Army's Policy is clear and absolute. No matter where it happens, no matter why it happens, no matter how it happens, no matter who it affects, sexual assault is a crime that will not be tolerated in the United States Army. We must find ways to prevent it. Respond to it immediately and sensitively. Investigate it aggressively and thoroughly. Insist on accountability. And create and promote a command climate that supports victims and insures that their rights are upheld."

Scene 29-30

Interview comments.

PVT BANKS

"By not reporting the assault on my squad mate, I ignored the Warrior Ethos. I truly did "leave a fallen comrade."

CPT GRAY

"In the Soldier's Creed we promise to "live Army values." What I did to my fellow Soldier broke that promise. I'm ashamed of what I did."

SPC GARCIA

"It was a horrible time for me, but the confidentiality and support I found in my chain of command made me all the more proud to be a Soldier."

INT - DAY - CLASSROOM

Actual classroom with Soldiers raising their hands and asking questions of a senior officer or NCO that's facilitating a session on sexual assault.

NARRATOR

"Now is the time to start a dialog about what constitutes sexual assault. Ask a question. Speak up and express your opinion. It's up to you as a Soldier to report sexual assault. It's up to you as a commander to ensure that victims' rights are protected."

Student Handout # 3

Sexual Assault Terms and Definitions

1. **Sexual assault** refers to intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes the following:
 - a. Rape – sexual intercourse by force and without consent
 - b. Nonconsensual (Forcible) sodomy – oral or anal sex by force and without consent
 - c. Indecent assault – any unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling done with the intent to gratify lust or sexual desires
 - d. Attempts to commit these acts

Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of victim.

2. **Consent** shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.
3. **Victim** is defined as “any person who reports the commission of a sexual assault upon himself or herself, or is identified, based upon the report of another person, or other information, as a person who has been subjected to a sexual offense.”
4. **Alleged perpetrator** is defined as “one who has been accused of committing a crime including any report of a crime to police authorities of a known or unknown person.”
5. **Perpetrator** is defined as “one who has committed a crime;” (i.e., offender, subject).
6. **Case** is a formal investigative file that may contain multiple incidents, offenses, victims, and offenders (i.e., perpetrators).
7. **Founded Case** is a determination made by the CID that a criminal offense has been committed. The determination that a founded offense exists is an investigative decision independent of any judicial opinion or disciplinary action.
8. **Unfounded Case** is a determination made by the CID that a criminal offense did not occur. This determination must be based on demonstrative evidence.
9. **Insufficient Evidence** is a lack of evidence to support a complaint. A finding of insufficient evidence is not a basis for labeling an offense as unfounded.

Student Handout # 4
Job Aid/Checklist
Reporting Options and Procedures

	Restricted Reporting	Unrestricted Reporting
Types of Reporting	<p>Restricted reporting allows you to confidentially disclose details of your sexual assault to four specifically identified personnel without triggering an investigative process. To make a restricted report, you MUST notify one of the following personnel:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) 2. Victim Advocate (VA) 3. Chaplain 4. Healthcare Provider <p>NOTE: Reporting sexual assaults to any agency or individual not listed above will result in an unrestricted report.</p> <p>NOTE: Restricted reporting avenues of confidentiality do not apply in a case of carnal knowledge or marital rape.</p>	<p>A Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires official investigation of his/her allegation should make an unrestricted report. To make an unrestricted report you MUST notify one of the following agencies (in addition to the restricted reporting options):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VA/SARC 2. Healthcare Provider 3. Chaplain 4. Chain of Command 5. Military Police (MP) 6. Criminal Investigation Command (CID) 7. Army Community Services (ACS) 8. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) 9. Local and State Police 10. 911 11. Army One Source (AOS)
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will have additional time and increased control over the release and management of your personal information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the widest range of rights and protections are afforded to the victim.

	Restricted Reporting	Unrestricted Reporting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You receive appropriate care and treatment that empowers you to seek relevant information and support to make informed decisions about possibly participating in a criminal investigation. Restricted reporting gives senior mission commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command. This enhances a commander's ability to provide an environment which is safe and contributes to the well-being and mission-readiness of all its members. Evidence collected during a forensic exam is maintained in a secure location for a year. Such evidence will only be processed if you decide to change the report from restricted to unrestricted and thus initiate the investigative process. The SARC may only inform the senior mission commander that an assault has occurred and restrict information about the assault to non-identifying information, unless an exception to nondisclosure applies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides commander support, such as protective orders, separation from offender (s), etc. Provides for full investigation, such as crime scene, witness interviews, suspect interrogation, which enhances opportunity to hold offender(s) accountable. Enhances community and Soldier safety through timely prosecution of offender(s).
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement will not be informed nor does the command become involved, thus eliminating the opportunity for offender accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You might not have control over the release and management of your personal information.
Reporting Procedures	WHEN: Sexual assault should be reported IMMEDIATELY . It is a crime!	
	WHO: The assault can be reported by the VICTIM, FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE, FAMILY MEMBER, OR FELLOW SOLDIER .	
	To WHOM: Restricted Reporting: If you are the victim, you should report the sexual assault to your Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Victim Advocate, Healthcare Provider, or Chaplain . They will assist you in determining your options for restricted or unrestricted reporting. Remember, if you report the assault to anyone other than these four , you are electing UNRESTRICTED REPORTING .	

	Restricted Reporting	Unrestricted Reporting
Reporting Procedures	<p>Unrestricted Reporting: Witnesses to a sexual assault should report the sexual assault to the: CHAIN OF COMMAND or a LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.</p>	
	<p>WHAT:</p> <p>Report the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Date, time and location of incident 2. Name of individual making report and relationship to incident or victim 3. Victim's name and location 4. Victim's injuries and medical needs 5. Who, if anyone, is there to assist the victim 6. Identity, description and location of alleged perpetrator 	
	<p>TO REPORT or NOT? You may feel fearful, ashamed, embarrassed, angry, sad, and/or responsible. These are normal reactions. No one asks to be sexually assaulted. You are not to blame! Report the assault!</p> <p>If you are a friend, acquaintance, or fellow Soldier, you may feel, "It's not my responsibility;" or "I'm intruding on someone's privacy or betraying a confidence." However, sexual assault is a traumatic event. Your friend will need assistance.</p> <p>Victims should report assaults, even if they committed minor misconduct that may be subject to the UCMJ. Commanders have the discretion to delay action against a victim for his/her alleged minor misconduct (collateral misconduct) related to the sexual assault allegation.</p>	

Student Handout # 5

Rights of the Victim and Protection of Victims and Witnesses

Victims have the following rights according to AR 27-10, Section 18-10:

Rights of the Victim	
1	The right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and a respect for privacy
2	The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender
3	The right to be notified of court proceedings
4	The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at trial, or for other good cause
5	The right to confer with the attorney for the government in the case.
6	The right to information regarding conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender from custody
7	The right to elect either restricted or unrestricted reporting

Victims and Witnesses are protected as follows:

Protection of Victims and Witnesses	
1	Commanders protect victims by using administrative and criminal sanctions. Personnel in the Office of The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) ensure that victims and witnesses are advised that their rights are protected by administrative and criminal sanctions.
2	In cases where the life, well-being, or safety of a victim or witness is jeopardized by his or her participation in the criminal investigation or prosecution process, the victim should report these matters to the chain of command, law enforcement, government prosecutor, or victim/witness liaison.
3	At courts-martial and investigative proceedings, victims and Government witnesses should be given the opportunity to wait in an area separate from the accused or defense witnesses to avoid embarrassment, coercion, or similar emotional distress.
4	A Victim/Witness Liaison may act as an intermediary between a witness and representatives of the Government and the defense for the purpose of arranging witness interviews in preparation for trial.

Student Handout # 6

Resources for Sexual Assault Victims

Unit Victim Advocate (UVA)

Provides a wide range of services to victims, including support, assistance, and coordination between agencies. Most importantly, the VA explains the reporting options to victims, so that the victim can make an informed and educated decision before proceeding.

Name/Location	
Phone	

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) / Installation Victim Advocate (IVA)

Serves as the “center of gravity” for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and is the key to local coordination and implementation of responses to sexual assault. Assigns Victim Advocates to assist individual Soldier.

Name/Location	
Phone	

Medical

Provides prompt medical care (e.g., evaluation, care of victim, evidence collection, forensics support and mental health counseling).

Location	
Phone	

Local hospital/emergency room

Location	
Phone	

Unit Chaplain

Provides counseling and spiritual care services.

Name/Rank	
Location	
Phone	

E-mail	
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Judge Advocate General (JAG)

Appoints Victim/Witness Liaison (VWL) to help victims and witnesses with the court-martial process.

Name/Rank	
Location	
Phone	
E-mail	

Military Police

Can get the investigative process started and refer additional resources.

Location	
Phone	

Local or State Police

Should be contacted if incident happened off post or if the alleged perpetrator is a civilian.

Local Police Location	
Local Police Phone	
State Police Location	
State Police Phone	

Army One Source (AOS) – www.armyonesource.com

Designed to help Soldier and their families deal with life's issues and provides **confidential** assistance to sexual assault victims. Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to active and mobilized reserve component (RC) Soldier, deployed civilians, and their families worldwide.

- CONUS: 1-800-464-8107
- International toll free: 00-0800-464-81077
- International collect: 484-530-5889
- Spanish: 1-800-732-0920

Student Handout # 7

Sexual Assault Tip Card

Army Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program

Sexual Assault Prevention Tips

- ✓ Trust your instincts and stay alert.
- ✓ Use the buddy system.
- ✓ Communicate your limits.
- ✓ Avoid alcohol and drugs.
 - In your car:
- ✓ Always lock doors.
- ✓ Park in well-lighted areas.
- ✓ Check interior before entering.
- ✓ Have keys ready and enter quickly.
- ✓ Lock door immediately.

If you are sexually assaulted:

- ✓ Report the assault.
- ✓ Do not "clean up."
- ✓ Go to a hospital or clinic and have the medical personnel notify the proper agency.
- ✓ Call Army One Source, a help hotline or social services.

Front

In case of sexual assault, contact:

Army One Source:

CONUS: 1-800-464-8107

International toll free:
00-800-464-8107

International collect:
484-530-5889

Spanish: 1-800-732-0920

Local emergency: 911

Other:

Back

Student Handout #8

Sexual Assault Scenarios

Unit Refresher and Pre- & Post-Deployment Training

Scenario #1

You are on your way to the dining facility for evening chow when you decide to stop by a friend's room to invite her along. When you approach her room, you hear yelling and the sounds of a struggle inside. You knock loudly, and when no one answers the door you let yourself in the room. There are obvious signs of a struggle. Your squad-mate has scratches on her face, and her clothes are torn. You quickly recognize the other Soldier as your squad leader, SSG Foley. SSG Foley quickly walks past you out the door as your friend breaks into tears. She tells you she and SSG Foley have been dating for several weeks, but everything got out of hand tonight. She doesn't want you to tell anyone for fear of reprisal and fraternization charges.

1. What type of sexual assault occurred?
2. Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?
3. Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?
4. Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.
5. What could the victim have done in order to possibly prevent the attack?
6. Develop a list of warning signs that Soldiers can look for to anticipate and prevent an attack.
7. Which reporting option(s) is available to the victim?
8. What are your responsibilities to the victim as a fellow Soldier?
9. What are the command's responsibilities?
10. What are the victim's rights? The perpetrator's rights?
11. What resources are available to the victim?
12. What affect do you think the assault will have on the victim? The perpetrator? The unit?
13. Why might the victim be reluctant to report the attack?
14. What information should be reported?
15. What can leaders do to increase the likelihood victims will report sexual assault?
16. What can the command/leaders do to prevent sexual assault from happening in the unit?

Student Handout #9

Sexual Assault Scenarios

Unit Refresher and Pre- & Post-Deployment Training

Scenario #2

2LT Matt Biggs and 2LT Brandy Wilson start hanging out together after they meet while attending BOLC. There is definitely chemistry between them. After a few months they have a four-day weekend so they decide to go away for the holiday and spend time at the Lake of the Ozarks. They get a room in a motel but plan to spend most of the time outdoors. They have gotten close but have not slept together, although 2LT Wilson spent the night in 2LT Biggs' lodging quarters a couple of times. On Saturday night they go to a bar and Matt and Brandy start doing shots of tequila. Feeling that it is getting late they both go back to the room and start fooling around. She tells him the room is spinning and she feels like she is going to pass out from all the tequila. She is clearly drunk and appears to be semi-conscious. They have sex. In the morning, she says to Matt angrily, "I don't remember what happened last night, what did we do!?"

1. What type of sexual assault occurred?
2. Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?
3. Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?
4. Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.
5. What could the victim have done in order to possibly prevent the attack?
6. Develop a list of warning signs that Soldiers can look for to anticipate and prevent an attack.
7. Which reporting option(s) is available to the victim?
8. What are your responsibilities to the victim as a fellow Soldier?
9. What are the command's responsibilities?
10. What are the victim's rights? The perpetrator's rights?
11. What resources are available to the victim?
12. What affect do you think the assault will have on the victim? The perpetrator? The unit?
13. Why might the victim be reluctant to report the attack?
14. What information should be reported?
15. What can leaders do to increase the likelihood victims will report sexual assault?
16. What can the command/leaders do to prevent sexual assault from happening in the unit?

Student Handout #10

Sexual Assault Scenarios

Unit Refresher and Pre- & Post-Deployment Training

Scenario #3

SPC Carter is assigned as a driver in Kuwait for SGM Simmons. SPC Carter was driving SGM Simmons one day when the SGM started to tell SPC Carter that he was attracted to her from the moment she arrived in the unit. SGM Simmons also admitted to SPC Carter that he personally selected her to be his driver. SGM Simmons then touches SPC Carter's legs and assures her that everything will be fine. SPC Carter moves his hand away. He tells her that if she wants to be promoted she should remain calm and return his advances. SPC Carter knows that having a sexual relationship with the SGM is wrong, but does not want to do anything to jeopardize her career. Later, at SGM Simmons request, she meets him in his room. He begins to touch her breasts and buttocks and forcefully tries to kiss her. SPC Carter pushes him away and leaves the room. A couple of days later, SPC Carter decided to report the SGM but she feels no one will believe her word over SGM Simmons.

1. What type of sexual assault occurred?
2. Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?
3. Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?
4. Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.
5. What could the victim have done in order to possibly prevent the attack?
6. Develop a list of warning signs that Soldiers can look for to anticipate and prevent an attack.
7. Which reporting option(s) is available to the victim?
8. What are your responsibilities to the victim as a fellow Soldier?
9. What are the command's responsibilities?
10. What are the victim's rights? The perpetrator's rights?
11. What resources are available to the victim?
12. What affect do you think the assault will have on the victim? The perpetrator? The unit?
13. Why might the victim be reluctant to report the attack?
14. What information should be reported?
15. What can leaders do to increase the likelihood victims will report sexual assault?
16. What can the command/leaders do to prevent sexual assault from happening in the unit?

Student Handout #11

Sexual Assault Scenarios

Unit Refresher and Pre- & Post-Deployment Training

Scenario #4

On some weekends SPC Collins brings alcohol to the barracks to some of the Soldiers in the dayroom. PFC Scott had been in the platoon for three weeks; he normally stays in his room whenever the Soldiers were down in the dayroom. One night SPC Collins knocked on PFC Scott's door and invited him to join the party. Throughout the night, PFC Scott had seven or eight beers and became so intoxicated that he was barely able to walk or communicate. SPC Collins coaxed PFC Scott to lean on him while he helped him back into his room. PFC Scott passed out and later awakened to find SPC Collins on top of him. He was too intoxicated to resist forcefully.

1. What type of sexual assault occurred?
2. Does the Army's Sexual Assault Policy apply?
3. Did the alleged perpetrator have consent?
4. Develop a list of signs that indicate consent was not given.
5. What could the victim have done in order to possibly prevent the attack?
6. Develop a list of warning signs that Soldiers can look for to anticipate and prevent an attack.
7. Which reporting option(s) is available to the victim?
8. What are your responsibilities to the victim as a fellow Soldier?
9. What are the command's responsibilities?
10. What are the victim's rights? The perpetrator's rights?
11. What resources are available to the victim?
12. What affect do you think the assault will have on the victim? The perpetrator? The unit?
13. Why might the victim be reluctant to report the attack?
14. What information should be reported?
15. What can leaders do to increase the likelihood victims will report sexual assault?
16. What can the command/leaders do to prevent sexual assault from happening in the unit?