

**US Coast Guard  
Briefing to DACOWITS  
RFI #11  
19 March 2019**

**Family Advocacy Program Manager**  
CG-1111 Behavioral Health Service Division



# Domestic Violence

a. How does your service define DV and intimate-partner violence IPV?

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## ***Commandant Instruction 1752.1***

An offense under the United States Code, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or state law involving the use, attempted use, or threatened use of force or violence against a person, or the violation of a lawful order issued for the protection of a person, who is: (a) a current or former spouse; (b) a person with whom the abuser shares a child in common, or (c) a current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile, or, (d) a domestic partner of a military member. For purposes of interpreting the FAP requirements in reference (a) of this Instruction, “domestic violence” includes both child and intimate partner maltreatment.



# Intimate Partner Maltreatment

b. How does your service track DV and IPV incidents, to include and not limited to non-cohabitating intimate partners and previous marital partners?

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## IPV Tracking Process:

- Tracking begins upon receipt of FAP allegation/referral.
  - Family Advocacy Specialist (FAS) provides Intimate Partner Victim (IPV) initial psychosocial assessment.
  - *Restricted vs Unrestricted* reporting offered to victim.
  - Victim Reporting preference form reviewed and signed by victim and FAS.
  - Tracking differs for *Restricted vs Unrestricted* reporting.
  - **Restricted Reporting:**
  - IPV may request FAP and/or medical services while also requesting that the maltreatment is *not* reported to the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS), the Incident Determination Committee (IDC), or the Intimate Partner Offender's (IPO) or IPV's command.
  - Restricted Report (RR) can be received by a Coast Guard healthcare provider, a FAS, or other Health Safety and Work-Life (HSWL) Regional Practice staff member when performing FAS duties.
  - IPV RR is given a case number by FAS . No identifying information is filed in the FAP case record. RR are maintained in separate locked filing cabinet.
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## Unrestricted Reports:

- FAS collects and maintains sensitive DV/IPV documents, clinical assessments and case management documentation in a confidential paper case file.
- FAS presents allegation and incident facts to Incident Determination Committee (IDC)/Incident Status Determination (ISD).
- ISD allegations that “*meets criteria*” requires FAP case remains open.
- Service Member Offender flagged in Work-Life Management System (WIMS).
- FAS submits USCG data form 5844 to HSWL Service Center (HSWL SC) after ISD and at case closure.



# FAP Data Collection

c. Who collects DV/IPV data? Who maintains this data? Who has access to this data? How is this data transferred between commands? Is this data annotated in a Service member's (i.e., abuser) permanent record?

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- The FAS collects and maintains sensitive DV/IPV data, clinical assessments and case management documentation in a confidential paper case file.
  - The Coast Guard HSWL SC enters data from the USCG form 5844 into FAP Central Registry (CR) after IDC/ISD determination and at case closure.
  - HSWL SC maintains the FAP Central Registry.
  - CR is an electronic password protected Excel spreadsheet on a network share drive.
  - CR access is restricted to HSWL SC personnel and the Family Advocacy Program Manager.
  - Open cases are transferred by FAP between losing/receiving instillation.
  - Closed cases maintained at HQ FAP.
  - FAP and CGIS reports are not annotated in SM personnel file.
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# IPV and Civilian Authorities

d. What process is in place to ensure communication, coordination and notification occurs with civilian authorities as it relates to DV/IPV? To include, incidents that occur outside of the installation, involve a civilian partner, or civilian court order (e.g., restraining/protective order), etc.?

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- **Notifications:**

- FAS conduct notifications within 24 hours for unrestricted reports to Command, CGIS, and Child Protective services, if a child is involved in an IPV incident.
- CGIS and civilian law enforcement investigates IPV in tandem and decides who takes the lead.

- **A Civilian Order of Protection:**

- Same force and effect on a military installation as such order has within the jurisdiction of the court that issued order.

- **Military Protective Order (MPO):**

- Command has the authority to issue a MPO to SM living on or off the installation.
  - The commander of the military installation must contact the appropriate civilian authorities/law enforcement if member or others in MPO lives off the installation and in
    - the issuance of the military protective order
    - the individuals involved in the order
    - any change made in a protective order
    - the termination of the protective order
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# Command Support for IP Victim

e. What can commands do to assist a servicewoman who is being abused by a non-military member?

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- **Command is mandated to refer service member to FAP.**
  - **Command may:**
    - Consult with Legal, CGIS or Threat Management Unit (TMU) for advice and guidance.
    - Issue Military Protective Order (MPO).
    - Secure a room on base for SM or base housing if SM has children.
    - Ongoing communication with FAS and CGIS regarding risk assessment and safety planning.
    - Encourage FAP involvement for assessment, counseling, supportive services and resources (shelter, VA, SVC).
    - Encourage SM to obtain civilian restraining order.
    - Recommend SVC for IP victim.
    - Authorize expedited transfer for victims of Sexual Assault or for egregious IPV.
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# Family Issues

f. Are there different factors to consider when the DV/IPV victim lives on-base vice off-base? For example, what resources are provided to servicewomen who need temporary shelter from an abusive domestic partner? What about servicewomen with children?

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- **Base Commander:**

- May bar offending civilian spouse from base.
- May secure a room on base for SM, or base housing if SM and children live in the civilian community.

- **SM Commander:**

- Issue a MPO.
- Send SM TDY.

- **FAS:**

- CPS referral if children are involved or exposed to DV.
  - Referral to women's shelter and/or family shelters.
  - DV community resources and victim advocacy.
  - Offer Civilian Victim Advocate and or Special Victim Council.
  - Referral to SVC for women and children sexually abuse or egregious DV.
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# Dual Service Members

g. How are restraining orders handled when two members are assigned to the same base or same unit?

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## Commands:

- Consult with Legal, CGIS and TMU for advice and guidance.
- Detail or transfer the alleged offending member to another base pending investigation determination.
- Issue MPO to both members.
- Assign military escort when service member offender needs to access installation of service member victim.
- Inform victim's command prior to offender accessing victims installation.

