

RFI Category and Number: Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Abuse, RFI 5

RFI Question:

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Domestic Abuse (DA) remain a public health issue of national concern. Data available from military reporting systems demonstrate that IPV/DA is an equally serious and significant military public health concern. The Committee recognizes DoD is actively working to improve its programs to support victims of IPV/DA, and has acted upon the Committee's 2019 recommendations, but recent Congressional Research Service, GAO and RAND Corporation reports identify additional areas of concern which need improvement in a number of areas, including data collection, prevention strategies, training, law enforcement response, victim services/coverage, community coordination, offender accountability, among others.

- a. **MCA:** What is the implementation status of Congressionally mandated central database and identify what data will be collected, to include the proposed data fields? Identify whether there will be any data identifying how many of the "unique" abusers are repeat offenders and number of different incidents? What accountability measures have been imposed (e.g., NJP, court-martial, MPO, other), and what risk factors have been identified? Will restricted report numbers and other non-confidential data be reported/collected? N/A for Services
- b. **MCA:** The 2023 RAND Corporation report on Domestic Abuse in the Armed Forces Improving Prevention and Outreach presents a series of prevention and other strategies to address IPV/DA. What actions is DoD considering for implementation or for enhancing existing programs? Describe intended actions. N/A for Services
- c. **MCA and Military Services:** Provide copies of the annual fatality reports required by DoDI 6400.06 from FY12-FY22. Provide information (from FY12-FY22) on what action was taken, and the result, against those abusers believed to be criminally responsible for a victim's death? How many fatalities were of undetermined cause?

RFI Response 5c: On 15 February 2024, CNIC N00J reviewed the Fatality Review Reports and provided redactions to those documents prior to submission to DACOWITS. See attached reports (**TAB A**).

- d. **MCA and Military Services:** Provide data regarding participation in the CATCH program outlined in DoDI 6400.06. How long has that program been in effect and how many alleged serial offenders involved in IPV/DA have been identified/entered into the system since inception of that program?

RFI Response 5d: Since the implementation of the CATCH program for the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) in January 2023, there have been 22 requests for CATCH passwords, 9 CATCH entries, and 0 matches.

- e. **MCA and Military Services:** Have you conducted any surveys addressing the topic/soliciting information about the incidence of IPA/DA? If so, provide dates and findings of those surveys.

RFI Response 5e: The Navy has not conducted any surveys addressing the topic/soliciting information about the incidence of IPA/DA.

- f. **MCA and Military Services:** Provide the number of restricted reports received in the years FY12 through FY22, in the same format and with all the same categories reported for unrestricted reports in the December 2023 QBM meeting. If you do not have all that data available, provide as complete a report as possible and identify where you lack specific data fields. At minimum, local installation FAPs should have these numbers even though DoD collects only unrestricted report data. If your Service does not have a complete data set of restricted reports, explain why that data is not collected and what efforts may be underway to collect and analyze it. The total number of restricted reports received in the years FY12 through FY22 are provided in the attached excel spread sheet.

RFI Response 5f: This data request includes Restricted Reports, unique victims of domestic abuse FY12-FY22. The data source is the Fleet and Family Support Management Information System (FFSMIS), FAP, Family in Needs of Service (FINS), and Restricted Reporting Case Records. Below are additional data caveats for consideration:

- Reports of abuse were calculated by the sum of Restricted Reports by abuse type, using the alleged abuse type at time of reporting.
- A unique victim is counted only once within a category regardless of the number of incidents of abuse in which that victim may have been involved.
- Restricted Report Data Field Criteria used for FY12-QTR3 FY16 required:
 - FAP/FINS, single client;
 - Case status was Closed as Information and Referral;
 - FAP Incident Report;
 - Restricted reporting statement.
- Restricted Reporting Data Field Criteria for QTR 4 FY16-FY22 required:
 - FAP Incident Report;
 - Case status decision was Not Closed as Information and Referral.

FY12-FY22 Restricted Reports of Domestic Abuse by Victim Type					
Fiscal Year		Spouse Abuse	Intimate Partner Abuse	Unknown	Total
FY 2012		239	20	3	262
FY 2013		219	30	3	252
FY 2014		215	32	4	251
FY 2015		304	30	0	334
FY 2016		391	40	0	431
FY 2017		237	56	0	293
FY 2018		315	67	0	382
FY 2019		298	73	0	371
FY 2020		274	46	0	320
FY 2021		206	60	0	266
FY 2022		238	78	0	316

FY12-FY22 Restricted Report Incidents of Spouse Abuse by Abuse Type											
Abuse Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Emotional	103	94	114	167	225	138	208	199	179	130	167
Neglect	2	2	1	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	5
Physical	134	124	104	149	181	126	163	127	128	101	105
Sexual	15	17	13	34	44	26	43	50	30	28	23
Total Met Criteria Incidents	254	237	232	356	456	296	419	380	341	263	300

Note: Victim type for Spouse/Intimate Partner was not split until 2015; determination was made by looking at case record forms to determine if the abuser was a spouse or IP.

FY12-FY22 Restricted Report Incidents of Intimate Partner Abuse by Abuse Type											
Abuse Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Emotional	4	6	9	11	18	24	31	39	23	36	48
Neglect	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Physical	15	21	23	21	26	31	36	37	32	28	48
Sexual	3	3	2	4	4	7	7	10	6	7	15
Total Met Criteria Incidents	22	30	35	36	48	62	74	86	61	71	112

FY12-FY22 Unique Victims in Restricted Report Incidents of Spouse Abuse by Sex			
Fiscal Year	Female	Male	Total
FY 2012	178	48	226
FY 2013	166	47	213
FY 2014	165	45	210
FY 2015	233	64	297
FY 2016	299	81	380
FY 2017	183	48	231
FY 2018	243	68	311
FY 2019	227	68	295
FY 2020	217	56	273
FY 2021	155	49	204
FY 2022	190	45	235

FY12-FY22 Unique Victims in Restricted Report Incidents of Intimate Partner Abuse by Sex			
Fiscal Year	Female	Male	Total
FY 2012	17	3	20
FY 2013	20	10	30
FY 2014	24	7	31
FY 2015	27	3	30
FY 2016	31	9	40
FY 2017	35	21	56
FY 2018	49	18	67
FY 2019	63	10	73
FY 2020	36	10	46
FY 2021	46	13	59
FY 2022	61	17	78

- g. **Military Services:** Is information regarding restricted reports, types of allegations involved, and the assessed threat level reported to the installation Incident Determination Committee (IDC) (or other group-define) and relevant command authorities (recognizing identifying information is confidential) to assure awareness and enhance outreach/training/other community prevention efforts?

RFI Response 5g: Navy does not share the case specific information regarding restrict reports with the IDC, however, the total number of unrestricted/restricted reports may be discussed to Installation Commanders during education and awareness trainings.

Navy leadership recognizes the potential impact of restricted reporting on investigations and the ability to hold perpetrators accountable. Such risks are carefully evaluated with great consideration given to victim care and support.

Adult domestic abuse victims who desire restricted reporting must report the abuse to a FAP VA, FAP VA supervisor, SAPR VA, SARC, Deployed Resiliency Counselor and Health Care Providers (HCP); FFSC clinical counselors operate as FAP VA supervisors and are considered HCPs.

If victim elects restricted reporting, the FAP VA and HCP may not disclose covered communications either to the victim's or alleged offender's commander or to law enforcement. However, restricted reporting may be suspended for one of the reasons listed below:

- (1) A disclosure to named individuals is authorized by the victim in writing.
- (2) In the judgment of the HCP, FAP VA, or FAP VA supervisor, the disclosure to command officials or law enforcement is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of the victim or another person.
- (3) The FAP VA or HCP has reasonable belief child abuse has also occurred. Disclosure must be made to FAP and any other agencies authorized by law to receive child abuse reports. However, disclosure will be limited only to information related to the child abuse.
- (4) Disclosure by an HCP to disability retirement boards and officials is required for fitness for duty or disability retirement determinations, limited to only which information is necessary to process the disability retirement determination.
- (5) Disclosure is required for the supervision of direct victim treatment or services.
- (6) A military, Federal, or State judge issues a subpoena for the covered communication to be presented to a military or civilian court of competent jurisdiction or to other officials or entities.
- (7) Disclosure is required by Federal or State statute or applicable U.S. international agreement.

If the FAP VA or HCP believes disclosure is warranted or required per one of the exceptions, the FAP VA or HCP will first consult with their supervisor and servicing legal office prior to disclosure. When there is uncertainty or disagreement on whether an exception applies, the matter must be brought to the attention of the installation commander for decision in consultation with SJA.

The FAP VA or HCP must make every reasonable effort to provide the affected victim advance notice of the intention to disclose a covered communication. This advance notice will include a description of the information to be disclosed, the basis for disclosure, and the individual, group or agency to which it will be disclosed. The disclosure will be limited to information necessary to satisfy the purpose of the exception. Further disclosure must not be made unless the domestic abuse victim authorizes disclosure in writing.

Victims who file a restricted report may request a forensic medical examination for the purpose of evidence preservation and collection. HCPs may also convey to the victim's commander, if applicable, any possible adverse duty impact related to a medical condition and prognosis. However, such circumstances do not warrant an exception to policy whereby details of the domestic abuse are considered covered communication and may not be disclosed. Confidentiality of medical information will be maintained.

- h. **Military Services/:** How many nonjudicial punishment or court-martial actions have been taken against military Service members for:
 - i. Violations of UCMJ Article 128B or its previously equivalent predecessor articles for domestic or IPV violence from FY12-FY22

RFI Response 5h:

Fiscal Year	NJP Actions ¹	Courts-Martial ²
2012	Data not available	Data not available
2013	Data not available	Data not available
2014	Data not available	17
2015	Data not available	18
2016	Data not available	28
2017	Data not available	16
2018	Data not available	16
2019	Data not available	25
2020	Data not available	14
2021	0	20
2022	2	14

ii. MPO or CPO violations from FY12-FY22

Fiscal Year	NJP Actions ³	Courts-Martial ⁴
2012	Data not available	Data not available
2013	Data not available	Data not available
2014	Data not available	1
2015	Data not available	0
2016	Data not available	4
2017	Data not available	1
2018	Data not available	0
2019	Data not available	0
2020	Data not available	1
2021	Data not available	1
2022	Data not available	0

1 = NJP data for this request was not tracked in a systematic manner from FY 2012 through FY 2020.

2 = Prior to the creation of Article 128b, court-martial data for domestic violence offenses reflects those cases charged under Article 128 that were specifically marked in the case management system as a crime of domestic violence or where comments within the case entry made clear that it was a crime of domestic violence. Cases of domestic violence that were not specifically marked as such or did not include clear indications of domestic violence in the case comments are not captured in these statistics.

3 = NJP data for this request was not tracked in a systematic manner from FY 2012 through FY 2022. Navy NJP data is currently tracked via the Quarterly Criminal Activity, Disciplinary Infractions and Courts-Martial Report (QCAR). Information provided in QCAR is limited to the UCMJ Article alleged to have been violated.

4 = Court-martial data reflects cases where an MPO or CPO violation was noted in the case notes and the case contained at least one specification of a violation of Article 92. Cases without clear indications of MPO/CPO violations in the case notes are not accounted for in these statistics.

The information provided above was prepared by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Criminal Law Division.

- i. **MCA and Military Services:** How many reported abuse/violence incidents have resulted in an imminent danger assessment from FY12-FY22 (as defined in DoDI 6400.06)? Identify by gender the abuser and victim, category of abuse/violence, and whether incident involves intimate partners or spouses.

RFI Response 5i: From October FY12 through July FY22 data of incidents that resulted in an imminent danger assessment specifically, were undetermined due to limitations in Navy reporting system; this limitation was resolved on 15 July 2022.

Reports of Domestic Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Victim Type				
Date Range	Spouse Abuse	Former Spouse Abuse	Intimate Partner Abuse	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	18	1	2	21

Incidents of Spouse Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Abuse Type				
Date Range	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	14	16	1	31
Incidents of Former Spouse Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Abuse Type				
Date Range	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	1	0	0	1
Incidents of Intimate Partner Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Abuse Type				
Date Range	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	1	2	0	3

Incidents of Spouse Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Gender			
Date Range	Female	Male	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	13	5	18
Incidents of Former Spouse Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Gender			
Date Range	Female	Male	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	0	1	1
Incidents of Intimate Partner Abuse resulting in Imminent Danger Assessment by Gender			
Date Range	Female	Male	Total
15 Jul-30 Sep 2022	1	1	2

Data Source: Navy Central Registry

OPNAV1752.2 provides comprehensive guidance to employ an immediate response in high-risk domestic violence and child abuse incidents. Upon receipt of an initial report, contact is made with the identified victim to conduct a risk assessment and initiate safety planning. In cases determined to be high risk, the FAP will activate the High Risk for Violence – Coordinated Community Response (HRV-CCR).

HRV-CCR membership includes law enforcement, the command, medical, legal representatives, and military and civilian organizations to partner in the execution of a coordinated safety response and formulate risk mitigation strategies. Mitigation strategies may include issuing a military protective order, directing the service member in the barracks until risk is reduced, and resource referrals to civilian and military agencies.

- j. MCA and Military Services:** Although the metrics collected represent only unique victims and abusers, do you have data identifying how many abusers are repeat offenders (i.e., are identified as the abuser in more than one incident)? If so, please provide that data for FY12-FY22 or for as many of those years as possible.

RFI Response 5j: Between FY12-FY22, there have been 14,547 Unique Abusers of those 1,384 re-abused. Re-abuse is defined as a met criteria incident that occurred seven or more days after the initial met criteria incident was reported. This information was prepared by Defense Manpower Data Center on 7 February 2023.

- k. MCA and Military Services:** What is your Service's progress on implementing a coordinated community response process IAW DoDI 6400.06? Outline the process, agencies involved, and their respective responsibilities. How often does the group meet and do they undertake analysis of incidents to identify trends, repeat offenders, or other important indicators?

RFI Response 5k: In accordance with DODI 6400.06, the Navy has established several lines of effort to implement a coordinated community response process.

The Headquarters Family Advocacy Committee (HQ-FAC) was established in October 2021 to reinforce Coordinated Community Response (CCR) to domestic violence and child abuse. The overall goal of the HQ FAC is to create multi-disciplinary systems-level engagement among installation and regional stakeholders to facilitate effective strategies, enhance victim care coordination and address challenges in FAP risk management processes. HQ-FAC meetings are held quarterly.

The Installation FAC (I-FAC) is a multi-disciplinary committee that advises the CCR regarding FAP procedures, training, policy and program evaluation efforts, with a focus on system improvements. The I-FAC members have functional responsibility for prevention, identification, reporting, and treatment of domestic and child abuse. The I-FAC membership includes at a minimum: installation commander or designee; FFSC director; clinical service provider; FAP educator; Staff Judge Advocate; NCIS (or military criminal organization); Chaplain; Medical Treatment Facility representative; DoDEA school representative (if applicable); and other representatives (i.e., FAP VAs, victim witness assistance program, local community resource representatives). I-FAC meetings are held quarterly at a minimum.

The I-FAC Annual Plan for the CCR is conducted yearly to address risk management of domestic and child abuse, with specific objectives, strategies, and measurable outcomes. This plan is based on a review of current installation needs to include the following:

- Identification of relevant risk factors for domestic and child abuse,
- Research-supported protective factors that promote healthy family relationships to include primary, secondary and tertiary prevention strategies,
- Identification of installation trends in risk management of high risk for violence, child abuse, and domestic abuse,
- Review of the most recent Navy Fleet and Family Support Program certification or Navy Inspector General inspection of the installation agencies represented on the FAC,
- Evaluation of the installation's coordinated community response to domestic and child abuse.

The High Risk for Violence – Coordinated Community Response (HRV-CCR) was established in April 2017 to provide rapid assistance and intervention when, in the judgement of the FAP, there is threat of immediate and serious harm to Service members, family members, or intimate partners. HRV-CCR membership includes law enforcement, the command, medical, legal representatives and military and civilian organizations to partner in the execution of a coordinated safety response and formulate risk mitigation strategies. Mitigation strategies may include issuing a military protective order, directing the service member in the barracks until risk is reduced, and resource referrals to civilian and military agencies. HRV-CCR meetings are held as needed.

Are commanders tasked, and how, to identify actions taken to hold abusers accountable via administrative or disciplinary action when circumstances warrant such actions?

RFI Response 5k: OPNAVINST 1752.2C directs commanders to actively engage with FAP and other components of the CCR to create a command climate that encourages the safety and resiliency of the Service member and their family.

Commanders must track and report domestic violence incidents that meet the prescribed DoD FAP Severity Levels. All consequent command actions, including administrative measures, NJP proceedings, and courts-martial, must be reported and appropriately documented in the service member's personnel record. Commands must also report incidents that could not be adjudicated for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (includes civilian trial or conviction); the allegation was unfounded by the command, meaning it was false or did not meet the elements or criteria of a domestic violence offense or incident; statute of limitations expired; the subject separated (includes discharge, transfer to Fleet Reserve or retirement), died or deserted; insufficient evidence, or the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution. If the commander decides not to pursue command action, the consequent command action should be reported as "no action taken" in the "other" category.

Commanders appoint FAP Liaisons throughout the installations to facilitate timely reporting of Domestic Violence Incident Count Consequent Command Action Reports. FAP Liaisons are responsible for administrative coordination and reporting between commands and OPNAV N17. The FAP Liaisons must have a clear understanding of the program, adhere to FAP confidentiality requirements.

- I. **Military Services:** What are the challenges your Service faces in providing adequate victim services access and coverage, particularly at OCONUS and remote locations? For example, what is the personnel staffing situation in regard to the number of DAVAs, clinical providers and special victims counsel? Are you adequately staffed and funded to provide required victim services access and coverage at military installations? What is the situation at your OCONUS and remote installations?

RFI Response 5I: Challenges faced by the Navy to provide adequate victim services access and coverage are summarized below:

FFSC FAP Current Manning

Delays in posting positions, hiring, and onboarding have led to significant service gaps and manning shortfalls.

Navy-wide Authorized and Filled Positions for Key FAP Roles				
Positions	Authorized	Filled	Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVA)	52	42	10	23%
FAP Clinical Providers	252	173	79	45%
Non-medical Counselors (NMC)	152	95	57	60%

Below are the vacancy numbers for OCONUS regions:

EURAFCENT Authorized and Filled Positions for Key FAP Roles				
Positions	Authorized	Filled	Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVA)	0	0	0	0
FAP Clinical Providers	11	8	3	27%
Non-medical Counselors (NMC)	11	5	6	55%
CNRJ (Japan) Authorized and Filled Positions for Key FAP Roles				
Positions	Authorized	Filled	Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVA)	4	1	3	75%
FAP Clinical Providers	15	11	4	27%
Non-medical Counselors (NMC)	13	9	4	31%
CNRM (Guam) Authorized and Filled Positions for Key FAP Roles				
Positions	Authorized	Filled	Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVA)	2	2	0	0
FAP Clinical Providers	8	4	4	50%
Non-medical Counselors (NMC)	1	1	0	0%
CNRH (Hawaii) Authorized and Filled Positions for Key FAP Roles				
Positions	Authorized	Filled	Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVA)	3	2	1	33%
FAP Clinical Providers	10	8	2	20%
Non-medical Counselors (NMC)	6	4	2	33%

Recruitment and Retention

Recruitment and retention present an enterprise-wide challenge, exacerbated by a nationwide shortage of counselors and mental health providers. The Navy is addressing these issues through:

- Pay grade increases for FAP clinicians and non-clinical counselors from GS11 to GS12 to enhance competitiveness and alignment with other service branches.
- Implementation of Virtual Clinical Counseling (VCC), acquisition of 30 additional non-medical counselors to enhance service delivery and support to victims in remote areas.

FAP Funding

The Navy has adequate funding to support the accretion of grade levels and salaries for clinical personnel currently onboard. Additional funding is required to support pay equity for vacant authorized positions at the GS-12 level. Grade levels for the Navy are not on par with other services, civilian entities.

The shortage of clinicians and mental health providers has constrained ability to staff current billets.

Navy is conducting an in-depth review to determine the need for additional support staff, especially in certain locations.

Challenges OCONUS/Remote Locations

- Limited emergency shelter and child placement options due to the lack of community resources. Coordination is required with US government lodging and military resources as a critical stopgap measure.
- In the EURAFCENT region, clinical staff, and CAP supervisors currently man the duty phone, with plans to implement exclusive victim advocacy billets in 2024 to better meet service demands.

Special Victims Counsel Manning

Summary: 44 field VLC across 29 locations; VLCP HQ = two senior AD JAGs, two senior civilian attorneys + supervisory paralegal

- In pursuant of NDAA FY2020, Mandated caseload cap of 25 cases per counsel effective Dec 2023. Average caseload across the program is 20 cases per counsel, however in critical fleet concentration areas caseload exceeds cap. Request for five additional VLC billets pending approval.
- Utilizing Reserve component to augment active duty manning short-falls and avoid

gapped billets. Currently the program has recalled four reservists to active duty status in support.

- m. MCA and Military Services:** The most recent change to DoDI 6400.06, para 4.1, enables the Military Departments to implement mandatory training at a frequency determined by the Military Services instead of annually. Provide information on the number, types, and titles of training your Service conducts, the target audiences for each, the training’s frequency, and copies of that training.

RFI Response 5m:

GMT Domestic Violence

The Navy is committed to providing comprehensive education on domestic violence and child abuse offering training designed to meet all the requirements set forth by DoDI 6400.06. Training is delivered through several modalities to provide more accessibility, catering to the needs of a versatile and often deployed workforce. Domestic Violence Prevention- All Hands training delivery modalities include:

- Navy eLearning
Provides an online platform for Navy personnel to access Domestic Abuse training at their convenience, ensuring world-wide availability and ease of access.
- Domestic Violence Prevention- All Hands mobile application
An asynchronous user-friendly option that allows Service members to access training materials on-the-go from their mobile device.
- Face-to-face instructor-led delivery
When available, instructor-led training conducted by local installation Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel is preferred. This method facilitates interactive learning and provides opportunities for participants to ask questions and engage in discussions on complex topics related to domestic abuse.

Domestic Violence Prevention - All Hands GMT				
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Total Completion	31,380	34,054	44,520	23,197 (FLTMPS report 2/21/2024)

FAP Leadership Training

Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs) receive FAP training within 90 days of assuming a new command and annually thereafter for SELs. The training is web-based and recently transitioned from Military One Source to Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) listed under CIN OSD-101 Abuse within Relationships and Families: For Leaders. This transition offers more accurate member completion data by automatically documenting in the individuals electronic training jacked within the Fleet Training Management and Planning System (FLTMPS).

Note: FLTMPS integrates a variety of databases, yet there are instances where training events are not fully recorded due to system constraints.

Leadership Awareness of FAP Training									
New Commanders									
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Total Number of New Commanders	740	774	803	746	705	509	593	580	565
New Commanders receiving FAP Brief within 90 days of taking Command	552	629	659	640	540	466	436	294	292
Percentage of Commanders receiving FAP Brief	74.59	81.27	82.07	85.79	76.60	91.55	73.52	50.68	51.68
Senior Enlisted Leaders (SEL)									
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Total Number of SELs (E-7 and above)	25,056	36,006	36,186	36,262	36,262	25,944	31,005	32,430	31133
SELs receiving annual FAP briefing	19,281	19,686	18,223	7,928	7,928	10,993	24,154	905	1183
Percentage of SELs receiving FAP Brief	76.95	54.67	59.36	21.86	21.86	42.37	77.90	2.79	3.79

One Love

In 2018, the Navy partnered with One Love Foundation as a primary prevention strategy to end abuse. This training involves film and guided discussion to promote bystander behavior, empowering members with the tools and resources to recognize signs of healthy and unhealthy relationships and bring life-saving prevention education to Navy communities.

Since 2019 the Navy has successfully trained 3405 Service members and 165 Master Trainers in designated Fleet concentration areas with the aim of formalizing the training process across the enterprise in FY24. Copies of the training material and detailed descriptions of each module and appendix are included in the curriculum documents (**TAB B** and **TAB C**).