



## HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, KOREA

UNIT #15237  
APO AP 96205-5237

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

S: 22 May 2006

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1 May 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: USFK 2006 Summer Safety Campaign

This memorandum expires 1 October 2006.

### 1. REFERENCES

Enclosure 1 lists references.

### 2. PURPOSE

This memorandum outlines the USFK 2006 Summer Safety Campaign. This campaign will run from 1 May through 30 September 2006.

a. The purpose of this campaign is to—

(1) Provide a comprehensive, proactive means of identifying and mitigating summer ground, aviation, and off-duty hazards and risks.

(2) Achieve the overarching, command-wide goal of ensuring no loss of life and minimizing injuries and equipment damage during the summer season, which supports the Secretary of Defense' goal of reducing accidents by 75 percent.

b. Lots of people throughout our services are working very hard on their safety programs, and many units have excellent individual records. There is, however, much left to do. We must now focus on reducing the hazards associated with summer operations, activities, and lessen the risk of destructive weather. Now is the time to “Set the Conditions” and ensure that our missions and off-duty activities are conducted safely. These activities include day-to-day operations, garrison and field training, movement operations, and support activities. Of equal importance is our effort to prepare Service Members, Civilians, and Family Members for the hazards of off-duty activities. Targeted training, thorough hazard identification, intensive risk management, and strong leadership involvement are critical to the campaign's success.

c. We must plan for the environmental factors associated with summer. Extended hours of daylight, periods of elevated temperatures, and heavy rains all impact operations and off-duty activities.

### 3. SUMMER SAFETY PROGRAMS

By 22 May 2006, commanders of USFK Service Components and other USFK supporting activities will develop a summer safety program for their commands /

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agencies. The goal of this program will be to ensure that knowledgeable, dedicated leaders, and Service Members are effectively trained and ready to prevent summer-related accidents and injuries, both on and off duty. As you develop your summer safety program, emphasis should be placed on the prevention of hot weather related accidents involving field training, physical training, vehicle operations (Government and Privately Owned), summer recreational activities, force protection duties, aviation operations, and home safety. All leaders *will use USFK Pam 385-3, A Systems Approach to Seasonal Safety*, and locally developed materials in the implementation of summer safety programs. USFK Pam 385-3 is available at <http://www-hr.korea.army.mil>. The effectiveness of this campaign depends on the successful accomplishment of the following key elements:

**a. Leader Accountability.**

(1) Command involvement is a key factor to a successful safety program, and operational risk management must be integrated into every aspect of the unit's activities. The commander sets the limits within which unit personnel must operate. The degree of importance the commander places on safety will determine the emphasis it gets throughout the unit. The commander's commitment and engaged leadership set the tone for success.

(2) It is the duty of leaders, and more specifically first line supervisors, to make every reasonable effort to provide and maintain a workplace free from recognized hazards. Junior officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) must positively influence our young and maturing Service Members. For this reason, it is essential that junior leaders accept responsibility to spearhead unit summer safety campaign programs. The "Under the Oak Tree" counseling between Service Members and first-line supervisors for long weekends, passes, and other identified periods of high risk is the best way for first line supervisors to impact on the behavior of subordinates. "Under the Oak Tree" counseling directly involves first-line leaders in their Service Members' off duty risk assessment and risk mitigation.

(3) Senior leaders must lead this effort. We are responsible for protecting our Service Members, Civilians, and Family Members. We set policies and standards, initiate programs, check implementation and execution, and enforce through the chain of command. Together, our entire chain of command can make a positive difference in achieving a safe and effective environment for our military community.

**b. Command Information Program.** Beginning in May 2006 and running throughout the summer safety campaign, the Office of the Chief, Public Affairs (OCPA), USFK, with the USFK Command Safety Office and subordinate commands' safety

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offices will publish and distribute safety campaign articles and materials that are coordinated with American Forces Network (AFN) and print media for maximum distribution down to the Service Member and Family Member level. Commanders and other leaders will leverage these resources in their units' ongoing campaigns. Safety councils, local media, e-mail messages, USFK webpages, Bell Sends messages, and safety alerts also may be used to complement unit safety campaign programs. Additional resources are available on the USFK Safety website at <http://safety.korea.army.mil> and service component websites that can be accessed via links from the USFK Safety website.

**c. Accident Trend Analysis.**

(1) Reviews of our FY05 accidents revealed that most of our increases were caused by Government Motor Vehicles and sports/recreation accidents. Most motor vehicle accidents continue to be caused by excessive speed, following too closely, or poor situational awareness. Our sports/recreation personal injuries were caused by football and soccer activities.

(2) By 22 May 2005, commanders will review and analyze their unit's accident and injury trends. The analysis provides insight into safety issues that lead to accidents and injuries, and serves as the basis for the development of accident prevention policies. Accident data, equipment damage reports, sick calls, incident reports, unit risks specific to the organization, and other available resources must be reviewed to spot trends in workplace behavior that can be targeted for change. Commanders should use safety alerts and safety lessons learned concerning recent serious accidents and trends to ensure these messages and requirements are included in the unit safety program.

**d. Weather Hazards.** Weather is a risk-multiplier. Destructive weather (monsoon rain and typhoon) season usually begins in late June and continues through the end of September. USFK Pam 385-3 outlines risks associated with destructive weather conditions. Use supporting weather elements and the 17th Operational Weather Squadron website at <https://17ows.hickam.af.mil/>. It is imperative that commanders conduct mission analysis and risk assessments using the most accurate weather data available. Also ensure that Service Members know how to obtain timely weather and road condition information.

**e. Safety Training and Education.**

(1) Commanders will ensure that summer safety training is scheduled and conducted, and that all personnel are trained on accident prevention measures for

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summer activities by 30 May 2006. We must ensure our Service Members are properly prepared for upcoming challenges.

(2) All personnel subject to working or training in environments that could result in hot weather injuries will receive hot weather injury prevention training by 30 May 2006. To be effective, training must include information on the recognition, prevention, and prompt treatment of heat injuries. Care and proper treatment of heat injuries will be included in this training. Use the Heat Injury Risk Management film (TVT 8-460, PIN #711658) and the training resources on the USFK Safety website at <http://safety.korea.army.mil> as starting points. Supporting medical treatment facilities also can provide hot weather injury prevention training materials. The United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine website at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil> may be referred to for health promotion and preventive medicine training material.

(3) Operational Risk management (ORM) should be the cornerstone of any safety program. Leaders must ensure that every unit member has a solid understanding of ORM and can apply the principles effectively. When properly applied and practiced by everyone in the unit, ORM will enhance the mission and help reduce the accidental loss of our resources, both on and off duty. Operational Risk management must be an integral part of the unit's training program and should be included in the in-processing procedures. Leaders and Service Members must be trained to make the risk-management process integral to the planning and execution of both on and off duty activities. Risk management training must address risk identification and the mitigation of summer hazards.

**f. Aviation Safety.** Human performance is a causal factor in over 70% of all Class A mishaps. Leadership is the single most important factor affecting aviation safety; commanders at every level must be personally involved. Commanders of organizations with aviation units will ensure that systems are in place which address loss of situational awareness, inadequate aircrew coordination/crew resource management, and service specific aviation hazards.

(1) Army Aviation. Aircrew coordination is an absolute must for success in Army aviation. Our rotary-wing aircraft have become increasingly complex, necessitating a high level of coordination amongst all rated and non-rated members of the aircrew. The lack of adequate crew coordination continues to plague our Army aviation community. Improved crew coordination training has been identified as the Army's most urgent need.

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(2) Air Force Aviation. The risks associated with any activity must be thoroughly identified and mitigated by the establishment of effective guidance, training and appropriate risk assessment. Even though “flexibility is the key to air power,” the flexibility that is so essential to mission accomplishment must be balanced by sound decision making and situational awareness. For example, during the summer months the potential for heat exhaustion and dehydration are ever so present. We must constantly stay hydrated to accommodate for lost fluids during preflight inspections. As with all activities when we fail to identify risks and take mitigating actions, the outcome is often worse than not having attempted the mission.

**g. Government Motor Vehicle/Private Motor Vehicle Safety.**

(1) Concerns involving vehicle operation must be addressed. One is new personnel arriving for summer personnel rotation. The second is the ever present danger of operating motor vehicles while under the influence of drugs, prescription medication, or alcohol and driving while fatigued.

(2) Driver orientation programs for Service Members driving military or non-tactical vehicles must address the primary hazards associated with driving in Korea. Orientation programs should include a review of Korea-unique driving hazards, seatbelt requirements (and the penalty for not using them). USFK Pam 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea available at <http://www-hr.korea.army.mil> provides information on traffic rules and concerns for driving in Korea. Furthermore, commanders must ensure that drivers and operators follow the provisions outlined in appropriate driver training manuals. Driver training programs must include vehicle preventive maintenance for summer weather operations and vehicle blind spots when operating high hood profile vehicles.

(3) The first major holiday during the summer campaign will be Memorial Day weekend. Service Members and civilian employees must be briefed on the applicable summer hazards before this weekend, other long holiday weekends, and extended trips.

**h. Sports and Recreation Activities.** Sports and recreation activities create significant risks to our Service Members, Civilians, and Family members. Personnel must be reminded to prepare themselves for these activities by taking advantage of the excellent training programs offered by morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) activities. Summer activities such as hiking, camping, bicycling, skating, water sports, picnics, and grilling should be addressed.

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**i. Wellness Issues.** Separation from family and home can be difficult. Deployments and pending deployments place an additional stress on individuals and families. Enclosure 3 provides information on suicide prevention and other wellness issues.

**(1) Suicide Prevention.** To date we have had no suicides in FY06. However, leaders must remain cognizant of the risk and the need to support our Service Members and family members by developing their life-coping skills through awareness training, encouraging them to seek help, and by maintaining constant vigilance. Accordingly, leaders must be familiar with risk reduction information to enable them to identify Service Members with suicidal or homicidal thoughts and develop preventative measures to monitor and target high risk behavior.

**(2) Alcohol and Substance Abuse.** Leaders must be aggressive in preventing alcohol and substance abuse throughout the summer season with focused emphasis during extended weekend periods.

**(3) Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault.** Leaders should contact their Family Advocacy Program services and Area Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) for information on domestic violence/sexual assault. Sexual Assault is a crime and will not be tolerated in Korea. Commanders at all levels are responsible for providing a safe and healthy environment for those in their charge, and must take action to prevent sexual assault. Information on the USFK Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is linked to the USFK Website. Additionally, the Family Advocacy Program provides educational information, resources, and services to help individuals who may be victims of violence, offenders in abusive relationship, and people affected by violence.

**(4) Food Safety.** Summer food safety poses a major health concern. Leaders should contact their local wellness coordinator or medical facility for more information.

#### **4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF HQ USFK STAFF OFFICES AND USFK COMMANDERS**

a. Commanders and directors will—

(1) Develop a summer safety program by 22 May 2006 that concentrates on the areas outlined in paragraph 3. Programs must be submitted to the USFK Command Safety Office (CSO) for sharing of best practices across our formations.

(2) Sustain campaign momentum and focus throughout the campaign.

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(3) Conduct noncommissioned officer development programs (NCODP) and officer professional development (OPD) programs that train leaders for successful implementation and continued support of this campaign.

(4) Monitor subordinate units in their execution of this campaign.

(5) Ensure that a process is in place for relating off-duty risks for activities, including boating, grilling, picnics, sports, and swimming.

(6) Ensure that first-line leader risk-assessment and risk mitigation assistance is available to Service Members planning off-duty activities using "Under the Oak Tree" counseling outlined at enclosure 2.

(7) Record and report lessons learned on safety-related issues to the USFK CSO.

(8) Ensure that quarterly accident analyses reports are provided to the CSO as required by USFK Reg 385-1.

b. Area Commanders will—

(1) Publish summer safety articles in local area newspapers and media beginning on 22 May 2006. The articles should be tailored to the area.

(2) Emphasize moderation in alcohol consumption and the use of designated drivers and ride-home programs. MWR activities will promote the designated-driver program.

(3) Ensure that MWR activities conduct risk assessments of all sponsored summer activities. MWR managers should use self-inspection forms to detect unsafe practices and conditions.

(4) Review events planned for summer recreational activities to ensure hot-weather risk management is applied and appropriate controls are in place.

c. The USFK Command Safety Office will—

(1) Beginning 1 May 2006, help OCPA distribute safety campaign articles and materials, wellness, and summer safety information on the USFK Safety website to support the Summer Safety Campaign.

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- (2) Review and disseminate safety lessons learned.
- (3) Monitor the implementation and execution of MSC safety programs.
- d. The USFK J2 will provide weather information to MSCs as requested.
- e. The Chief, USFK Public Affairs will—
  - (1) Beginning 1 May 2006 and continuing until 30 September 2006, publish campaign safety information in appropriate media.
  - (2) Publicize the “Click It and Ticket” campaigns before long holiday weekends throughout the summer.
- f. The USFK Provost Marshal will enforce road standards for vehicles and operators, including “Click It or Ticket” and sobriety test programs.
- g. The USFK Surgeon will—
  - (1) Provide heat injury prevention training information through public affairs channels, fact sheets, and other appropriate means.
  - (2) Ensure preventive medicine offices provide heat-stress consultation services to all units.

## **5. ENCLOSURES**

The enclosures and references provide information central to tasks related to the Summer Safety Campaign. The USFK Safety website also provides information that will further help commanders concentrate on the risks and the mitigation steps that we must take to protect our Service Members, Civilians, and Family Members.

## **6. CAMPAIGN IMPLEMENTATION**

To ensure we are all on the same sheet of music, I will make this a special topic of discussion at the regular USFK Commanders' 0900 Operational Update on 8 May 06. I would ask that all Component and Area Commanders and their Senior Enlisted Advisors link with me that morning via VTC to receive my verbal intent regarding the summer Safety Campaign. Additionally, on 5 June I will hold a USFK Commanders' Safety Council Meeting. On 25 April, a USFK WARNO was sent out regarding this forum, and an implementing FRAGO will follow ASAP. The expectation is that all USFK Commanders two levels down and their Senior Enlisted Advisors will attend this session either in person at USFK HQ or via VTC. More on this with the FRAGO, but I would

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want Component Commanders to be prepared to brief back to me their implementing Summer Safety Program during the meeting.

### **7. CAMPAIGN FOCUS**

Again, this campaign's focus is to direct our energies to ensure we train, move, and maintain safety during the summer period. Our effectiveness and success depend on four key elements: adequate training, risk management, planning and preparation, and concerned leaders taking complete ownership of their Service Members' safety. We must be aggressive in sustaining this focus. Encourage your leaders to vigorously execute these responsibilities and empower first-line leaders by providing strong command support and emphasis for this campaign. Accident and injury prevention must be central to all our activities, both on and off duty. It is our personal responsibility. We can neither afford nor accept the loss of a single Service Member, Civilian Employee, Contractor, or Family Member to a preventable injury.

### **8. SUMMARY**

I need the complete commitment of commanders and leaders in the effort to prevent accidents this summer. We must be aggressive in giving this campaign priority over other competing issues. The entire chain of command must be engaged. Commanders at all levels are responsible for the safety of their personnel—it is fundamental to our craft. There is no greater priority than the safety of the people we are privileged to lead. With your support, we can make this a safe and enjoyable summer for all our Service Members, Civilians, Contractors, and Family Members.



B. B. BELL  
General, US Army  
Commander

- 3 Encls  
1. References  
2. Meeting Under the Oak Tree  
3. Wellness

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## REFERENCES

[29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards](#)

[29 CFR 1960, Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OSHA\), Department of Labor, "Basic Program Elements for Federal Employees Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters](#)

[DOD Instruction 6055.1, DoD Safety and Occupational Health \(SOH\) Program](#)

[DoD Instruction 6055.7, "Mishap Investigation, Reporting and Recordkeeping](#)

[USFK Reg 190-1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision](#)

[USFK Reg 190-2, Off Limits Areas and Establishments](#)

[USFK Reg 385-1, United States Forces Korea Safety Program](#)

[USFK PAM 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea \(English Version\)](#)

[USFK PAM 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, \(Hangul Version\)](#)

[USFK PAM 385-3, A Systems Approach to Safety](#)

[TB MED 507/NAVMED P-5052/AFP 160-1, Heat Stress Control and Heat Casualty Management.](#)

## MEETING UNDER THE OAK TREE

### 1. General

a. It is the duty of leaders, and specifically first line supervisors, to make every reasonable effort to provide and maintain an environment free from recognized hazards. It is the duty of all Service Members and employees in the course of performing their regularly assigned duties to be alert to unsafe and/or unhealthy practices, equipment, and conditions, and to report any such unsafe and/or unhealthy practices or conditions to their immediate supervisor. The first line supervisor promotes observance of general safety requirements and standards, ensures employees have appropriate safety training, educates employees on safe work practices and takes corrective action when violations occur, identifies unsafe work conditions and takes prompt remedial action, instructs employees on proper procedures for reporting injuries, investigates all accidents, completes all accident reports in a timely manner, and models safe work behaviors.

b. Managing off-duty risk is critical to meeting our goal of No Loss of Life. We must remain decisively engaged in ensuring that young Service Members avoid risky behavior. Before weekends and holidays, and before Service Members go on pass or leave, first-line officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) will give a composite risk briefing, and first-line NCOs or supervisor will meet with each Service Member to discuss the Service Member's off-duty plans. I call this "Meeting Under the Oak Tree." This process ensures that leaders are aware of their Service Member's plans and have mutually agreed with their subordinate the steps to be taken to minimize identified risks and avoid hazards. Before allowing their subordinates to depart for the weekend or go on pass or leave, first line supervisors need to enter into a verbal "contract" with their subordinates regarding the acceptable activities and behaviors to be followed during their time off. The intent of this policy applies equally to Service Members managed by civilians.

**2. Meeting Under the Oak Tree Requirement.** The "Meeting Under the Oak Tree" requirement complements and must be used with individual risk assessments. "Meeting Under the Oak Tree" also ensures that the first-line leader or supervisor is able to make a verbal contract with the Service Member in which the Service Member agrees to take steps to mitigate risks identified in the assessment.

### 3. Basic Responsibilities

a. First line officers and senior NCOs are responsible for conducting unit composite risk management interactive sessions with their subordinates, and ensuring that their subordinates understand personal requirements for responsible behavior.

b. First-line leaders are responsible for—

(1) Knowing the Service Member

(2) Reviewing risk assessments prepared by the Service Member

(3) Considering the range of risk factors and asking pointed questions to determine risks.

(4) Considering the unit risk reduction profile.

(5) Providing guidance on risk mitigation and avoidance.

(6) Making a Go or No Go decision on the plan and agreeing on the plan with a verbal "contract." First line supervisors will not allow Service Members to go on pass or leave until they are satisfied that the risks have been identified and sufficiently mitigated, and the Service Member and first line leader have a verbal agreement.

(7) Holding the Service Member accountable for his or her actions.

c. The Service Member is responsible for –

(1) Performing required assessment before the meeting.

(2) Openly discussing plans and associated risk for the period under review.

(3) Abiding by the verbal contract and following the risk-assessment and risk mitigation process as conditions affect the contract.

d. The Service Member and the first line leader are jointly responsible for making a mutual agreement and executing a verbal "safe behavior" contract covering courses of action for the period under review, and any contingency plans.

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e. Commanders throughout the chain of command are responsible for verifying the integrity of this process and ensuring that subordinate first line supervisors and Service Members are held accountable.

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## WELLNESS

### Suicide Prevention

- [National Strategy for Suicide Prevention](#)
- [Air Force Suicide Prevention Program](#)
  - Look under "Products" for
    - *Leader's Guide for Managing Personnel in Distress*,
    - *AF Guide for Managing Suicidal Behavior*
    - *MAJCOM Best Practices*
- [Army Suicide Prevention Program](#).
- [Suicide Prevention - A Resource Manual for the US Army](#)
- [Spiritual Fitness and Resiliency](#), Army references
- [Navy Suicide Prevention Home Page](#)
  - [Suicide Prevention Strategies: an Educational Aid to Program Development \(Andrews Air Base\)](#)
- [Marine Corps Suicide Prevention Program](#)
- [other DoD suicide prevention resources](#)
- [Suicide Research Consortium](#), from NIMH -- fact sheets, symptoms, behaviors, and research reports
- [CDC - Violence Prevention](#), CDC
- [Safe USA - Preventing Suicide](#), from CDC
- [Suicide in the United States](#), CDC Fact sheet
- [Suicide Prevention Among Active Duty Air Force Personnel -- United States, 1990-1999](#), in CDC's MMWR Weekly, Nov 26, 1999
- [The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide, 1999](#)
- [Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network \(SPAN\)](#)
- [American Association of Suicidology \(AAS\)](#)
- [American Foundation for Suicide Prevention \(AFSP\)](#)
- [Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance \(DBSA\)](#) - formerly known as National Depressive and Manic-Depressive Association
- [Suicide Awareness - Voices of Education \(SAVE\)](#), to educate about suicide prevention and to speak for suicide survivors
- [Suicide Information and Education Centre \(SIEC\)](#), not a crisis centre but with education materials and links to Canadian, US, and international crisis centers and help

### Domestic Violence

- [DoD Domestic Violence home page](#)
- [Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence](#)

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- [DoD Family Advocacy Program - Commanders' Guide](#)
  - "The overall goal of this site is to provide commanders and senior non-commissioned officers with general information about FAP and its role in responding to family violence, the coordinated response to family violence in the military, the DoD response to child sexual abuse in DoD-sponsored out of home care, and juvenile delinquency issues."
- [Air Force FAPNet](#) - Family Advocacy Program resource center
  - [Domestic Violence resources](#)
- [Responding to Domestic Violence - Where Federal Employees Can Find Help](#), US OPM
- [Domestic Violence page](#), Dept of Justice
- [Office on Violence Against Women](#), Dept of Justice
- [Victimes of Crime, studies and articles](#), National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
- [Domestic Violence publications](#), National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
- [Domestic Violence topic area](#), National Institutes of Health - lots of resources
- [Division of Violence Prevention](#), CDC - look at menu on left of fact sheets below for info on activities, prevention strategies, links, etc.
  - [Child Maltreatment](#), CDC Fact Sheet
  - [Intimate Partner Violence](#), CDC Fact Sheet
  - [Sexual Violence](#), CDC Fact Sheet
  - [Youth Violence](#), CDC Fact Sheet
  - [Youth Violence Overview](#), CDC
- [Violence and Reproductive Health](#), CDC
- [Domestic Violence guideline](#), National Guideline Clearinghouse - includes references, indicators of domestic violence, etc.
- [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#)
- [additional DoD resources](#)
- [additional Air Force resources](#)

## Sexual Assault

- [Sexual Assault and the Military](#), Air University Library bibliography
- [National Women's Health Information Center](#)
- [National Sexual Violence Resource Center \(NSVRC\)](#)
- [Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#) - with National Sexual Assault Hotline phone number

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- [DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response \(SAPR\) home page](#) - has reports, memos, etc  
Links section has hotlines for stateside and overseas 24/7
- [DoD Victim and Witness Assistance Council](#)
- [Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies](#)
- [Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence](#)
- [Helping an Employee Recover from an Assault](#), in "Handling Traumatic Events: a Manager's Handbook"
- [Sexual assault related articles](#), from USAF OneSource
- [Report Concerning the Assessment of USAF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response](#), Aug 2004
- [Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program](#)
- [Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention \(SAVI\)](#)
- [Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Office \(SAPRO\)](#), U.S. Marine Corps
- [Office on Violence Against Women \(VAWO\)](#), U.S. Department of Justice
- [additional Air Force resources](#)
- [additional military resources](#)
- [additional government resources](#)

### **Family Advocacy**

- [DoD Family Advocacy Program - Commanders' Guide](#)
  - "The overall goal of this site is to provide commanders and senior non-commissioned officers with general information about FAP and its role in responding to family violence, the coordinated response to family violence in the military, the DoD response to child sexual abuse in DoD-sponsored out of home care, and juvenile delinquency issues."
- [Military Family Resource Center \(MFRC\)](#) - sponsored by DoD
- [Air Force FAPNet](#) - Family Advocacy Program resource center
  - [Domestic Violence resources](#)
- [Air Force Policy Directive 40-3, Family Advocacy Program](#)
- [Air Force Instruction 40-301, Family Advocacy](#)

[CYFERnet](#) - Children, Youth and Families Education and Research Network - research from leading universities.