AIRMAN AND FAMILY READINESS CENTER

KEY SPOUSE PROGRAM

Key Spouse Guide

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Changes to Key Spouse Program - Key Spouse Guide

Page	Change (Add, Delete, Revised)
11	Added Key Spouse Program APF-NAF Funding Brochure
13	Added three new Continuing Education suggestions/options: 2 on Resiliency and the Spouse Re-Licensure/Recertification Reimbursement Program
Appendix E	Revised Statement of Consent for Release of PII Agreement
Appendix F & G	Added, Deleted and Revised information on PII and DoD SAFE/Encryption Tool Guide
Appendix L	Revised Military Family Life Counselor Program Information
Appendix Q	Added new resources and definitions
Appendix R	Added reminder on Checklist (Action Item) to obtain Gmail account password during unit turn-over
Appendix S	Revised website URL for MilLife Learning site (previously listed as My Training Hub)

Annual Validation (January)

Date	Validation/Program Manager Signature
31 Jan 2020	Logan, Linda AFPC/DPFFS

INTRODUCTION

Welcome and congratulations on your selection into the Air Force (AF) Key Spouse Program (KSP). You are essential to the unit's mission and in creating a resilient community.

The AF KSP is a formal commander's unit readiness program to enhance unit family readiness and offers informal peer-to-peer/wingman family support. AF leadership highly encourages involvement on all levels to strengthen family resilience and build a sense of community--particularly during deployments and permanent change of station. The Key Spouse Team is traditionally comprised of the Commander (CC), First Sergeant (CCF), Key Spouse Mentor (KSM), Key Spouse (KS), and the Airman and Family Readiness Center (A&FRC). Commanders may also elect to utilize a Chief, Superintendent and/or a Senior Noncommissioned Officer (SNCO) as members of the KS Team. The strategic vision is to increase resiliency and unit cohesion among military families throughout the military lifecycle.

This Key Spouse Mentor Guide is designed to provide the foundation for an effective KSP. The ultimate goal is to have a cadre of trained volunteers who can support military families by providing information and referral services.

MISSION

The mission of the Key Spouse Program (KSP) is to provide information and resources to military spouses, supporting families in successfully navigating throughout the military lifecycle.

VISION

The Air Force Family--empowered and resilient.

GUIDANCE

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-3009, Airman and Family Readiness Centers, paragraphs 3.9.2 - 3.9.2.7., provides guidance. In addition, this KS Guide provides further clarification on the roles and responsibilities of each KS team member.

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AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF KEY SPOUSE PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

NOV 22 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL SQUADRON COMMAND TEAMS

FROM: AF/CC

SUBJECT: Key Spouse Program

Air Force families make significant contributions in service to our Nation. A vital resource available to command teams to support Air Force families is the Key Spouse Program. This program represents a powerful network of interconnected, educated, service-minded volunteers standing ready to assist with everything from morale and welfare celebrations to crisis management.

In order to maximize the program, I encourage squadron command teams to assess your Key Spouse Program within your first 30 days of command and establish goals for your program's growth and outreach. Here are a few questions you should ask yourself:

- Have you appointed one or more Key Spouses?
- Do they have Key Spouse Mentors?
- Are they visible members of your leadership team?
- What's your operational tempo?
- How long are your duty shifts?
- Does your squadron experience childcare issues?

As you maintain your laser focus on leading and communicating, your Key Spouses can assist in developing a strong sense of community within your squadron. We also ask for your feedback on how we can strengthen our squadrons. Your recent feedback resulted in key quality of life and process improvements for our Airmen and families, including some funded Key Spouse supplies. Your Airmen and Family Readiness Centers will ensure you understand the dos and don'ts of appropriated funding, along with the Comptroller Squadron Commander--they'll point you in the right direction.

We competitively select command leadership teams and we need your strength…and your Airmen need your leadership. We recognize your extraordinary contributions and urge you to share your stories, to emphasize the importance of the Key Spouse Program because squadrons are the true heartbeat of our Air Force.

Thank you for your courage, resilience, and commitment. We are proud to serve beside you!

Dave Goldfein
DAVE GOLDFEIN
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

Dawn Goldfein
DAWN GOLDFEIN
CSAF Spouse

cc: AF/CCC
Wing Commanders
Wing Command Chiefs

"Every challenge has an embedded opportunity. Our job as leaders is to find it"

HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM

The KSP was developed as a quality of life initiative out of concern for AF families. Similar to the Navy Ombudsman Program, the AF tested programs at five bases (1996 -1998). Voluntary implementation was encouraged Air Force wide as part of the AF family support outreach program (1999). For many years, the program was installation or command specific. The AF deployed a standardized Key Spouse Program in March 2009, with periodic updates to the program as required.

Why is The Key Spouse Program Important?

- Promotes individual, family, and unit readiness
- Establishes continuous contact with spouses/families
- Encourages peer-to-peer wingman support
- Provides family links to leadership
- Strengthens the leadership support team
- Vital to building strong AF communities

Key Spouse Program Outcomes

- Increases awareness of installation/community resources
- Identifies/resolves issues at lowest levels
- Enhances up/down information flow
- Prepares/supports families during separations
- Increases sense of unit support
- Improves quality of life among unit families
- Increases readiness and retention
- Enhances family resilience

BUILDING THE TEAM: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The KSP is a Commander's program. The Commander establishes and maintains the program within the unit, to include choosing team members. The team is typically comprised of the Commander, First Sergeant, Key Spouse Mentor, Key Spouse and A&FRC. Commanders may elect to include a Chief, Superintendent and/or a SNCO as members of the KS leadership team.

Commander (CC)

Commanders determine and prioritize KS roles and responsibilities based on unit demographics and needs. The Commander's responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Determines the goals and objectives of Unit KSP
- Recruits volunteer(s) to serve as unit KS
- Sends out a recruitment e-mail

- Interviews KS/KSM candidates to determine if the volunteer is an appropriate representative for the unit
- Officially appoints KS/KSM in writing
- Provides a copy of the signed appointment letter to the Airman & Family Readiness Center
- Must ensure a Department of Defense (DD) Form 2793, *Volunteer Agreement for Appropriated Fund Activities & Non Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities,* is completed and maintained on file before a Key Spouse and/or Key Spouse Mentor begins performing duties IAW DoDI 1100.21, Voluntary Services in the Department of Defense. This is a "Tier 0", non-waiver inspection item.
- Following completion of volunteer service of KS/KSM, signs DD Form 2793
- Establishes a KSP file which contains DD Form 2793, KS/KSM appointment letter(s), KS/KSM position description(s), and initial training certificates
- Files KS/KSM resignation letter in the volunteer folder and notifies the A&FRC of KS/KSM resignations as soon as possible
- Schedules a recurring meeting (time/date/frequency) with Unit KS Team to allow the team an opportunity to communicate contacts, needs/concerns with unit families, advocate on behalf of unit families, and highlight any trends. This meeting also allows unit leadership the opportunity to ensure the unit KSP is meeting their intent.
- Emphasizes the KSP and KSs during unit tours, Commander's Calls and unit events
- Recognizes the contributions of the KS utilizing the KSP Coin, when warranted and in-line with intent of the KSP Coin, per AFI 36-3009; along with considering the Volunteer Excellence Award and Key Spouse of the Year Award
- Ensures the KS is provided with unit rosters (with need to know information only) to develop a basic "communication roster" needed to accomplish official volunteer KSP duties
- Determines if the KS/KSM should be granted access to DoD/government computers/networks through the Volunteer Logical Access Credential (VoLAC) Program

FIRST Sergeant, Chief, Superintendent, and/or SNCO

The First Sergeant (CCF), Chief, Superintendent and/or a SNCO may be appointed by the Commander to monitor the KSP and serve as the Commander's KS primary point of contact.

- Assists the Commander in establishing the unit KSP
- Serves as a point of contact for communication with the KS
- Participates in Initial KS Training and Continuing Education via the A&FRC
- Maintains KS/KSM volunteer files, as directed by the Unit CC
- Briefs KS/KSM on what constitutes Personally Identifiable Information (PII),

Privacy Act of 1974 and Operations Security
- Meets with Commander, KS, and KSM to identify trends and needs
- Offers logistic support (computer, meetings space, KSP/office supplies)
- Provides unit rosters (need to know information only) to enable the KS to develop a basic "communication roster" needed to accomplish official volunteer KSP duties
- Assists the Commander with recognition of the KS

Key Spouse Mentor (KSM)

The role of the KSM is to serve as an advisor to the KS. This is not a supervisory role, but a supportive role. The KSM should be a volunteer who is knowledgeable of the military lifestyle. A KSM is equipped with a high functioning understanding of installation agencies, units, senior AF leadership, and spouse networks. A KSM possesses specialized skills of advocacy, influence, community awareness, and Air Force connections in line with the Air Force vision. The unit CC may choose whomever he/she deems qualified to perform as a KSM. There is no requirement for a KSM to be the unit CC's spouse, nor a requirement for the KSM to have previously served as a KS.

Duties include:

- Contacts the A&FRC to schedule initial KS training
- Participates in quarterly continuing education/networking opportunities
- Serves as a mentor to the unit KS (share experiences/provide support/encouragement)
- Assists the KS in addressing concerns of unit family members
- Supports KS with family events
- Assists with KS recognition
- Meets with CC and KS Unit Leadership Team regularly, as determined by CC
- Protects sensitive information and unit rosters by using Privacy Act Cover Sheets when in possession of unit rosters/information (Appendix T)
- Completes and signs a Department of Defense (DD) Form 2793, *Volunteer Agreement for Appropriated Fund Activities & Non Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities,* for unit commander to also sign and maintain on file in the unit IAW DoDI 1100.21, *Voluntary Services in the Department of Defense*
- Submits resignation letter to unit CC when necessary and when preparing to leave volunteer KSM position (Appendix C) and signs DD 2793 at end of volunteer service to the unit

Key Spouse (KS)

The KS contributes to unit readiness by promoting efficient and effective communication between unit leadership, KSM, and unit spouses/families. The KS is a direct link to the CC when establishing and building unit resilience and a sense of community. The unit

CC may choose whomever he/she deems qualified to perform as a Key Spouse.

Duties include:

- Contact the A&FRC to schedule initial training
- Meets with CC to establish unit KSP expectations
- Creates KSP implementation strategy according to CC program goals
- Completes mandatory KSP Initial Training
- Completes and signs a Department of Defense (DD) Form 2793, *Volunteer Agreement for Appropriated Fund Activities & Non Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities,* for unit commander to also sign and maintain on file in the unit IAW DoDI 1100.21, *Voluntary Services in the Department of Defense*
- Recruits and encourages new unit spouses to attend Heart Link
- Attends continuing education trainings to remain current on resources and installation trends
- Obtains basic contact information only on unit families (requires coordination with CC, CCF, Chief, Superintendent and/or a SNCO) to develop a "communication roster" needed to perform KS duties
- Connects with families to verify contact information, clarify preferred method for communication/unit contact and provide information on the unit KSP
- Provides families information on installation and community events
- Provides referral information on base and community resources as needed (Appendix Q)
- Meets with the CC and CCF regularly to discuss needs of unit families
- Protects sensitive information and unit rosters by using Privacy Act Cover Sheets when in physical possession of unit rosters/information (Appendix T)
- Submits resignation letter to unit CC when necessary or when preparing to leave KS position (Appendix C), and signs (along with CC) DD Form 2793 at end of volunteer service to the unit

Airman and Family Readiness Center (A&FRC)

- Briefs CCs, Command Chief Master Sergeants, and CCFs on the KSP during initial leadership consultation
- Schedules new and reappointed KS/KSM to attend KSP initial, mentor, refresher, and continuing education trainings
- Provides Initial Key Spouse Training at least quarterly, or more frequently if needed, using AF standardized key spouse training curriculum. For AFRC: initial and annual training is provided as required (IAW AFI 36-3009).
- Should support and provide networking and continuing education/training opportunities to Total Air Force Air Force (Regular Air Force (RegAF), Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Recruiting Services (AFRS)) to compliment initial Key Spouse Training on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, or as requested by installation leadership (IAW AFI 36-3009)
- Provides information to Total Air Force CCs, leadership, and KS/KSMs on how to access

and complete Virtual Key Spouse Initial Training when classroom/in-seat training is not a viable option
- Provides networking and continuing education/training opportunities for Geographically Separated Unit (GSU) KSs/KSMs to attend trainings virtually (via Webinar, Skype or phone)
- Provides training certificate to KS/KSM upon completion of initial trainings
- Provides information and referral resources to KS/KSMs
- Maintains a current roster of all trained KS/KSMs (For Official Use Only)
- A&FRCs must maintain Key Spouse Contact Rosters that contain limited PII (name, home phone number, cell phone number, personal email address) of Key Spouses. A&FRCs may distribute these Key Spouse Rosters to commercial and personal email addresses via unencrypted emails if the Key Spouses whose information is maintained on the roster explicitly consent to this distribution method. A sample Statement of Consent is attached at Appendix E.
    - If a Key Spouse does not consent to having their personal information released to commercial and personal email addresses via unencrypted emails, their personal information will be maintained by the A&FRC on a separate electronic document and will NOT be released.

KEY SPOUSE PROGRAM LIMITATIONS

KSs serve in an official role and must protect personal information. KSs are prohibited from sharing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) obtained within their official KS duties with other unit spouses. KSs may not use personal contact information for personal gain. For example, personal contact information obtained on unit spouses/families or other key spouses cannot be used OR shared as a source for potential clients for a business or for a private organization (on or off the installation).

KSs are not expected to be subject matter experts, nor should they act as counselors. KSs should utilize referral resources such as the A&FRC, Family Advocacy Program, Chaplains, Military One Source, and Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC).

KSs serve as an “official” unit representative, role model, and conduit of accurate information to unit spouses. When KSs are asked to step outside of this role, the program can lose credibility and focus. KSs should not assume the role of a babysitter, nurse, taxi-driver, social coordinator, or fundraiser.

Fundraising

The KSP is *not* a private organization. It is an official unit readiness program as outlined in AFI-36-3009; thus, as an Appropriated Funds program, neither KSMs nor KSs are permitted to legally conduct fundraising activities. For example, as a KSM you are not able to participate in fundraising activities through your unit Booster Club; however, as a family member of an active duty unit member, you may participate in fundraising activities with the clear understanding you are NOT representing the KSP in any way. The Force Support Squadron (FSS) Resource

Management Office has oversight of private organizations and unofficial activity fundraising.

KEY SPOUSE PROGRAM FUNDING

FINAL APF-NAF KSP Funding Brochure, 20

INITIAL TRAINING

KSP training is thorough, continuous and critical to the KS/KSM in effectively carrying out official duties, which begins with KSP Initial Training. Either prior to or following KSP Initial Training the KS/KSM should also receive an orientation from their KS Unit Leadership Team which will set the foundation for the goals and objectives of the unit's KSP.

Currently, there are 3 required "standardized trainings" offered within the KSP (Initial Training, Refresher Training and KS Mentor Training). Initial Training can be conducted via in-seat classroom or virtually. KSP Initial Training is facilitated by the installation A&FRC for all newly "officially" appointed KSs and KSMs. Both KSs and KSMs cannot act in an official capacity until the classroom (in-seat) Initial Training or Virtual Initial Training has been completed. The KSP Initial Training (classroom and virtual) consists of eight (8) standardized modules and training time is approximately six (6) hours.

The KSP Virtual Initial Training is *not an additional* training to the classroom KSP Initial Training, nor is it a supplemental training for the KSP Refresher Training. The KSP Virtual Initial Training is a *secondary option* being provided to assist KSs/KSMs in meeting out the requirement to complete an AF standardized initial training curriculum. At present time, the classroom KSP Initial Training remains the primary "gold source" method of receiving this required training.

The target audience for KSP Virtual Initial Training is for (as of 1 Aug 2019) *new officially appointed* (via an appointment letter) KSs/KMSs who are located at geographically separated units (GSUs) and those affiliated with the AF Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Recruiting Services; and especially those who are not co-located on an active duty installation. Additionally, the virtual training is available to KSs/KSMs unable to attend the classroom training, because they are full-time professionals, Family Day Care Providers, and those who home-school their children.

KSs/KSMs must coordinate with both their Commander ***and*** the A&FRC before they initiate the KSP Virtual Initial Training, so it can be determined if the virtual training is the best training method for them and to obtain step-by-step instructions from the A&FRC on how to access KSP Virtual Initial Training. Prior to taking the virtual training an "official" appointment letter must be on file with the A&FRC and in the KS's/KSM's unit.

MODULES

1. KSP Overview
2. Communication
3. Generational Diversity
4. Social Media, Operations and Cyber Security
5. Deployment
6. Disaster Preparedness
7. Information Security
8. Resilience

Module 8, will be facilitated by the installation's Community Support Coordinator (CSC) or a designated Master Resilience Trainer (MRT) selected by the installation CSC, unless it is being conducted via the virtual training. Recommended Resilience Module: Gratitude.

In addition to the eight (8) standardized modules, a one-time attendance to Heart Link is recommended for all KSs and KSMs to gain an understanding of the important role they play in recruiting and encouraging new AF spouses to attend Heart Link.

TRAINING SUPPORT TO TOTAL AIR FORCE

A&FRCs on active duty main operating bases (MOBs) will support Total Air Force, which includes GSUs, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard and Air Force Recruiting Service KSs and KSMs. **Organizations must coordinate in advance with a MOB to:**

1. Obtain information on Virtual Key Spouse Initial Training or initial classroom training if TDY funding is available
2. Arrange for customized training for the GSU KSs/KSMs
3. Join/attend an existing scheduled classroom Key Spouse Training being conducted by the MOB via Skype or phone

KS/KSMs are not required to re-accomplish Initial Training following a Permanent Change in Station (PCS). However, a one-hour standardized recurring Refresher Training (along with local trend and resource information) for both the KS and KSM must be accomplished at the new local A&FRC prior to functioning as a KS/KSM at the new duty location. **As a reminder, when PCSing to a new assignment KS/KSM should travel with their KSP Initial Training certificate of completion to show proof of completion to the inbound A&FRC.**

CHILDCARE FOR STANDARDIZED KEY SPOUSE PROGRAM TRAININGS

The Air Force Aid Society (AFAS) provides up to 12 hours of childcare, per child, in an Air Force certified Family Child Care home. Funding is via the AFAS "Child Care for Volunteers Program", using the following AFAS eligibility criteria: spouses of active duty AF members to include Air National Guard and Reserve members (activated under Title 10 USC for more than 15 days) engaged in volunteer activities that support base programs which benefit the Air Force community.

AFAS funded childcare may be used for the following KSP trainings: Initial Training (6 hours, one-time training for KSs and KSMs), Key Spouse Mentor Training (1 hour, one-time training for KSMs only), and Refresher Training (1-hour, recurring training only upon PCSing, should a KS or KSM decide to resume official duties via appointment letter by a unit commander). AFAS funded childcare may NOT be used for Virtual Key Spouse Initial Training.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Installation A&FRCs should provide networking/education opportunities to compliment Initial Key Spouse Training on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, or as requested by installation leadership IAW AFI 36-3009. These are continuing education opportunities for both KSs and KSMs. Continuing education topics are *NOT* limited to the topics below as installations may have unique needs based on their geographical location and mission. Continuing education trainings may be facilitated via traditional classroom/in-person training, as well as by using different types of platforms such as computer-based trainings (CBT), webinars, Skype, video, Podcasts, and via online Military OneSource Trainings.

Annual Requirements:

- Suicide *Awareness*
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

Suggested Continuing Education Topics:

- Heart Link
- AFRC and ANG 101 (where applicable)
- True Colors/Four Lenses Personality Assessments
- Deployment Readiness
- Crisis and Disaster Response/Preparedness (with interactive scenarios)
- Evacuation Operations (with interactive scenarios)
- Air Force Personal Accountability and Assessment System (AFPAAS)
- Resilience Training Assistant (RTA) Training (CSC/MRT)
- Comprehensive Airman Fitness (CAF) Overview for Spouses (CSC/MRT)
- Spouse Re-licensure/certification Reimbursement Program Training
- Social Media
- Presentations by local companies/employers who hire military spouses
- Additional resilience training
- American Red Cross
- Cybersecurity
- Military OneSource Trainings/Podcasts (MFLC Program, Relationship Health, Family Wellness, TRICARE, Money Management, Spouse Education, and many more)
- Toastmasters (public speaking, communication and leadership skills)
- Parliamentarian procedures/how to conduct a meeting/Robert's Rules for meetings
- Installation Agencies/Programs: Force Support Squadron/Flights; Legal Office;

Public Affairs; A&FRC Programs (EFMP, TAP, PFR, RELO, Gold Star Families, etc.), Family Advocacy Office; New Parents Support; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT); Mental Health; Education Office; and Universities/Colleges
- Local community agencies: Social Services; Employment Office; food banks; Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); Community Colleges/Universities; Chamber of Commerce; community center; and police/Sheriff Departments

ESTABLISH A COMMUNICATION PROCESS

Communication is the key to program success. The CC, in concert with the Unit KS Team, will establish expectations for communication to leadership and to the unit families. Communication considerations include:

- Meeting frequency (suggest at least quarterly)
- Unit communications plan/expectations
- Information flow up/down chain
- Family notification procedures
- Logistic support required (typically KSs work from home)
- Meeting space
- Use of telephone/computer if needed/required
- Crisis/disaster communication plan
- Grounds/procedures for dismissal or replacing KS volunteer(s)

Key Spouses/Key Spouse Mentors need to exercise caution in the type of data they collect on active duty (AD) members and their families. Only basic contact information is needed to develop a “Communication Roster” to accomplish the primary duties of a KS/KSM.

KSs/KSMs should NOT create “localized forms” used to collect PII data without the review of their local legal office Judge Advocate to ensure data is being properly collected, accessed, used, shared, and disposed of within the AF workplace in order to meet PII and Privacy Act requirements.

NOTES:

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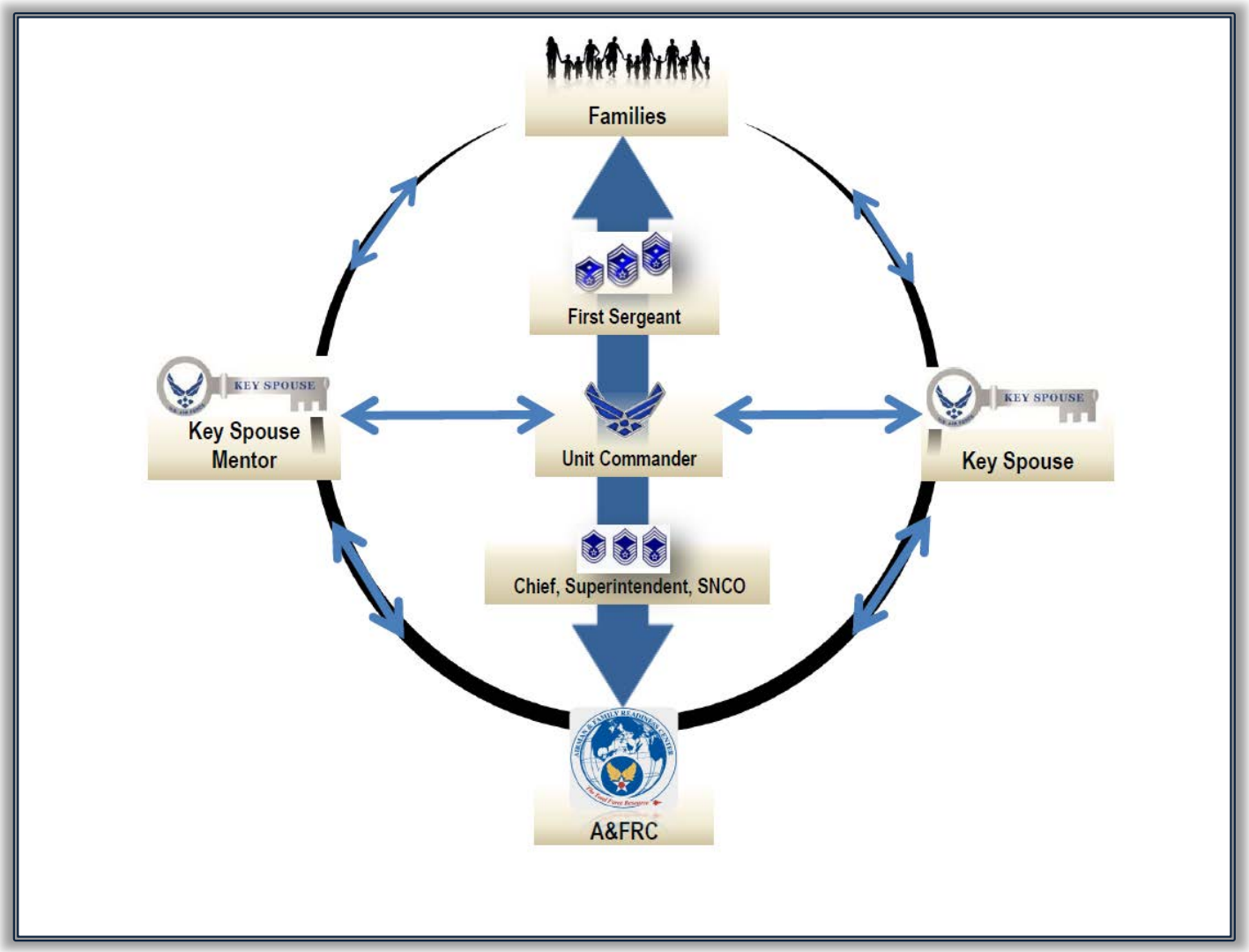
Diagram 1: Team Communication



COMMUNICATION FLOW

The success of the KSP is dependent upon the concise flow of information. Quarterly meetings are recommended to establish expectations, effectiveness of the unit KSP and monitor unit needs.

The flow of information is reciprocal between leadership and the KS. The KS, in turn, provides information to unit spouses via email, text, phone, newsletters, meetings, social media, and other applicable forms of communication. The KS should take note of recurring requests or needs from unit spouses and relay trends or concerns back to unit leadership.

Additionally, to enhance communication across the installation, it is recommend unit KS teams meet regularly to share information.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. **Suicidal Ideation** (thinking about or planning suicide) – **Call 911 immediately** and stay with the individual until help arrives. (Appendix H). Notify the unit CC after help is sought.

2. **Child Abuse/Neglect** – If emergent call 911. If the victim is not at risk of imminent harm, contact your installation Family Advocacy Program (FAP) to report concerns. KSs/KSMs are ***not*** mandatory reporters of child abuse/neglect; however, in their trusted positions they ***should*** report all suspicions of child abuse/neglect to FAP and Unit CC.

3. **Sexual Assault** – The KS/KSM should refer a victim of sexual assault to the installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or a Victim Advocate (VA), via the installation Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) office. Should the situation necessitate a warm hand-off of the victim to additional support agencies, the SARC or VA will ensure this occurs. The installation SARC or VA can also provide information on Reporting options (*Unrestricted/**Restricted). Assistance is available 24/7 via the SEXUAL ASSAULT HELPLINE number (877-995-5247) and website at: www.safehelpline.org (Appendix G).

   The KS/KSM should not report a sexual assault directly to the unit leadership team as they are mandated reporters and doing so may remove the victim's option to file a **restricted report.

4. ***Partner/Spouse Abuse – **If emergent call 911.** If the victim is not at risk of imminent harm, in order to preserve an adult victim's right to the **restricted reporting option for domestic abuse; KS/KSM ***should*** strongly encourage the victim to speak to a domestic abuse victim advocate (DAVA), a FAP provider, medical provider, or a Military OneSource (MOS) provider.

   ***Medical providers (including MOS) are **required** to refer the victim to FAP and the option for a **restricted report is preserved.

   "Direct reporting***" of domestic abuse to law enforcement, commanders, unit leadership team or FAP **by the KS/KSM** could jeopardize the victim's **restricted reporting" option.

***Unrestricted Reporting:** Allows a sexual assault victim to disclose the details of his or her assault and receive medical treatment and counseling; Law enforcement will be notified. Unrestricted reporting is the same reporting option for any other crime reported in the military. The commander and first sergeant are notified to ensure the well-being of the service member and of a probable investigation. The SAPR office is still involved and provides all services requested. These services will continue through any legal processes.

****Restricted Reporting:** Allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of his or her assault and receive medical treatment and counseling; no investigation is initiated and the victim's command is not notified. A restricted report is between the survivor and the SARC, and all of the services offered by the SAPR Office are available.

****Statements above regarding Partner/Spouse Abuse have been provided by the Air Force Medical Operations Agency (AFMOA) and are in line with the KS and KSM volunteer roles.**

SUMMARY

The KSP enhances mission and personal readiness by providing an avenue for two-way communication between unit leadership and families. The KSP has demonstrated success in strengthening units while building a sense of belonging, resiliency and community.

NOTES:

APPENDIX A - KEY SPOUSE POSITION DESCRIPTION

The Key Spouse (KS) is a volunteer selected and appointed in writing by the Unit Commander (CC) to act as an official unit readiness representative. The KS serves as a trusted agent between unit leadership and families. The KS works with unit leadership and the Key Spouse Mentor (KSM) to plan, coordinate and execute the unit KS program through two-way communication and community information and referral.

The KS serves as the focal point for communication with spouses/families and actively markets the program through visibility at unit CC calls unit or base events, and by deliberate communication through phone, e-mail or social networks. Through leadership and community connections, the KS effectively communicates unit information and community resources to families. The KS is an advocate for families.

Through two-way communication and a direct connection to unit leadership via deliberate and regular meetings and interactions, the KS, alongside the KSM, advocates for unit needs and concerns, and assists the CC in identifying unit strengths and challenges. All KSs/KSMs are volunteers and accountable to the CC (or designee), not another KS/KSM; thus both have equal status regardless of their experience level or time of service and one is not to be appointed as lead or supervisor over another.

In an official capacity, the KS collaborates with unit leadership to build or maintain a unit communication roster with basic family contact information needed to communicate with unit families. KS volunteers are, IAW 10 USC 1588, required to comply with the Privacy Act of 1974 (10 USC 552(A) (C)), and as such, providing KSs with access to Privacy Act Information is not a prohibited disclosure as long as the disclosure is in connection with the performance of official duties as a Key Spouse; and information is protected by utilizing the Privacy Act of 1974 cover sheet.

KEY SPOUSE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Provides peer-to-peer support to unit families
- Serves as communication link between unit leadership and families
- Offers information/referral to families on community agencies and resources
- Recruits and encourages new Air Force spouses to attend Heart Link
- Protect personal identifying information (PII) and will comply, IAW 10 USC 1588, with the Privacy Act of 1974 (10 USC 1588(d) (C)) (Appendix F)
- Will use Privacy Act of 1974 cover sheet (Appendix T)
- Welcomes new families to the unit and cultivates relationships within the unit
- Actively participates in unit and installation functions
- Tracks volunteer hours and information disseminated
- Submits resignation to unit CC when necessary (Appendix C)

Desired Qualities: Effective oral and written communication skills; ability to adhere to privacy and confidentiality guidelines; willingness and ability to complete required training; a positive outlook on the military lifestyle; willingness to support new and experienced military spouses; is

empathetic and caring and has keen organizational skills and attention to detail.

Required Training:

1. One-time completion of standardized KSP Initial Training (8 Modules, 6 hours) or Virtual Initial Training, if applicable
2. Standardized Refresher Training (1-hour, required recurring training only upon PCSing), developed for KSs and KSMs returning to official KS/KSM duties (signed appointment letter by a unit commander needed) following a PCS to a new duty location
3. To remain current on community programs/resources for families, it is highly recommended that KSs participate in quarterly continuing education/networking opportunities provided by the A&FRC.
4. Annual Suicide *Awareness* Training
5. Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Training

APPENDIX B - KEY SPOUSE APPOINTMENT LETTER

Organizational Letterhead

DD MMM YY

MEMORANDUM FOR (Name of Key Spouse)

FROM: (___/CC) Rank and Name

SUBJECT: Key Spouse (KS) Appointment

1. You have been appointed as Key Spouse for the (name of the unit).
2. As a Key Spouse representing our unit, you will be required to:

   a. Complete eight (8) modules of Key Spouse Initial Training (approximately 6 hours) or Virtual Initial Training, if applicable
   b. If previously completed required Initial Training, then complete standardized Refresher Training (1 hour), designed for KSs and KSMs returning to official KS/KSM duties following a PCS to a new duty location
   c. Attend continuing education opportunities to remain current on local resources, trends both on and off the installation, and relevant to the KSP
   d. Complete Annual Training on Suicide Awareness and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

All trainings are provided by the Airman and Family Readiness Center (A&FRC).

(Commander's signature block)

1st Ind,

I, _____, accept appointment as (name of unit) KS volunteer. The above named Key Spouse agrees to protect personally identifiable information (PII), adhere to the Privacy Act of 1974 and exercise Operations Security.

_____ _____
Key Spouse Signature Date

Cc: CCF/Chief/Superintendent

The above named KS completed Initial Key Spouse Training or Refresher Training.

_____ _____
A&FRC Staff Signature Date

APPENDIX C - SAMPLE LETTER OF RESIGNATION

DD MMM YY

MEMORANDUM FOR [Insert unit CC name]

FROM: [Insert Key Spouse name]

SUBJECT: Key Spouse Resignation Letter

1. I hereby resign my appointment as the KS for (insert unit name), effective (DD MMM YY).

2. Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the opportunity to volunteer in this capacity and serve the men and women of the (insert unit name).

[Key Spouse signature block]

Cc:
CCF

APPENDIX D - KS/KSM STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

The purpose of this document is to serve as an agenda for the initial meeting between the CC, KSM, KS, CCF, Chief, Superintendent, and/or SNCO to certify that the KS/KSM understands and agrees on the guidelines and parameters of the program.

1. Discuss the unit mission and how it folds into the installation mission.
2. What are the CC/CCF/Chief/Superintendent/SNCO expectations/priorities for the KSP?
3. What is the role of the CCF, Chief, Superintendent or SNCO in the KSP?
4. Who are the POCs that the KS/KSM should call upon for information and support?
5. How often are rosters updated? How will KSs know if new families arrive?
6. What are the CC's expectations for a crisis response plan?
7. What types of situations does the CC want reported to him/her?
8. What administrative support is available?
9. Will the CC give the KS/KSM a tour of the unit with introductions to key service members?
10. How will the unit fund the program as needed for supplies and family activities?

I, _____understand and agree to the guidelines and parameters discussed in this document and promise to abide by them.

_____ _____
Key Spouse / Key Spouse Mentor Signature Date

_____ _____
CC Signature Date

APPENDIX E - KEY SPOUSE STATEMENT OF CONSENT FOR RELEASE OF PII

STATEMENT OF CONSENT

I,_____ ☐ AUTHORIZE ☐ DO NOT AUTHORIZE my contact information (name, home phone number, mobile number, and personal email address) to be included in a Key Spouse Roster that will be given to other appointed Key Spouses, Key Spouse Mentors, Commanders, First Sergeants, other installation leaders, and families.

I ☐ CONSENT and request ☐ DO NOT CONSENT the Airman and Family Readiness Center disseminate and email this personal contact information about me, as described above, on the Key Spouse Roster, to private commercial email accounts when the receiving individual does not have access to an encrypted AF email account.

_____ _____
Requesting Key Spouse Signature Date

_____ _____
Requesting Key Spouse Printed Name Unit

Language on document not to be changed
Document developed by AFPC/JA, Jan 2020

APPENDIX F - PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION (PII)

Information contained within Appendix's F and G was created and provided by Air Force Personnel Center/Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act, (FOIA/PA) Office (AFPC/DSMIF) and reviewed by AFPC/JA to insure current and accurate information on PII and Privacy Act of 1974 has been provided to Key Spouses and Key Spouse Mentors for a clear understanding and responsibility to adhere to these programs within.

It is everyone's duty and obligation to ensure PII is properly collected, accessed, used, shared and disposed of within the Air Force (AF) workplace at all times. PII is defined as any information about an individual maintained by an agency that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, social security number, date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, biometric records, etc.

Protecting PII is a responsibility of every active duty AF member, DoD civilian, DoD contractor and volunteers. Loss of PII poses a risk to personnel as well as the security of our installations and systems.

In order to safeguard PII, sending PII to a personal e-mail account is strictly prohibited. All e-mails containing PII or other sensitive information must be encrypted, *unless the owner of the PII explicitly consents to its distribution via unencrypted means*.

A&FRCs must maintain Key Spouse Rosters that contain limited PII (name, home phone number, cell phone number, personal email address) of Key Spouses. A&FRCs may distribute these Key Spouse Rosters to commercial and personal email addresses via unencrypted emails if the Key Spouses whose information is maintained on the roster explicitly consent to this distribution method. **A KS/KSM Statement of Consent agreement is attached in Appendix E.**

DoD 5400.11-R, *DoD Privacy Program* and AFI 33-332, *Air Force Privacy and Civil Liberties Program* establish requirements for safeguarding PII.

The majority of the privacy breaches result from persons emailing (or transporting) official files that contain PII. The predominant number of breaches resulted from emailing "alpha-type" rosters often times with ranks, social security numbers, and organizations from our .mil to a .com network (e.g., Gmail). **AFI 33-332 prohibits emailing or transferring any PII from .mil to .com networks.** This will further restrict the use of the PII we collect on our Airmen to the official DoD or Air Force systems that support managing the force (e.g., finance, training, readiness, etc.).

Requirements to remotely, electronically access this type of information must rely on AF-provided virtual private networks or similar secure services.

Alternate means are available to transmit PII or other sensitive information when email encryption is not possible.

These include the following:

- Regular mail
- Hand delivery
- DoD-approved file exchange capability, such as the DoD Safe Access File Exchange, which can be found at the following website: https://safe.apps.mil/, or in Appendix G

When Transmitting PII via e-mail:

- Emails containing PII information, which require a For Official Use Only (FOUO) protective marking, can only be sent using a CAC (Common Access Card) enabled e-mail account to another CAC- enabled/protected email account. Thus, FOUO information CANNOT be sent to KS's/KSM's personal G-mail/Hotmail, etc. accounts.
    - The only exception to this rule is if the owner of the PII explicitly consents to the distribution of their PII to commercial or personal email addresses via unencrypted emails. **A Statement of Consent agreement is attached in Appendix E.**
- Ensure recipient(s) have official need to know
- Digitally sign & encrypt
- Place "FOUO" at beginning of "subject line"
- Begin emails with:
  "This e-mail contains FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO) information which must be protected under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C 552) and/or the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a).
  Unauthorized disclosure or misuse of this PERSONAL INFORMATION may result in disciplinary action, criminal and/or civil penalties. Further distribution is prohibited without the approval of the author of this message unless the recipient has a need to know in the performance of official duties. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete all copies of this message."

DO NOT place above FOUO statement within "signature blocks"

DO NOT indiscriminately apply FOUO statements to emails: Use only when transmitting PII

DO NOT send unencrypted emails containing PII to distribution or group e-mail addresses

Individuals requiring access to PII via a government issued computer in order to accomplish their official duties from home or TDY should contact their local Information Management Office or Local Communications Squadron.

Information that **Requires Protection** (do not release outside DoD without written consent from each individual). Written consents must be maintained for 6 years.

- Lists of names (two names, line and blocks charts, directories, rosters, etc., are a list)
- Marital status (single, divorced, widowed, separated)
- Number, name, existence and sex of family members
- Civilian educational degrees and major areas of study (unless positive educational requirement for employment)
- School and year of graduation

- Home of record (city and state MAY be releasable, street address no)
- Home address and phone (includes individually assigned home & work email addresses, and cell, home & work numbers)
- Age and date of birth (year)
- Present or future assignments for overseas or for routinely deployable or sensitive units (RDU)
- Office and unit address and duty phone for overseas or for RDUs, all persons below O-7 rank
- Race/ethnic origin, religion
- Educational level (unless positive educational requirement for employment)
- Social Security Number and/or DoD Identification Number

APPENDIX G - DoD SAFE and ENCRYPTION TOOL GUIDE

There are a couple of options available when exchanging (sending) large unclassified files that cannot be sent through email and that also meets encryption/protection requirements for FOUO/PII.

1. As of September 2019, the **DoD SAFE** website, https://safe.apps.mil/ is active and ready for use to exchange unclassified files up to 8.0 GB. Following a review by SAF/A6, DoD SAFE has been approved and deemed secure to utilize when sending sensitive information that is FOUO, PII, Personal Health Information (PHI), and Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI). Also, options A & B below are available for additional security.

   OPTION A: Encrypt the document first using DoD Encryption Wizard then upload it to DoD SAFE. Send the password to the recipient in a separate email.

   * Encryption Wizard can be download for both DoD and non-DoD users at https://www.spi.dod.mil/docs/EncryptionWizard-Unified-3.5.3-FIPS.zip

   OR

   OPTION B: Password protect the document before uploading it to DoD SAFE. Send the password in a separate email to the recipient.

2. The Encryption Tool has been authorized by AF/A6 Compliance and Policy Officer to use in conjunction with DoD SAFE when sending FOUO and PII. As a reminder, use encryption email when sending small size documents. Guidance on how to use the Encryption Tool is provided below.

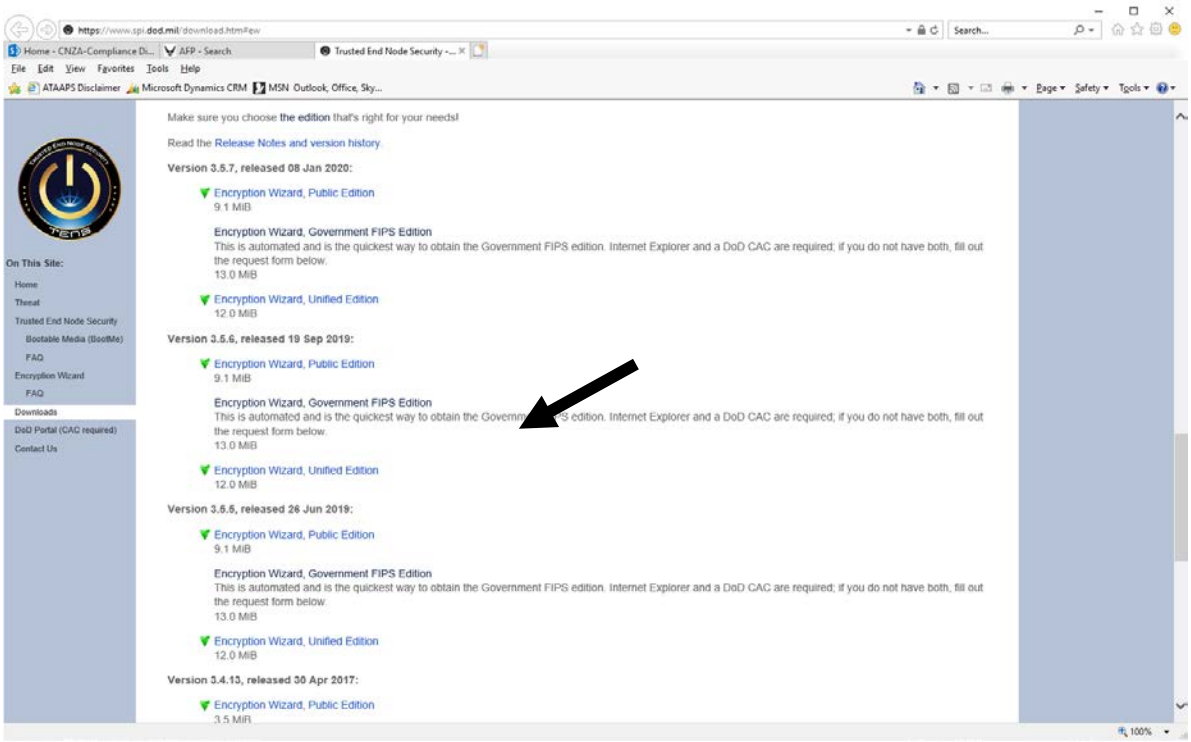
   A. Use of DoD Encryption Wizard

      1. Encrypt large documents before transmitting via DoD SAFE
      2. DoD SAFE Link: https://safe.apps.mil/
      3. Encryption Wizard is available in Government and Public (external government customers/users) Editions

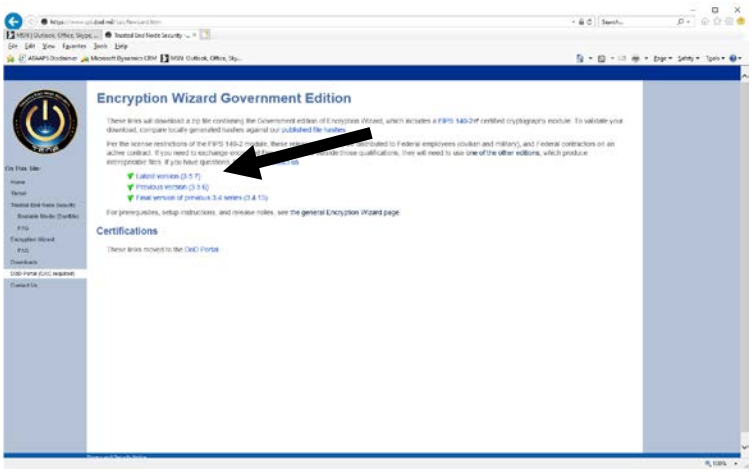
   B. **How to Use the Government Encryption Wizard Edition**

      1. Download Encryption Wizard zip file from DoD Trusted End Node Site: https://www.spi.dod.mil/download.htm#ew.

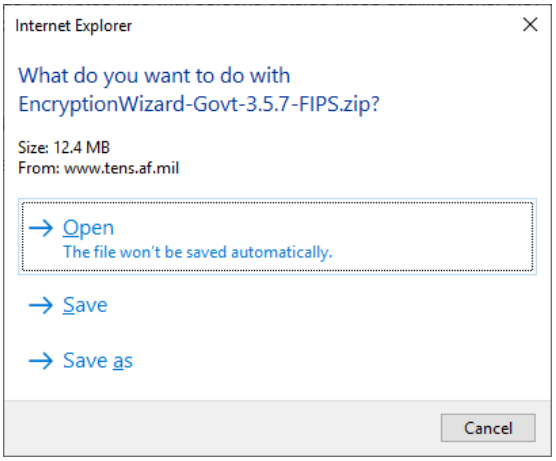
2. Under Encryption Wizard, version 3.5.6, released date 19 Sep 2019, select the Encryption Wizard, Government Edition" system will prompt you to use your CAC click "Ok".



3. Encryption Wizard window will open, select "Latest Version".

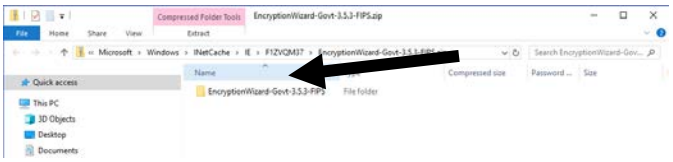


4. Click “Open” to download the Encryption Wizard will start automatically.

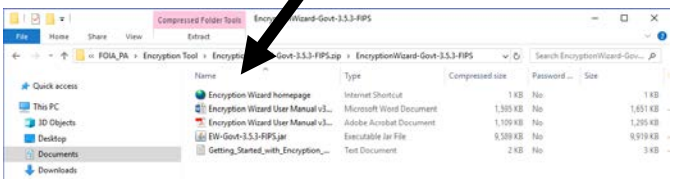


5. System will prompt you for the CAC again, click “Ok”.

6. Click on “Encryption Wizard, Government FIPS Edition” to unzip the folder/open the folder.

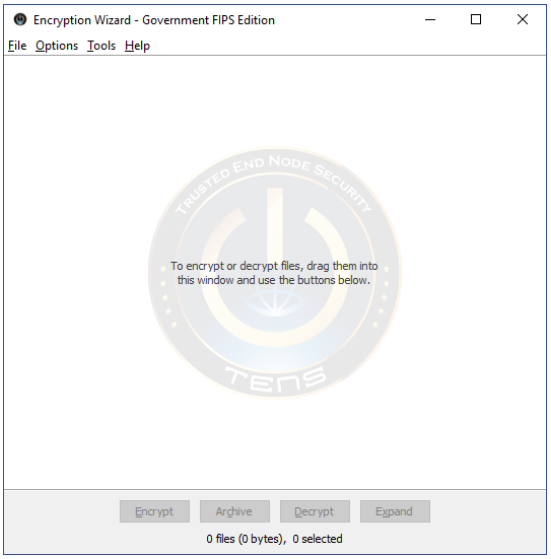


7. Double-click “EW-Govt-3.5.7-FIPS.jar file to start the Encryption process.

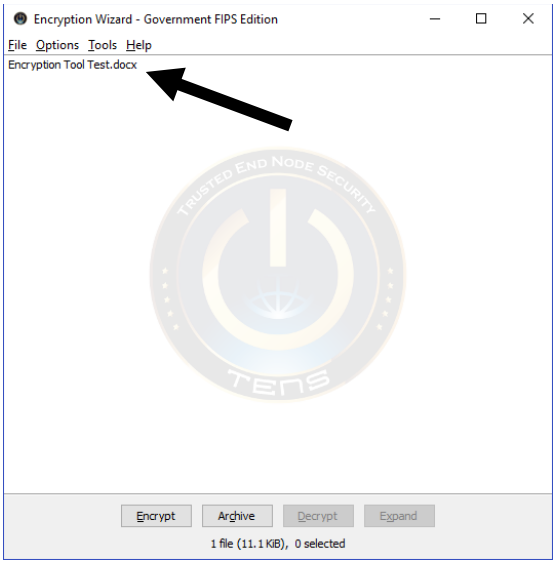


8. The Trusted End Node software will start to open.

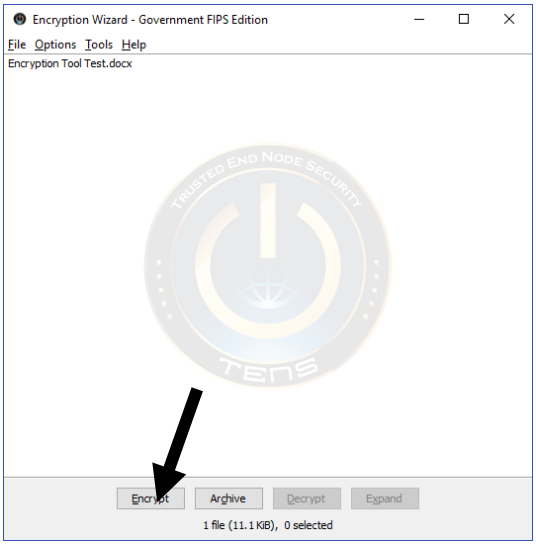
9. Encryption Wizard window will open.



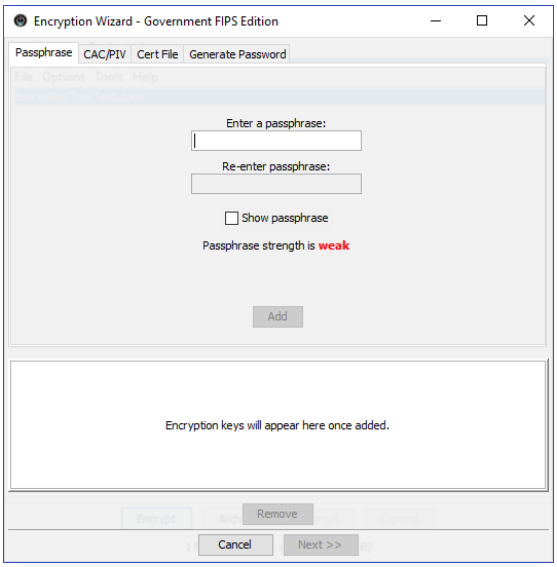
10. Drag-and-drop file(s) wanting to encrypt into the Encryption Wizard box.



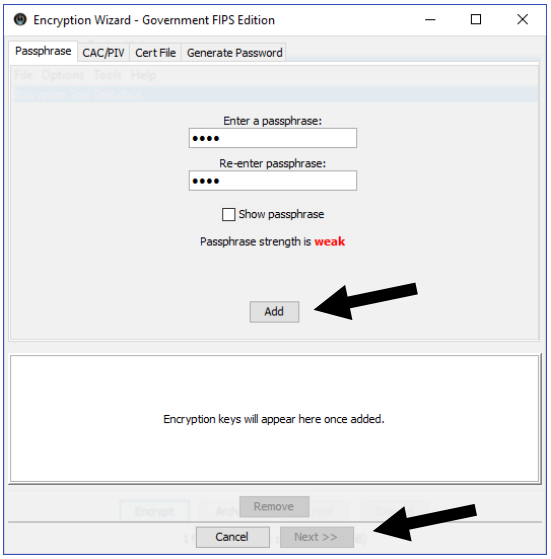
11. Click 'Encrypt'.



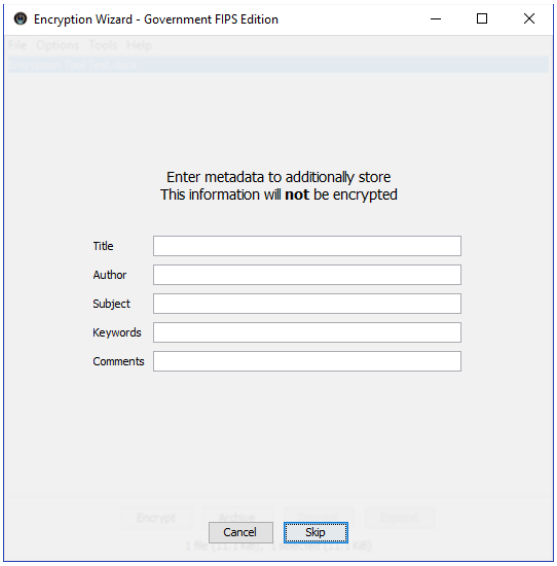
12. Enter password of your liking; this password will have to be used when decrypting the document. Send password via encryption email to your customer to be able to decrypt the file.



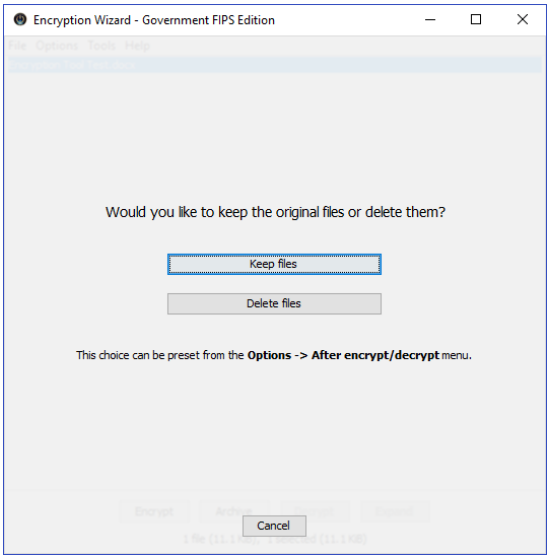
13. Click “Add” and the “Next” will darken and now you’re able to click it.



14. Enter information requested or click “Skip”.

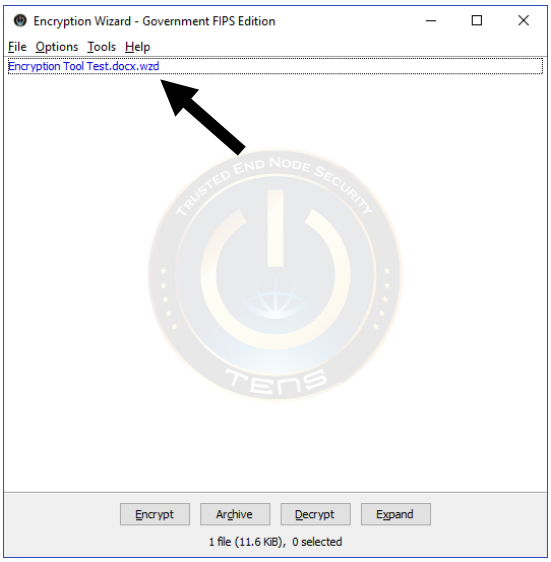


15. System will ask you to keep or delete original file(s); up to the user.

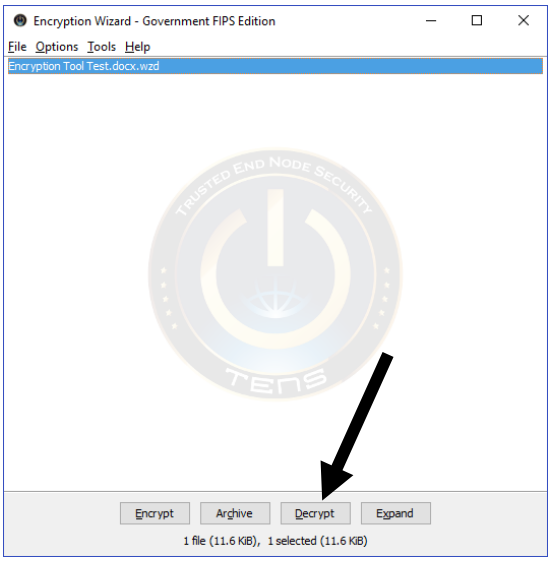


16. Your file is now encrypted. Click “Ok”

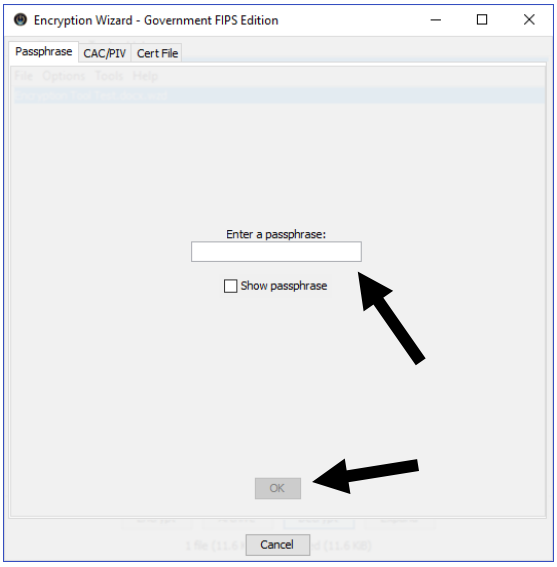
17. File will have a .wzd extension. This is the file you will upload into DoD SAFE to transmit to your customer. The file is located in the same folder that the original document was when it was dragged into the Encryption box, step 8 above.



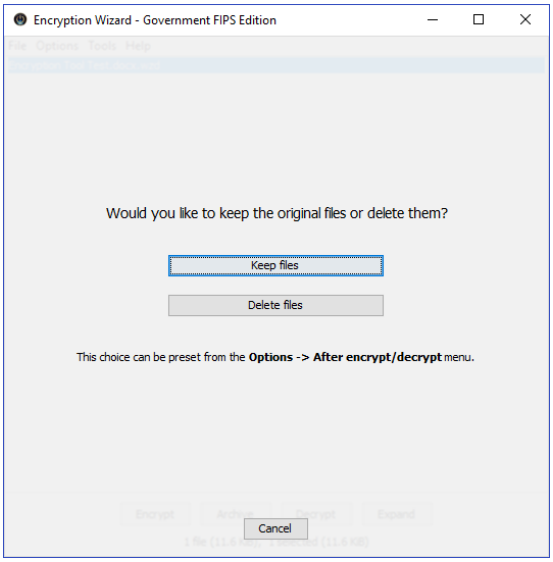
18. To be able to decrypt, the user needs to have downloaded the Encryption Wizard as well. To decrypt, drag the .wzd file into Encryption Wizard and click 'Decrypt'.



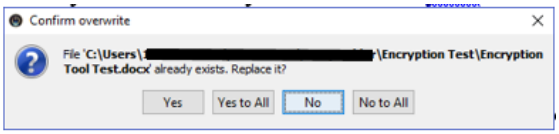
19. The system will ask you for the password the originator created when they encrypted the file. Enter the password in the box, and click “Ok”.



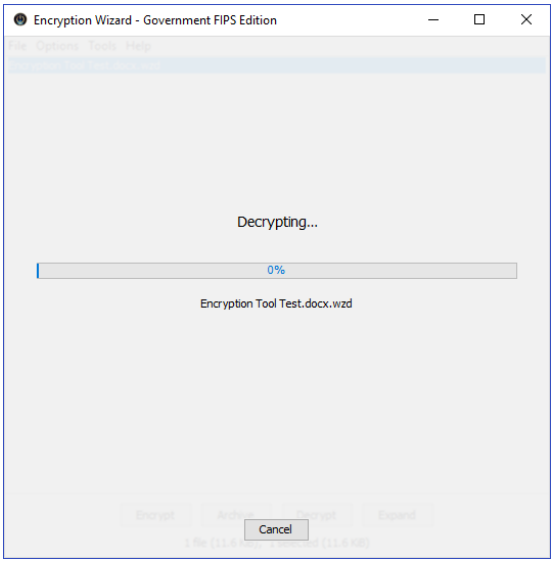
20. System will ask you if you want to keep the original files or delete them, up to the user.



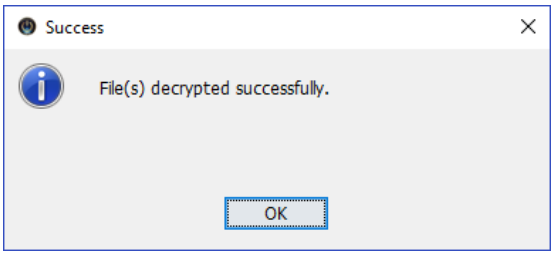
21. System will ask you to confirm the above action.



22. System will begin to decrypt the file.



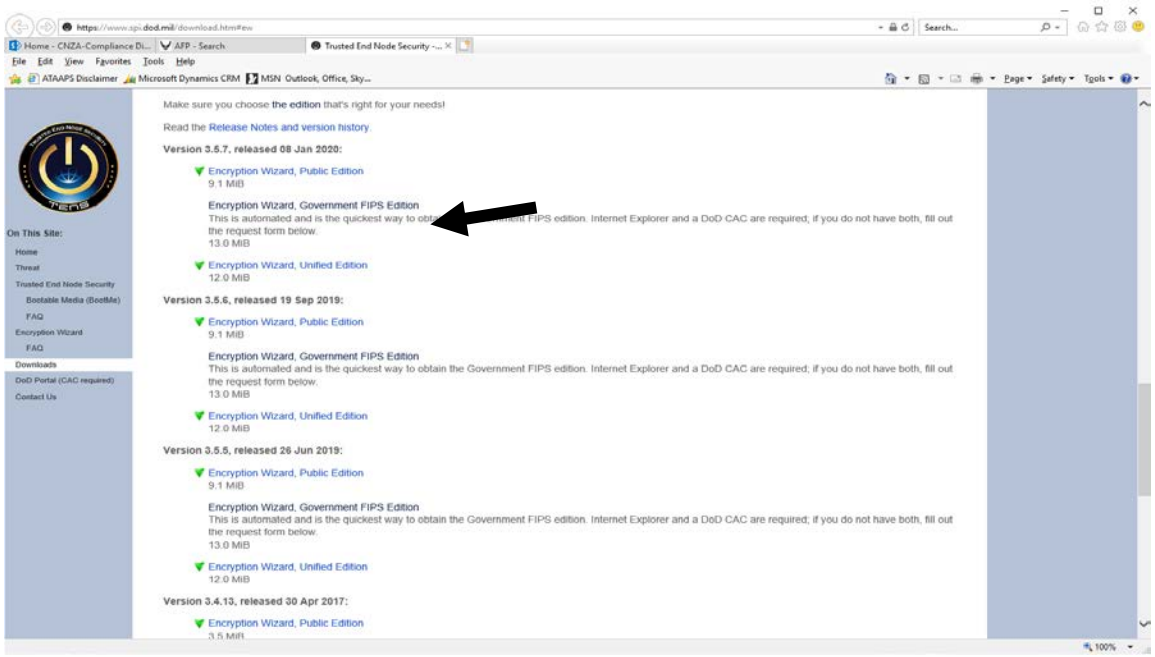
23. File is now decrypted, click “Ok”.



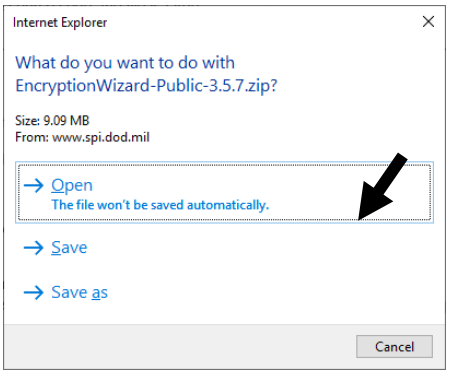
C. How to Use the Public Encryption Wizard Edition

1. Must download Encryption Wizard from https://www.spi.dod.mil/download.htm#ew

2. Under Encryption Wizard, version 3.5.7, released date 8 Jan 2020; select the Encryption Wizard, Public Edition.



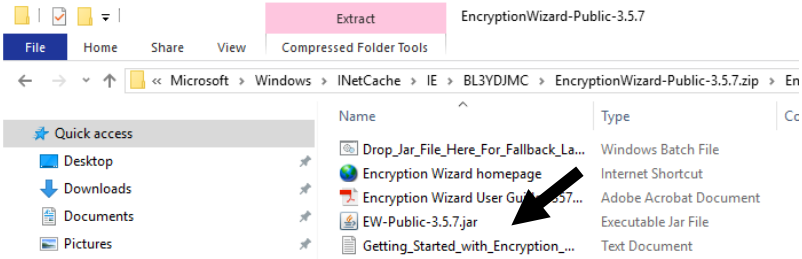
3. Click “Open”.



4. New menu will open showing the “EncryptionWizaard-Public-3.5.7 folder.

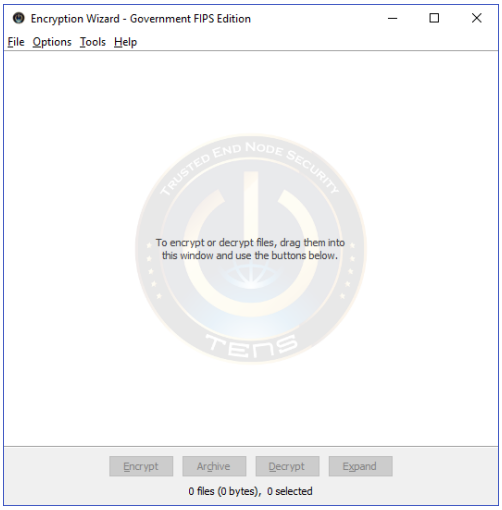
5. Double click to open folder.

6. Double click on “EW-Public-3.5.7.jar file to start the Decryption process.

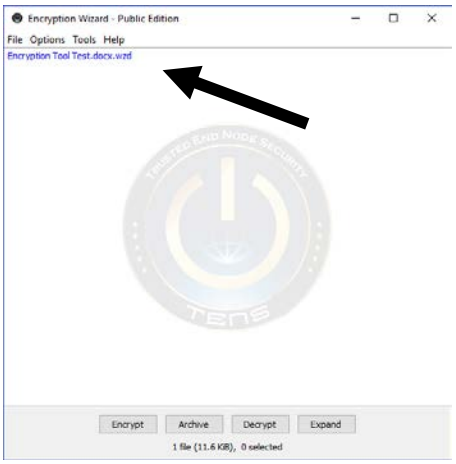


7. The Trusted End Node software will start to open.

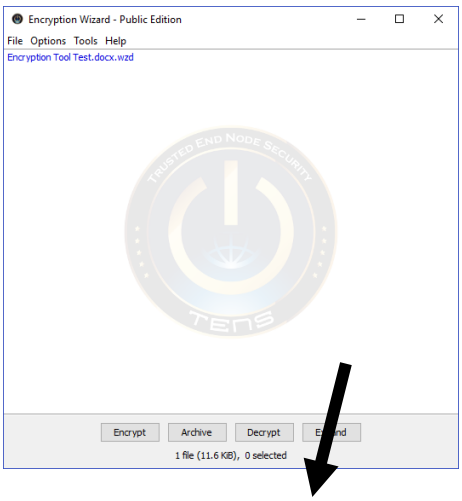
8. Encryption Wizard window will open.



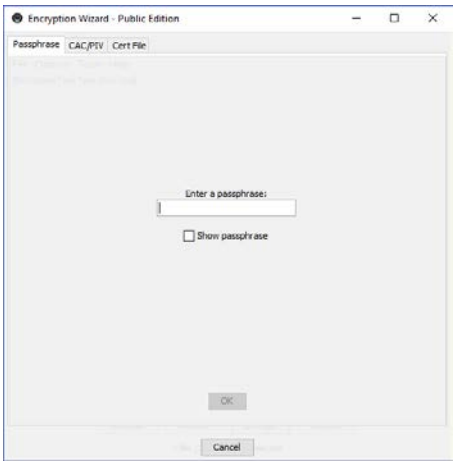
9. Drag-and-drop file(s) wanting to decrypt into the Encryption Wizard box. This is the file with the .wzd extension.



10. Click “Decrypt”.

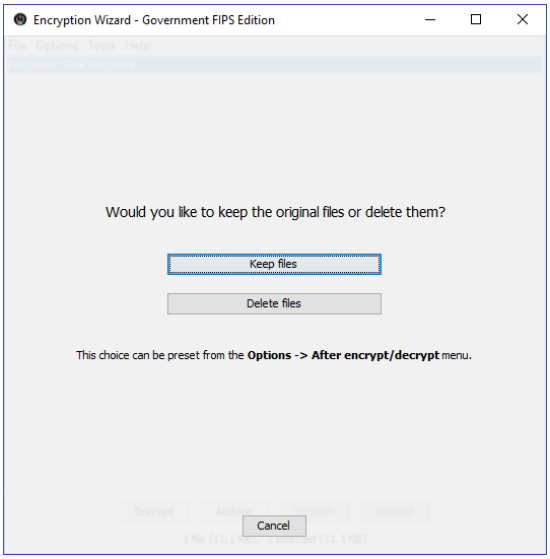


11. The system will ask you for the password the originator created when they encrypted the file.

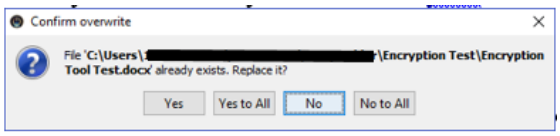


12. Enter password and click “Ok”.

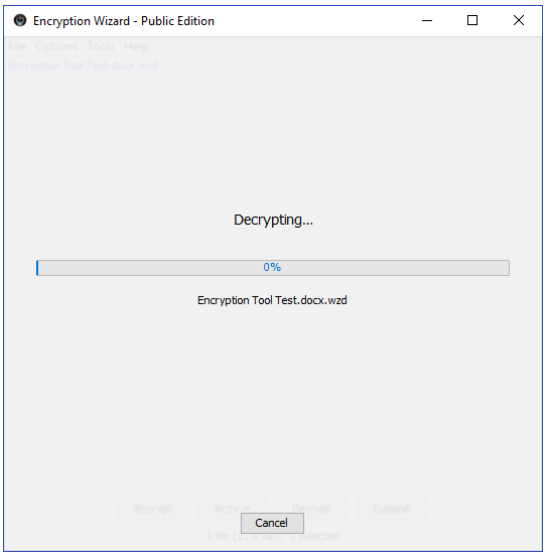
13. System will ask you to keep or delete original file(s); up to the user.



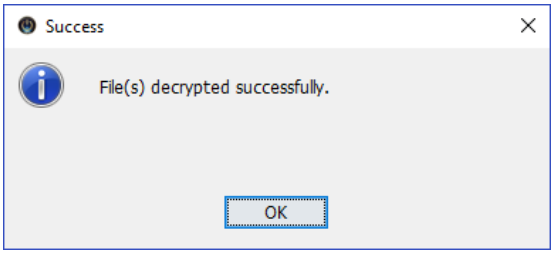
14. System will ask you to confirm the above action.



15. System will begin to decrypt the file.



16. File is now decrypted, click “Ok”.



17. Decrypted file is located in the folder where the .wzd was located when it was dragged into the Encryption Wizard box.

D. For More Information.

Consult the Help menu within the Encryption Wizard or https://tens.af.mil (if you have trouble viewing this website, see http://www.getTENS.online for solutions).

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REFERENCES:

AFI 33-332, *The Air Force Privacy and Civil Liberties Program*

POC: AFPC/DSMIF FOIA/PA Office, 565-2751 or afpc.ds1f.foia.pa@us.af.mil

APPENDIX H - OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC)

Operations Security Guidance for Family Members

As a family member of the military community, you are a vital player in our success and we could not do our job without your support. You may not know it, but you also play a crucial role in ensuring your loved ones' safety just by what you know of the military's day-to-day operations. You can protect your loved ones by protecting the information that you know. In the military this is known as "Operations Security" or OPSEC.

What is OPSEC? OPSEC is keeping potential adversaries from discovering critical Department of Defense information. As the name suggests it protects US operations – planned, in-progress and completed. Success depends on secrecy and surprise so the military can accomplish the mission more quickly and with less risk. Enemies of freedom want this information, and they are not just after the military member to get it. They want you, the family member.

Unofficial Websites: The posting of pictures and information that is pertinent to your loved one's military unit to personal or family websites has the potential to jeopardize their safety and that of the entire unit. The bottom line is to use common sense and keep your loved ones safe on the front lines.

There are many countries and organizations that would like to harm Americans and degrade US influence in the world. It is possible and not unprecedented for spouses and family members of US military personnel to be targeted for intelligence collection.

- **Be Alert**. Foreign Governments and organizations can collect significant amounts of useful information by using spies. A foreign agent may use a variety of approaches to befriend someone and get sensitive information. This sensitive information can be critical to the success of a terrorist or spy, and consequently deadly to Americans.

- **Be Careful**. There may be times when your spouse cannot talk about the specifics for his or her job. It is very important to conceal and protect certain information such as flight schedules, ship movements, temporary duty locations and installation activities, just to name a few. Something as simple as a phone discussion concerning where your spouse is going on temporary duty or deploying can be very useful to US adversaries.

- **Protecting Critical Information**. Even though this information may not be secret, it is what the Department of Defense calls "critical information." Critical information deals with specific facts about military intentions, capabilities, operations or activities. If an adversary knew this detailed information, US mission accomplishment and personnel safety could be jeopardized. It must be protected to ensure an adversary doesn't gain a significant advantage. By being a member of the military family, you will often know some bits of critical information. Do not discuss them outside of your immediate family and especially not over the telephone.

APPENDIX I - SUPPORTING FAMILIES DURING DEPLOYMENT

The AF lifestyle is punctuated by separations due to deployments, mobilizations, TDYs, remotes or crisis situations. Whether family separations are planned or unexpected, the KS assists families by keeping the lines of communication open and providing assistance in finding resource information. The active duty A&FRC Readiness NCO can provide additional resources for each stage and a calendar of on-going and/or monthly activities available.

STAGE 1: PRE-DEPLOYMENT

- Typically 4 to 6 weeks before the member deploys
- Both military member and spouse may fear separation
- Remaining spouse may feel resentment and frustration
- The member and spouse may experience physical and mental exhaustion
- May experience depression or physical problems
- Spouse may become distant and withdraw
- Feelings of disorganization and sadness are common
- Children may react by withdrawing or misbehaving

STAGE 2: DEPLOYMENT

- Once a routine is established there is relative calmness
- It is common for a sense of emptiness to set in during separation
- Old routines are gone and are replaced with new ones
- Spouses may begin to feel confident with success in handling everything
- Setbacks may occur due to additional stressors

STAGE 3: RE-DEPLOYMENT (PREPARATION FOR RETURN TO HOME STATION)

- The transition from the deployed environment (30 days prior to reintegration) to family and workplace
- Member will receive opportunities to prepare for return at deployed location (reintegration education and information)
- Family members receive opportunities for education and information on reintegration through base helping agencies
- Getting the house and family ready for the member's return may be exhausting
- Members and spouses will have expectation about the return and both will have expectations (roles & responsibilities, parenting, rest/relaxation, intimacy)

STAGE 4: REUNION/REINTEGRATION (POST-DEPLOYMENT)

- This stage can be the most difficult
- Members may be exhausted from their deployment
- Members and spouses may experiences differences between homecoming expectations and homecoming realities (responsibilities, parenting, relaxation, intimacy)
- Communication is the key to reintegration
- Much work will need to be done to reestablish the expectations
- It is common for spouses to gain a greater sense of independence during deployment
- There may be tension when reestablishing roles and expectations

DEPLOYMENT CYCLE FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

The deployment cycle for National Guard and Reserve service members is similar to that of active duty service members, with slight differences at the beginning and end of the cycle. It is important to know that Individual Augmentee (IA) deployment happens when the service member deploys individually or with a small group from a different unit. These members usually have shorter notification times, lack specific information concerning their deployment and are often deployed to areas that present communication challenges. This can cause additional stressors to the ones listed above. The Key Spouse training will address this.

STAGE 1: PRE-DEPLOYMENT (Same as AD)

STAGE 2: DEPLOYMENT (Same as AD)

STAGE 3: POST DEPLOYMENT (Preparation for return to home station for emotional or physical issues as a result of the deployment)

STAGE 4: DEMOBILIZATION (Preparation for return to home station for personnel and equipment in preparation for return to non-active duty status)

STAGE 5: REINTEGRATION (Same as AD)

HELPFUL TIPS BEFORE TDY/DEPLOYMENT

- Organize documents
- Utilize a deployment checklist
- Obtain a Power of Attorney
- Update wills and benefits (Service Member’s Group Life Insurance – SGLI)
- Review/update Family Care Plan
- Outline family and household responsibilities
- Plan vehicle/household maintenance
- Discuss finances
- Determine child/family member/pet care
- Notify the school

- Determine a communication plan (Skype, phone, text, email frequency)
- Plan for special occasions (birthdays, holidays, graduations, etc.)

HELPFUL TIPS FOR PARENTING DURING DEPLOYMENT

- Keep children informed
- Maintain a stable environment
- Establish a routine/be consistent
- Foster a sense of security
- Engage children in family reintegration activities
- Maintain virtual connection to the deployed parent
- Include deployed parent in special events

HELPFUL TIPS FOR REUNION/REINTEGRATION

- Be flexible and adapt to changes in plans
- Involve everyone in planning the reunion
- Take it slow

APPENDIX J - NATURAL AND MANMADE DISASTERS

A significant catastrophic event, either natural or man-made, has the potential to damage or destroy an Air Force installation and surrounding communities and impact military members and their families. A catastrophic event could produce mass casualties and displace members and their families from their homes, schools and places of employment. Community services normally available could be disrupted or rendered incapable of supporting recovery. The A&FRC is a focal point for helping the installation community address, prepare for and respond to crisis situations.

A Wing CC may activate the Emergency Family Assistance Center (EFAC) in situations where the anticipated needs are beyond the capability of the agencies primarily tasked to provide immediate crisis intervention. The EFAC operates 24/7 and is staffed by (but not limited to) the A&FRC, Medical Group, Mental Health, Chaplain, finance, legal and volunteers.

Upon activation the EFAC activities are coordinated by the A&FRC. The EFAC is a consolidated staging area where members and their families can obtain disaster relief and support, to include: information and referral related to medical, housing, financial assistance, counseling, spiritual support and crisis information updates.

Unit CCs should discuss the role of both the KS and KSM in crisis response. This should include possible scenarios dealing with the possibility of power outages, cell phone outages, acts of nature or terrorism, mass casualty and evacuations. The Unit KS Team should discuss and formulate a unit plan of action. The KS may be inundated with calls from unit spouses/families searching for information. It is essential that rumors on injuries, fatalities or damages ARE NOT confirmed by the KS or KSM. The installation Public Affairs office will coordinate with Wing leadership on the release of official information and statements.

APPENDIX K - Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (AFPAAS)

What is AFPAAS?

AFPAAS is the Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System. It is accessed through a user-friendly website designed to help AF personnel and their families who are directly affected by a widespread catastrophic event such as wildfires, hurricanes, floods and earthquakes.

Why is AFPAAS Important?

AFPAAS has two sides: the Personnel Accountability Element and Needs Assessment Capability.

1. **Accountability**
   - Enables Air Force leadership and authorities to account accurately for all assigned personnel and their family members, as well as make better decisions in supporting you and your family, maintaining military readiness, and preserving National Security during a disaster
   - Allows you to report your current and/or displaced location in the case of an evacuation, and update emergency personal contact information
   - Mandatory when directed by AF leadership; however, it is recommended members and their families provide regular updates as needed

2. **Needs Assessment**
   - Completing a needs assessment helps the AF know how you are doing and what type of assistance, if any, you are requesting
   - Allows families to identify their needs, including, but not limited to medical, missing family locator, transportation, housing, personal property and financial assistance
   - Allows A&FRC Case Managers assist in recovering from a crisis and coordinate with applicable agencies in responding to needs

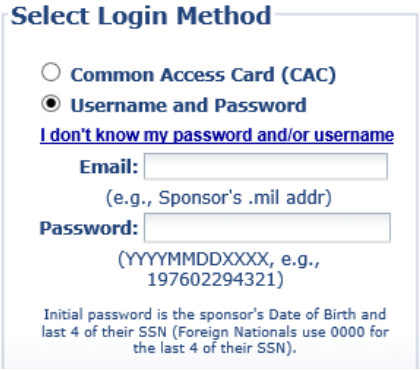
Who Can Use AFPAAS?

AFPAAS is available to all AF affiliated personnel and their family members. This includes Active Duty, Select Reserve, DAF and NAF civilians, AF OCONUS contractors, and their family members, including personnel on temporary duty status, on leave, or on a pass in the affected area.

How Can You Access AFPAAS?
AFPAAS requires you to have access to the public Internet, using a personal or public computer, or a smartphone with access to the Internet.

How Do You Log In To AFPAAS?
To access AFPAAS you will need to go to https://afpaas.af.mil. You may log in using your Common Access Card (CAC) or Username and Password. The username is the sponsor's military email address. The password is the sponsor's Date of Birth and last 4 of their SSN. Please note that this is the default username and password.

If you have you have difficulties with the username/password, you will be able to reset to the default by clicking the link, "I don't know my username/password."



For more detailed instructions on how to access AFPAAS please utilize the AFPAAS Airman User Guide v.2.0 located in the AFPAAS "Help" tab via **https://afpaas.af.mil**.

APPENDIX L - Military Family Life Counselor (MFLC) MFLC Program Information

BACKGROUND: The MFLC program provides confidential, non-medical, short term, situational, problem-solving counseling services to service members and the families of the active duty, National Guard and Reserve regardless of activation status, Coast Guard and their families when activated for the Navy, and members of the Civilian Expeditionary Workforce and their families.

The ***non-medical*** and short-term, solution-focused counseling approach is psycho-educational, which helps participants learn to anticipate and resolve challenges associated with the military lifestyle. Support is aimed at preventing the development or exacerbation of mental health conditions that may detract from military and family readiness. There are several different types of MFLCs that may be located on the installation.

General or Embedded Military and Family Life Counselors, Adult (MFLC): The MFLC assists service members and their families with circumstances occurring across the military life cycle and aims to enhance operational and family readiness. They provide support to individuals, couples, families and groups for a range of issues including, but not limited to: deployment stress, reintegration, relocation adjustment, separation, anger management, conflict resolution, parenting, parent/child communication, relationship/family issues, coping skills, homesickness, and grief and loss. The Airman & Family Readiness Flight Chief is point of contact (POC); for unit embedded MFLCs two unit POCs are designated.

Child and Youth Behavioral (CYB MFLC); CYB-School MFLC; and embedded CYB MFLCs for GSU's: CYB-MFLCs support and augment Child and Youth Programs, Department of Defense Education Activity schools, local education agencies, National Military Family Association, Operation Purple Camps and Family Retreats, National Guard and reserve camps, Operation Military Kids camps, and Special Operations Command. The CYB-MFLCs provide non-medical support to eligible faculty, staff, parents, and children for issues including, but not limited to, school adjustment, deployment and reunion adjustments, and parent-child communications. **All work is conducted within staff or parent line of sight.** Child and Youth Services Flight Chief is Point of Contact.

Personal Financial Counselor (PFC): Service members and their families can contact a PFC for assistance with personal financial readiness, money management, financial counseling and financial planning. In cases of extreme financial hardship, PFCs ensure that service members and their families are referred to the appropriate military resources such as relief societies; installation banks and credit unions; chaplains; state, federal, local and veterans' organizations; and other resources as applicable. Located in the Airman & Family Readiness Center, which serves as the POC for these counselors.

Eligible participants may receive up to 12 sessions of non-medical counseling, per issue, from General and CYB-MFLCs.

APPENDIX M - SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

The KS should refer a victim of sexual assault to the installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or a SARC Victim Advocate (VA), via the installation Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) office. The KS may also provide the 24/7 SEXUAL ASSAULT HELPLINE number (877-995-5247) and website: https://safehelpline.org/

The Installation SARC serves as the installation's point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. The SARC ensures victims of sexual assault receive the appropriate responsive care.

A victim has two options to report sexual assault: Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting.

Restricted Reporting: This option is for victims of sexual assault who wish to confidentially disclose the crime to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and services without triggering the official investigative process. Service members or dependents who are sexually assaulted and desire restricted reporting under this policy must report the assault to a SARC, SARC VA, Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA) or healthcare personnel. At the victim's discretion/request, appropriately trained healthcare personnel shall conduct a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE), which may include the collection of evidence. In the absence of a DoD provider, the victim will be referred to an appropriate civilian facility for a SAFE.

Unrestricted Reporting: Allows an eligible person who is sexually assaulted to access medical treatment and counseling and request an official investigation of the allegation using existing reporting channels (e.g. chain of command, law enforcement, health care personnel, the SARC. When a sexual assault is reported through Unrestricted Reporting, a SARC shall be notified as soon as possible, respond, assign a SARC VA, and offer the victim medical care and a SAFE.

Resource for help, support and survivor support:
To find help near your base or installation: The DoD Safe Helpline is 24/7, secure, worldwide and confidential. Call 877-995-5247 or visit: https://safehelpline.org/

APPENDIX N - SUICIDE PREVENTION AWARENESS

A person at acute risk for suicidal behavior most often will show warning signs, such as: threatening or talking of wanting to hurt or kill him/herself; looking for ways to kill him/herself by seeking access to firearms, pills, or other means; and/or talking or writing about death, dying or suicide. **If at risk behaviors are observed, seek help as soon as possible by contacting a mental health professional or calling 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for a referral.**

Website Resources:
https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org
http://www.dspo.mil/
http://www.wingmanonline.org/Home
https://afsp.org/

Warning Signs include:

- Increased substance (alcohol or drug) use
- Dramatic mood changes
- No reason to live
- No sense of purpose in life
- Anxiety/agitation/hopelessness
- Unable to sleep or sleeping all the time,
- Feeling trapped (like there is no way out)
- Withdrawing from friends, family and society
- Rage, uncontrolled anger, seeking revenge, acting reckless, or engaging in risky activities, seemingly without thinking

A Key Spouse should take immediate action to inform the appropriate authority if someone exhibits or discloses suicidal ideation. If a Key Spouse receives a crisis call, it is vital to:

- Remain calm and focused
- Get the person's name, location and phone number
- Keep the caller on the phone while someone else calls the police
- Call or have someone else call 9-1-1
- Reassure the victim that assistance is on the way
- Stay on the phone until help arrives
- Contact the commander/unit leadership
- Always take the threat of suicide seriously

APPENDIX O - COMMUNICATION LOG

Spouse/Key Spouse Mentor Name: _____
Unit: _____
Unit Commander: _____ First Sergeant: _____

Name of Individual Contacted	Phone Number	Date	Time of Call	Length of Call	Purpose of Call	Action Taken/ Follow-Up Needed?

NO PII data OR notes on spouses/family members should be documented in writing nor maintained on this document

APPENDIX P - VOLUNTEER TRACKING LOG

Volunteer Name: _____
Unit: _____

Project/Task/Event/Activity	Date(s)	Hours

APPENDIX Q - RESOURCES

Accompanied Tour:
A tour of duty/assignment with family members

Air Force Aid Society (AFAS)
The official charity of the Air Force provides educational and financial assistance, including emergency loans and grants to Air Force members. The Airman &Family Readiness Center at your installation has AFAS (www.afas.org) representatives to assist you.

Air Force Assistance Fund (AFAF)
Annual campaign to raise money for four official Air Force charitable organizations.

Air Force Families Forever (AFFF)
Air Force Families Forever is a long-term aftercare program established to provide proactive outreach to family members who have lost a loved one that was serving on Active duty or "in an active status" in the United States AF at the time of death.

Air Force Medical Service—Resources on Suicide Prevention
The Air Force Medical Service (https://www.airforcemedicine.af.mil/SuicidePrevention/) provides information on risk factors, warning signs, protective factors, helping and crisis resources, leader resources, family resources, training, and government partners in helping to effectively raise awareness about suicide prevention.

Air Force Personal Accountability and Assessment System (AFPAAS)
AFPAAS (afpaas.af.mil) manages and monitors the recovery process for personnel and their families affected and/or scattered by a wide-spread catastrophic event.

Air Force Wingman Online-Suicide Prevention
Wingman Online (www.wingmanonline.org/home) offers videos, helping resources, discussion starters, and leadership tools to recognize individuals in need of help.

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
The mission of AACAP (www.aacap.org) is the promotion of the healthy development of children, adolescents, and families through advocacy, education, and research.

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
Established in 1987, the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, or AFSP (www.afsp.org) is a voluntary health organization that gives those that suicide affects a nationwide community empowered by research, education, and advocacy to act against this leading cause of death.

American Red Cross (ARC)
The ARC (www.redcross.org) provides services to military members and their families including emergency communications, financial assistance, and disaster preparedness.

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH)
Provides uniformed service members accurate and equitable housing compensation based on housing costs in local civilian housing markets.

Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS)
Meant to offset costs for a member's meals. Each year it is adjusted based upon the increase of the price of food per the USDA food cost index.

Blended Retirement System (BRS)
The BRS (militarypay.defense.gov/BlendedRetirement) is a new military retirement system that blends a defined benefit annuity with a defined contribution plan through the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).

Child Abuse
“The physical or sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child by a parent, guardian, foster parent, or by a caregiver, whether the caregiver is intra-familial or extra-familial, under circumstances indicating the child’s welfare is harmed or threatened. Such acts by a sibling, other family member, or other person shall be deemed to be child abuse only when the individual is providing care under express or implied agreement with the parent, guardian, or foster parent” (DoDI 6400.06).

Community Action Board (CAB)
Led by the Wing Commander, this board functions as a cross-organizational leadership decision-making forum to identify, resolve, or elevate issues (e.g., resilience and interpersonal and self-directed violence) that impact the Total Force. This includes collaborating among helping agencies and stakeholders to eliminate ineffective redundancies, identify gaps in service, implement local solutions, and elevate issues to higher headquarters.

Community Action Team (CAT)
Led by the Community Support Coordinator, this team serves as the working group of the CAB to identify, assess, and prioritize community issues (e.g., resilience and interpersonal and self-directed violence) and develop/implement a community action plan to address local needs. The CAT promotes collaboration amongst helping agencies, identify gaps in programs and activities, eliminate ineffective redundancies, and improve programs and activities that support resilience and violence prevention.

Community Support Coordinator (CSC)
Serves as the installation subject matter expert for resilience program and activities, the Community Action Board, and Community Action team. Primary focus areas for the CSC is to build and sustain a resilient community and coordinate community helping agencies through the Community Action Team to support Airman and their families.

Continental United States (CONUS)
The forty-eight adjoining states and the District of Columbia (does not include Alaska or Hawaii).

Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS)
A registration system for benefits for military members and their family.

Defense Suicide Prevention Office (DSPO)

The Defense Suicide Prevention Office (www.dspo.mil) provides advocacy, program oversight, and policy for Department of Defense suicide prevention, intervention and post-intervention efforts to reduce suicidal behaviors in service members, civilians, and their families. Help is also available through the Military/Veterans Crisis Line at 1-800-273-8255.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)

An agency of the United States Department of Defense (DoD) which pays all DoD military and civilian personnel, retirees and annuitants, as well as major DoD contractors and vendors.

DoD Safe Helpline

The DoD Safe Helpline (https://safehelpline.org/) is a crisis support service for the DoD community affected by sexual assault. The service is confidential, anonymous, secure and available 24/7 over the internet or via the helpline at 877-995-5247.

Domestic Abuse (DA)

A pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is a current or former spouse, a person with whom the abuser shares a child in common, or a current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

Domestic Violence (DV)

The use, attempted use or threatened use of force or violence against a person, or a violation of a lawful order issued for the protection of a person who is a current or former spouse, a person with whom the abuser shares a child in common, or a current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

Emergency Family Assistance Center (EFAC)

A center, which could be co-located within the Airman and Family Readiness Center or another location, either on or off an installation, that serves as a consolidated staging area where members and their families can obtain disaster relief and support, to include: information and referral related to medical, housing, financial assistance, counseling, spiritual support, and crisis information updates. An EFAC can operate 24/7 and is staffed by, but not limited to the A&FRC, Medical Group, Mental Health, Chaplain, finance, legal, and volunteers. When the installation Commander activates the EFAC, the A&FRC coordinates activities.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) WorkLife4You

The Employee Assistance Program (www.afpc.af.mil/EAP), provides Air Force civilians and their family members with valuable information, educational materials, resources, and self-assessments on key behavioral health topics, including depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse, relationship issues, and health and wellness, to help employees live healthy and work well. Help is also available on their helpline at 1-866-580-9078.

Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)

The Exceptional Family Member Program (https://www.militaryonesource.mil/family-relationships/special-needs) works with military families with special needs to address their unique medical and educational needs through the AF's integrated three component process. EFMP-Medical, EFMP-Assignments and EFMP-Family Support work as a team toward a common goal of providing comprehensive and coordinated

support to families.

EX-POSE: Ex-Partners of Service Members for Equality

A national, non-profit, volunteer organization composed of former military spouses and the primary information resource for spouses facing separation and/or divorce from a military service member. EX-POSE (www.ex-pose.org) promotes the interests of former spouses of all Armed Services personnel and educates ex-partners and the public on issues of separation and divorce from military service members.

Family Child Care Program (FCC)

These programs provide child care in a licensed provider's home.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA (www.fema.gov) provides the most current and up-to-date disaster preparedness information available.

First Sergeant (CCF)

A key member of every squadron, the First Sergeant or "Shirt" as he or she is sometimes called, is a senior non-commissioned officer who has received specialized training in dealing with "people issues." The First Sergeant works directly for and with the Squadron Commander. He or she is knowledgeable about on-base resources available to assist in finding answers/solving problems, as well as managing the recognition of active duty military members' superior performances. The First Sergeant also responds to emergencies within his/her squadron.

Geographically Separated Unit (GSU)

A base that is physically separate from, yet not autonomous of its "parent" installation/base. GSUs are "owned" by their parent organization and are typically quite small.

Key Spouse of the Year Award (KSOY)

An Air Force-level annual award recognizing the critical role Key Spouses play in the wing/unit/organization's mission success and the outstanding services the Key Spouse provided to benefit the unit's mission. The KSOY award is not designed to recognize Key Spouses for a single act or Key Spouse Mentors, but to encourage units in recognizing Key Spouses' for achievements and performance of Key Spouse duties in developing meaningful connections within the community, improving unit family cohesion, and outstanding accomplishments and contributions to overall mission accomplishment. Call for nominations to each Major Command typically occurs in December, with the inclusive period for this annual award being 1 January through 31 December.

Macho Spouse

Macho Spouse (www.malemilspouse.com) is an online resource and informational hub for male military spouses; a positive, pro-active project to help men deal with current military-life issues using video, online networking and communication.

Master Resilience Trainer (MRT)

An individual trained to deliver AF Resilience Skills Training that comprises of key positive psychology components. MRTs provides training for the First Term Airman Course, Resilience Training Assistant Course, Key Spouse Program, and in units as requested.

Military Family Life Counselor (MFLC)

This Department of Defense program provides no-cost short-term, situational, problem-solving, non-medical, “walk-around”, and face-to-face life counseling services to active duty military members serving in all branches of the military, the National Guard and Reserves, and their family members. Counseling services span relationship, crisis intervention, stress management, grief, occupational, other individual, and family issues. For more information, contact local installation family centers on Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy installations.

MilitaryKidsConnect

MilitaryKidsConnect (https://militarykidsconnect.dcoe.mil/) is an online community of military children (ages 6 to 17 years old) that provides access to age-appropriate resources to support children from pre-deployment through a parent’s or caregiver’s return.

Military OneSource

Military OneSource (https://www.militaryonesource.mil) is a confidential DoD-funded program providing comprehensive information on every aspect of military life at no cost to active duty, National Guard and Reserve members, and their families. Access online or through the free hotline at 1-800-342-9647.

Modern Military Associate of America (MMAA)

Modern Military Association of America (https://modernmilitary.org/) is the nation’s largest organization of LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (or questioning)) service members, military spouses, veterans, their families, and allies. MMAA is a non-partisan, non-profit (501c3) organization, working to make a real difference in the lives of our modern military families through education, advocacy, and support. They provide free, direct legal services for the LGBTQ and HIV+ military and veteran community.

My Air Force Benefits

My Air Force Benefits (https://myairforcebenefits.altess.army.mil/) assists Airmen and their families, wounded warriors and survivors with managing their financial future. Airmen of all components (Active Duty, Guard and Reserve) should use this comprehensive site to retrieve estimates for retirement pay, deployment pay, survivor benefits and much more. The site also offers a help desk from Monday to Friday, 0900-1700 ET. Call (703) 286-2560 to speak with a military benefits specialist.

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)

NAMI (www.nami.org) is a non-profit, self-help, support, and advocacy organization of individuals with mental disorders and their families.

National Association for Relationship and Marriage Education (NARME)

NARME (www.narme.org) is a national association formed in 2010 to represent the interests and serve the needs of Relationship, Marriage, and Family Educators by fostering healthy marriages, responsible fathers, and strong families in America.

National At-Home Dad Network (NAHDN)

NAHDN (https://www.athomedad.org/) is a volunteer-run non-profit organization providing advocacy, community, education, and support for families where the fathers are the primary caregivers for their children.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN)

Congress created the NCTSN (https://www.nctsn.org/) in 2000 as part of the Children's Health Act to raise the standard of care and increase access to services for children and families who experience or witness traumatic events. This unique network of frontline providers, family members, researchers, and national partners is committed to changing the course of children's lives by improving their care and moving scientific gains quickly into practice across the U.S. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) administers the NCTSN in coordination with the UCLA-Duke University National Center for Child Traumatic Stress (NCCTS).

National Military Family Association (NMFA)

The National Military Family Association (www.militaryfamily.org) provides information and resources, including articles and links for military families.

National Military Family Association's Finding Common Ground: A toolkit for Communities Supporting Military

(www.militaryfamily.org/publications/community-toolkit/)

National Resource Center for Healthy Marriage and Families

The National Resource Center for Healthy Marriage and Families (www.HealthyMarriageandfFamilies.org) is a service of the Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which offers a variety of tools and resources designed to educate interested stakeholders in the benefits of integrating healthy marriage education into existing social service systems. The Resource Center also provides a range of training, services, and support to interested State, Local, and Tribal government agencies as they work to integrate these healthy marriage and relationship skills into their existing services in order to best support the families in their communities.

National Resource Directory (NRD)

The National Resource Directory (https://nrd.gov/) is a resource website that connects wounded warriors, Service Members, Veterans, their families, and caregivers to programs and services that support them. The NRD is hosted, managed, sustained and developed by the Defense Health Agency's Recovery Coordination Program.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org) is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is free and confidential. Help is also available via the lifeline at 1-800-273-TALK, or 8255.

Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS)

Outside the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the U.S. territories, and all other countries.

Operation Homefront

Operation Homefront (www.operationhomefront.org/) is a nonprofit organization that provides emergency financial, disaster recovery assistance, transitional housing, back to school supplies, and other assistance to the families of service members and wounded warriors.

Operational Tempo

The pace of a military operation or operations; includes all of the activities the unit is conducting. This can

be a single activity or a series of operations.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS)
Reassignment to a different duty station.

Protocol
The strict form of etiquette and diplomatic courtesy, customs of service (system of accepted social patterns and traditions accepted by the military) and common courtesies (the traits of kindness, friendliness, thoughtfulness, and consideration of others) to create order.

Ready.Gov
Ready.gov (https://www.ready.gov/) is a Department of Homeland Security site that provides information on planning ahead and taking action for any disaster. For Air Force-specific resources, visit the Be Ready site (www.beready.af.mil).

Resilience Program
Led by Community Support Coordinators, equips Airmen with the knowledge, skills, and tools required to continually assess and adjust to their environment. The program empowers Airmen to maintain the necessary balance of cognitive skill, physical endurance, emotional stamina, social connectedness, and spiritual well-being to thrive and carry out the Air Force mission.

Resilience Training Assistant (RTA)
Individuals trained to assist installation Master Resilience Trainers in delivering unit resilience training.

S.A.F.E. Alternatives
S.A.F.E (https://www.selfinjury.com) provides information about self-injury and treatment information. Help is also available via the S.A.F.E. information line at 1-800-DONTCUT, or 366-8288.

Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI)
Low-cost group term life insurance for service members on active duty, ready reservists, members of the National Guard, members of the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Public Health Service, cadets and midshipmen of the four service academies, and members of the Reserve Officer Training Corps.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)
The day-to-day mission of the Air Force SAPR Program (https://www.af.mil/SAPR/) is to educate, advocate and collaborate to respond to and stop sexual assault and its harmful effects on the Air Force.

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
The SARC serves as the installation's primary point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services for eligible recipients. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. Visit the DoD Safe Helpline (https://safehelpline.org/search.cfm) to locate the SARC closest to your location or contact the DoD Safe Helpline at 877-995-5247.

Spouse Education and Career Opportunities (SECO)

SECO (https://myseco.militaryonesource.mil) is a DOD program that delivers a comprehensive education and career solution for military spouses pursuing training, jobs, and sustainable careers by providing career services and connecting them to employers seeking employees with the 21st century workforce skill sets possessed by military spouses.

Spouse Re-licensure/certification Reimbursement Program

The 2018 National Defense Authorization Act allows each service branch to reimburse spouses up to $1,000 for re-licensure and certification costs resulting from relocations or PCS moves that cross U.S. state lines - to include OCONUS to stateside moves. Each service branch will help reimburse licensure costs that come up when spouses PCS. Plus, the Department of Defense's Defense-State Liaison Office and Spouse Education and Career Opportunities program worked to streamline state licensing procedures to make it easier for military spouses to find a job. Contact your local Airman & Family Readiness Center for more guidance on this program or visit: https://www.militaryonesource.mil/education-employment/for-spouses/education-training-licensing/transferring-your-professional-license-what-s-involved

Squadron

An Air Force unit which has a First Sergeant and a Commander. Squadrons are usually identified both numerically and by function. For example: 18th FSS (Force Support Squadron)

Survivor Benefit Program (SBP)

The Survivor Benefit Program is an insurance plan that will pay a deceased retired Airman's survivors a monthly payment, or annuity, to help make up for the loss of retirement income when retired Airman dies. The plan protects survivors against the risks of early death or survivors outliving the benefits. It is important to note that when a retired Airman dies, their retirement pay stops. It is critical for spouses to understand this when they accept or decline the SBP at the time of an Airman's retirement. The law requires spouses to concur in writing prior to the member's date of retirement if the member elects less than full coverage. Use My Air Force Benefits (www.MyAirForceBenefits.us.af.mil) or visit your Airman and Family Readiness Center's SBP counselor to ensure you understand this benefit.

The Defense Center of Excellence (DCoE)

The DCoE (t2health.dcoe.mil) provides personalized consultation 24/7 to help service members, veterans, families, caregivers, and health care providers' access psychological health information and resources.

Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS)

An organization that is dedicated to supporting anyone and everyone whom a service member's active-duty death has affected. TAPS provides, at no cost to the survivor, a national peer support network, grief-counseling referral service, crisis intervention, and 24 hours a day case worker assistance. Call 1-800-368-TAPS, or 8277 to speak with a TAPS counselor or visit the TAPS website (www.taps.org). They also publish a quarterly newsletter.

TRICARE

The health care program of the United States Department of Defense Military Health System. TRICARE (www.tricare.mil/) provides health benefits for U.S Armed Forces military personnel, military retirees, and their dependents, including some members of the Reserve Component.

Unit
A group of military members, both officer and enlisted personnel, assigned to work together with a common vision, mission, and goals.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
The U.S. Department of Agriculture, also known as the Agriculture Department, is the U.S. federal executive department responsible for developing and executing federal laws related to farming, forestry, rural economic development, and food. The USDA website (www.fns.usda.gov/outreach/getinvolved/military.htm) has information and pre-screening tools for military families for food programs, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC – a federal or state program to ensure proper nutrition for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children under the age of five).

United States Department of Defense (DoD)
The U.S. Department of Defense is an executive branch department of the federal government charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government directly related to national security and the United States Armed Forces.

United States Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
It is the mission of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services to enhance and protect the health and well-being of all Americans by providing for effective health and human services and fostering advances in medicine, public health, and social services.

Violence Prevention Integrator (VPI)
Installation subject matter expert for the Violence Prevention Program. The primary focus of the VPI is to institutionalize violence prevention programs and activities (e.g. suicide prevention) across the installation in a non-clinical capacity.

Violence Prevention Program
Led by Violence Prevention Integrators, focuses on the primary prevention of interpersonal and self-directed violence - stopping it before it occurs. The program collaboratively identifies, implements, and assesses public health-informed and evidence-based prevention policy, practices, and programs to eliminate interpersonal and self-directed violence, optimize Airmen well-being and performance, and sustain and enhance a ready Total Force.

Violence Prevention Trainer
An individual trained and qualified to provide violence prevention (primary prevention) training.

Volunteer Excellence Award (VEA)
The VEA is a United States Air Force Chief of Staff level-award. The VEA was established to recognize federal civilians, family members, military retirees, and federal retirees who perform outstanding volunteer community service of a sustained, direct, and consequential nature. The VEA considers long-term volunteerism over a number of years, which positively impact a military installation or surrounding community. It is intended to recognize exceptional long-term community support and not a single act or achievement. Call for nominations for this annual award are usually solicited by the installation A&FRC in late January/early February.

vRED Form

This form, also known as the DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data is the official source document required by law for Airmen to provide emergency contact information and beneficiary designations to the AF. It shows the names and addresses of spouse, children, parents and any other person(s) the Airman would like the Air Force to notify in the event of a casualty. To keep this document current, Airmen receive an annual e-mail reminder in their birth month to update their vRed via the *virtual* Military Personnel Flight, or MPF on the AF Portal. Anytime an Airman goes through major changes in their life, they should update the DD Form 93.

Volunteer Logical Access Credential (VoLAC)

An access card for the sole purpose of allowing volunteers to access DoD computers/networks. Volunteers cannot use VoLAC from non-DoD or home computers. The volunteer's unit must request a network account on behalf of their volunteer. The complete process is in the Commanders' Key Spouse Program Guide, as the unit CC must authorize and approve VoLAC for unit volunteers.

White House Veteran's Affairs or VA Hotline

VA's first non-clinical, non-emergency, around-the-clock call center with live agents answering veteran's needs and concerns 24-hours a day, 365 days a year at 1-855-948-2311.

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program

The Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (https://www.yellowribbon.mil/yrrp) website contains deployment cycle information, resources, programs, services, and referrals for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Service members and their families.

APPENDIX R - KEY SPOUSE CHECKLIST

PRIOR TO THE OFFICIAL KS APPOINTMENT	**Completion Date**		
Meet with CC/CCF to discuss KS Program			
Review the KS Guide			
Inform CC or CCF of interest to become a KS			
Request an official interview with the CC or designee			
Acquire references and inform them they may be contacted			
Obtain official appointment letter and sign (ensure A&FRC representative also signs letter prior to returning to unit CC)			
Complete required paperwork/forms (Consent Form, DD Form 2793, etc.)			
AFTER OFFICIAL KS APPOINTMENT:			
KS REQUIRED TRAINING	**Due**	**Completed**	**Notes**
1. Attend and Complete Standardized KSP Initial Training (Classroom or Virtual):			
KSP Overview			
Communication			
Generational Diversity			
Social Media and Operations/Cyber Security			
Deployment			
Disaster Preparedness			
Information Security			
Resilience			
2. Complete Standardized AF Refresher Training (following PCS only)			
KS ANNUAL TRAINING (REQUIRED)	**Due**	**Completed**	**Notes**
Suicide *Awareness* Training			
Sexual Assault Prevention Response (SAPR)			
KS CONTINUING EDUCATION (Not limited to)	**Due**	**Completed**	**Notes**
Heart Link			
Deployment Readiness			
Crisis and Disaster Response/Preparedness			
Additional Resilience Training			
AFRC and ANG 101 (where applicable)			
Additional Trainings:			

ACTION ITEMS	Due	Completed	Notes
Tour of the building (where permitted) with the Commander or First Sergeant, so that introductions can be made to active duty members and allowing for an opportunity to gain insight on the unit			
Meet with outgoing KS for turn-over of information/folders, obtain passwords/access to unit KSP Gmail accounts, etc.			
As new KS, send out introductory e-mail to unit families, helping also verify accurate contact information			
Schedule an initial meeting with families to provide unit information, along with KS contact information (i.e., business card, unit information flyer, etc.)			
Prior to deployments, schedule a meeting with deployed family members to obtain information regarding their plans during deployment, as well as sharing your communication plan with deployed family members throughout the deployment			
Establish rapport with Commander's Support Staff (CSS)			
Obtain "basic" contact information only on unit families (requires coordination with CC, CCF, Chief, Superintendent and/or a SNCO assist in developing a "communication roster" in order to perform KS duties			
Attend CC Calls and meetings as required			
Consult with unit KSM to develop a plan to meet and network regularly with other unit KSs and KSMs			
Learn Unit's Battle Rhythm (exercises, deployments, trainings)			
Develop personal KS goals **(as needed and per CC's Approval)**			
Track accomplishments which positively impact a unit's mission, for potential Key Spouse of the Year (KSOY) award submission			
Track unit and volunteer community service accomplishments that are of a sustained, direct and consequential nature for potential Volunteer Excellence Award (VEA) submission			

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APPENDIX S - KSP TIPS AND SUCCESS STORIES

Many thanks to all the installation KSs, KSMs, Senior AF Leadership Spouses and Airman & Family Readiness Centers throughout the AF for sharing and providing this collection of tips and success stories.

TIPS:

1. Incorporate KSs into the unit's sponsorship program and processes, ensuring all "inbound spouses" have the information they need before arriving on the installation. Military One Source offers a "Sponsorship Awareness Training for Families" and is available through an eSAT course which can be accessed through My Training Hub.
2. Login to the site requires an email address and creation of a password. The course takes approximately 90 minutes to complete and can be accessed through the following link: https://millifelearning.militaryonesource.mil/MOS/f?p=SIS:9:812951163311203::::P9_ID:12.
3. When referencing the KSP with families and military members, market the program as an information and resources support group - NOT a social club.
4. Provide unit families information on Social Media etiquette, along with a link to the AF Social Media Guide, http://www.af.mil/AF-Sites/Social-Media-Sites/.
5. Assess how many KSs may truly be needed in a unit by developing a ratio of KSs to unit spouses. This varies depending upon the mission of the Wing. "Our Wing set an objective of 1:50 minimum (one KS to 50 unit spouses), and a goal of 1:25 so the KSs could have strong enough relationships and frequent enough contact to pick up on the 'soft signals' (also helped get through PCS season change outs). The Mission Support Group provided us with the numbers of exactly how many spouses were assigned to each squadron and each unit commander (CC) recruited KSs to meet the 1:25 goal. Our KS numbers doubled throughout that timeframe as the unit CCs recruited towards 1:25 or better.
6. To reinforce the importance of the KSP, and make it a priority, we mitigated this through a wing tracking slide which tracked metrics with a stop light chart that was reviewed monthly at Wing Standup. Items in the chart included areas such as 1.) Ratio of KS to spouses per squadron <1:100=red, <1:50=yellow; <1:25=green 2.) KS assignment/notification during sponsor process 3.) Assigned KSs to each spouse (as opposed to just a posted list they can call if they have time).
7. Cross-wing exchanges are great opportunities for discussion, networking, and exchanges of success stories between similar squadrons (i.e. KSs talking to other similar squadrons from other installations and wings).
8. As a wing, we opened up almost all our leadership training opportunities (i.e., PACE) as an option for our KSs and KSMs to attend.
9. The mayor of the local community held a "Sneak Peak Event" for KSs/KSMs informing them of upcoming community projects and events.
10. Communicate benefits of the KSP (Connect, Inform, and Refer) and military members/families will be more trusting and comfortable sharing.

11. Recommend that senior officer spouses not be KSs.
12. KSMs are advisors/supporters, they should not be on the “front line”; primary role is mentoring and troubleshooting issues so the KS can focus on the families.
13. Visibility is KEY: Invite KS to speak at CC Calls, introduce at squadron events, promote as a member of the team and share the purpose and priority of the KSP at every opportunity.
14. As a CC, let your members know the KSP is a priority for you and emphasize the “official readiness” role vs. a “social” role. Social engagement is critical to build relationships, but it’s not the goal of the KSP. KSs need to portray this as well.
15. Divide duties among your KSs and make sure they understand the recommended program minimums.
16. Maintain a “continuity binder”.
17. Familiarize new leadership with the KSP, continuity binder and set your successor up for success.
18. Suggest CCs and CCFs attend a training session to learn about the KSP. Also, if CCs could attend round table discussions, they would be able to hear what some of the obstacles or problems their KSs are encountering; KSs/KSMs are one of the best assets a CC can have.
19. KSs should be represented at / attend Newcomers Orientation Information Fair
20. Ensure there is KS representation at each Right Start as part of WG/CC Welcome Brief.
21. Establish a one-year minimum commitment from the KS/KSM and if they want to continue after a year, that’s great; but for some, it’s can be too much to commit beyond a year.
22. An AF Reserve Tanker Unit provided KSs with familiarization flights as a way to say “thank you” to the KSs on base.
23. KSMs conducted a KS appreciation/social event – very successful.
24. Public Affairs made videos of the required continued education classes, which provided training access to working spouses, or those with prior commitments and/or children.
25. KS/CCF socials were conducted at least semi-annually to discuss best practices and issues from around the base.
26. Provide a monthly newsletter for squadron.
27. Provide an informational KS page in the base paper or on wing Website.
28. Recommend providing KSs with a mission brief on their organization/unit so they are even more familiar with unit and leadership within.
29. The AF KS Guide is written clearly and if followed makes for a very successful Unit KSP. Encourage each wing to follow it thoroughly and urge squadron CC’s to interview a KS at the beginning of their command will reduce the confusion and generate a level of respect and cohesion in all squadrons.
30. Collaborated with the medical group, which offered a tour of the facility, a TRICARE update and explained how to handle patient concerns with healthcare service. This

training was well received by all attendees and has reduced complaints over social media.

31. For CCs, waiting to create a robust KSP will not help when a crisis falls on the squadron. Striking a balance between the primary mission and establishing a KSP shouldn't wait, as it may be too late when a crisis hits.
32. Suggest having a KSM attend new squadron CC courses, allowing KSM to advocate/validate the program during the A&FRC Briefing, providing additional "real-world" insight to new CCs and their spouses.
33. Highlight unit KS via an introduction flyer with names, pictures and contact information.
34. Squadrons assigned a KS based on location, (i.e., if they live outside the base they were paired up with someone who lives in their local area).
35. Offer KSs/KSMs training in the evening and off-site (in volunteers' homes, if necessary) to allow greater flexibility with work and childcare concerns.
36. Include foreign services units and their members/families in your KSP.
37. For CCs, please recognize the hard work and dedication of your volunteer KSs. Highlight KSs in CC Calls and quarterly awards, luncheons, etc. Make them visible and important. Please help with funding business cards (perforated business card stock paper).
38. Consider "back-up" KSs, like deputies. This way if a family is in the midst of a crisis, the primary KS can focus on that one family and the deputy can handle less time consuming issues.
39. Don't use a KS when it's more important to have a CCF of CC involvement.
40. Squadron conducts quarterly training meetings with KSs, in addition to the A&FRC trainings.
41. KS/KSMs met quarterly with the Squadron CC to discuss/review squadron KSP and ways to strengthen/improve it.
42. Offer a base-wide volunteer rewards program based on the number of hours volunteered per month. Volunteers can then earn a certain level of rewards which can be very appealing (parking pass for up front parking at the commissary or BX, free bowling, free coffee at the coffee shop, etc.). This could also help to encourage better participation in Continuing Education opportunities.
43. Installation created a "Helping Agency Matrix" which was provided to all KSs and KSMs to help refer families in the right direction. It was also posted on the wing Webpage for all to access.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS STORIES:

1. Created a KS Team Crisis Scenario Training geared towards helping CCs, CCFs, and KSs/KSMs (KS Leadership Team) get comfortable working together as a team. The concept is a mass training to get all unit KS teams in the same room, broken up at tables by squadron. It started with each table's KS being taken to another room and given one of the crisis scenarios, as if they had just received a phone call from a spouse. The KS then returned to KS team to develop a solution. At the end of the exercise, each table/KS team out-briefed the group on their particular issue/solution/pitfalls. Training forced the conversations for CCs to give their individual expectations to their own KS's; and brought the Unit KSP teams together across the wing. (Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina)
2. Created, with local Public Affairs Office, KSP commercial/video. Please use link to view the KSP Commercial (Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina): https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=4&v=mX7dT5TRvYE
3. KSs were unsure of their roles during a Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) event, so a specific training was developed for the KSs/KSMs; NEO 201 will be presented as needed or prior to semi-annual base exercises. (Osan AB, South Korea)
4. Navy Ombudsman and Army Family Readiness Groups have been included in our KS social networking group. (Misawa AB, Japan)
5. Implemented Unit Spouse Sponsorship Program: Contacted inbound active duty member 3 months prior to report no later than date (RNLTD) to request spouse's name and e-mail. Contact made with inbound spouse to pair with KS and provide information regarding overseas PCS, the base and surrounding area, squadron Facebook page, etc. to give inbound spouse resources for a smooth transition and easier integration into spouse programs upon arrival. (Aviano AB, Italy)
6. Unit implemented new program aimed at discovering what each unit spouse has to offer individually (artist, photography, travel, design, event organizers, playgroups, chefs, etc.) to get them involved and excited about sharing their talents in the squadron. (Aviano AB, Italy)
7. Annual United Kingdom (UK) KS Symposium: Organized and hosted by a KS team made up of KS's, KSM's and senior leadership spouses from all the UK bases. The A&FRC reps from each base participate in the process/program as observers and subject matter experts on A&FRC-related areas. (RAF Lakenheath, UK)
8. Unit Welcome Program: Send invitations via email, Facebook, or posting a written invitation in new spouses PO Box to attend monthly Unit Welcome Meeting. During the meeting the KS team provides new spouses with information packets and allows spouses an opportunity to put a face to the KS team members. New spouses can ask questions and network with other squadron spouses. This program also works in tandem with Unit Spouse Pre-deployment Briefings where there is an opportunity to provide resource information and ensure accurate contact information is on file in preparation for deployments. (RAF Lakenheath, UK)
9. Welcome Wagon: Unit KSs travel to see new spouse and provide a little welcome basket funded by the Unit Booster Club (assembled by unit spouses). This gives KSs an

opportunity to say hello and offer a face to face welcome – it has been well received. (Scott AFB, Illinois)

10. Created the KS Toolkit: This is a comprehensive resource for KSs & KSMs and includes: Official program guidance, local Community Action Team (CAT) agency contact list, quick resource sheet, FAQs section, and comprehensive virtual resources. Initial distribution of the KS Toolkit (binder/paper) was given to CCFs to ensure all current KS/KSMs received one. Subsequently, the KS Toolkit is given to all KSs/KSMs during KSP Initial Training. The Toolkit is posted www.ramstein.af.mil and will only be provided electronically for more efficient updating and KS/KSMs will still be able to download a copy. (Ramstein AB, Germany)
11. We are able to provide classes in town, closer to where our families live, to get better participation in trainings. We partner with local YMCA and hospital for classroom space, which also enables us to provide evening and weekend classes. (Creech AFB, Nevada)
12. KSM Chat - provides a venue for mentors at all levels (squadron/group/wing/NAF) to freely discuss issues, challenges, share information, ideas and success stories. (Davis-Monthan, Arizona)
13. Mentor the Mentor sessions have been eye opening for new leadership and their spouses. Created M2M to allow for KSM to share with other KSMs trials/tribulations and challenges they face as KSMs. (Whiteman AFB, Missouri)
14. Offers a semi-annual KS "reset button" retreat in order to refresh. (Moody AFB, Georgia)
15. Vice Wing CC attends quarterly KS trainings to obtain feedback on the needs of spouses and the families in their squadrons. (Vance AFB, Oklahoma)
16. Bi-annual round table discussions with WG/CC and KSs/KSMs provides an opportunity for KSs/KSMs to share what issues are affecting families in the community directly without having to navigate through several channels. KSs/KSMs feel empowered to continue advocating for their families knowing they will be heard. (Edwards AFB, CA)
17. Unit conducted a deployment social where the KS team invited all deploying members and their families with the intent of connecting families **before** the 6-month deployment began. The feedback was terrific and one spouse said she had never experienced an opportunity to meet with others prior to a deployment situation in her 15 years as a spouse. (Grand Forks, North Dakota)
18. Group KSMs created social media outlets and monthly/quarterly gatherings for group KSs/KSMs. This has created more fluid communication and sharing of resources across the entire group. (Altus AFB, Oklahoma)
19. Unit Family Calendar - A 12 month calendar issued to spouses outlining events either hosted by the unit (not the KS) or offered in the community that unit families are asked to attend together. Ex: IAAFA 75 Birthday Celebration 5K, IAAFA Wing Pinning Ceremony, San Antonio Battle of the Flowers Parade (families meet up to participate), JBSA/IAAFA Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration and IAAFA Thanksgiving Luncheon. This is a great example of integrating the social component into a unit KSP and aids in the KS not having to be an “event planner”. (Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, Texas)
20. Wing CC hosted two town hall meetings to discuss support and praise for the KSP;

additionally, KSs are recognized in squadron, group and wing quarterly and annual award ceremonies. (Luke AFB, Arizona)

21. Quarterly KS Forum: Allows KSs/KSMs (base wide) to discuss trends in units (phone calls, e-mail inquiries, etc.) with issues/concerns being identified and presented to the CAT. (Tinker AFB, Oklahoma)
22. Wing Leadership tracks unit KS activities on a monthly basis to ensure unit members/families are utilizing KSP resources; metrics are shared during CC Calls/briefings. This validates the overall KSP and includes KSs as an integral part of the team. (Buckley AFB, Colorado)
23. A KS created a "'Keyping' Connected" resource for all KSs/KSMs which is a collection of all of the Facebook pages for all of the participating squadrons within the joint base environment. This resource is useful for referrals during informal contact situations. (Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey)
24. Key Spouse Program Planning Session: A two-hour session with installation A&FRC KSP Program Manager and trained KSs/KSMs to discuss what is working, new ideas, and roadblocks. (Travis AFB, California)

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APPENDIX T - PRIVACY ACT COVER SHEET

(This sheet must be used to cover any documents containing Privacy Act Information)

PRIVACY ACT COVER SHEET

PRIVACY

ACT

INFORMATION

THIS INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AF IMT 3227, 19841101, V1