

the manufacturer or distributor directly or indirectly identifying an alcohol or tobacco product with the program is required. Neither does it prevent the participation of military personnel in programs, activities, or contests approved by the manufacturers or distributors of such products when that participation is incidental to general public participation.

§ 85.5 Responsibilities.

(a) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)* (ASD(HA)) shall coordinate and monitor the DoD health promotion program in accordance with this part, executing this responsibility in cooperation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs). The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) (ASD(HA)) shall:

(1) Establish and chair the Health Promotion Coordinating Committee comprised of representatives of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel) (OASD(FM&P)), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Logistics) (OASD(A&L)), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) (OASD(RA)), each Military Service, and such other advisors as the OASD(HA) considers appropriate.

(2) Facilitate exchanges of technical information and problem solving within and among Military Services and Defense Agencies.

(3) Provide technical assistance, guidance and consultation.

(4) Coordinate health data collection efforts to ensure standardization and facilitate joint studies across DoD components.

(5) Review dietary standards for DoD dining facilities as specified in DoD Directive 3235.2¹

(b) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel)* (ASD(FM&P)) shall, in collaboration with the ASD(HA), coordinate and

monitor relevant aspects of the health promotion program. These include:

(1) Use of tobacco products in DoD occupied facilities.

(2) Operation of health promotion and screening programs at the worksite and in Professional Military Education, DoD Dependents Schools, and section 6 schools.

(3) Dietary regulation of DoD snack concessions, and vending machines.

(4) Reduction of stress in work setting.

(5) Designate two representatives to the Health Promotion Coordinating Committee.

(c) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)* (OASD(RA)) shall:

(1) Coordinate and monitor relevant aspects of the health promotion program as it pertains to National Guard and Reserve Personnel.

(2) Designate a representative to the Health Promotion Coordinating Committee.

(d) The *Secretaries of the Military Departments* shall:

(1) Develop a comprehensive health promotion program plan for their respective Service(s).

(2) Establish and operate an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive health promotion program as prescribed by this Directive.

(3) Designate from their respective Service(s) a health promotion coordinator who shall also serve as representative to the Health Promotion Coordinating Committee.

(4) Evaluate the effectiveness of their respective health promotion program(s).

(e) The *Directors of Defense Agencies* shall develop and implement health promotion plans and programs for their civilian employees in accordance with this part.

(f) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)* (ASD(C)) shall develop and implement a health program promotion for OSD civilian employees.

§ 85.6 Procedures.

(a) Each Military Service shall establish a health promotion program coordinator to serve as the focal point for all health promotion program issues and to integrate the activities of the medical and personnel departments.

¹Copies may be obtained, if needed, from the U.S. Naval Publications and Forms Center, Attn: Code 1062, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120.

(b) A Health Promotion Coordinating Committee shall be established to enhance communication among the Military Services, recommend joint policy and program actions, review program implementation, and recommend methodologies and procedures for program evaluation. The Committee shall be chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) (ASD(HA)) or designee. Additional members shall include two representatives from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel); one representative from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs); one representative from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition & Logistics); and the health promotion coordinator from each Military Service.

(c) Each Component shall prepare a plan for the implementation of a comprehensive health promotion program that includes specific objectives (planned accomplishments) with measurable action steps. The plan shall address all of the program elements identified in the definition of health promotion for each group in the target populations. The plan shall consider workload, systems support, and training needs of individuals charged with responsibility at all organizational levels.

(d) Health promotion plans and programs shall address smoking prevention and cessation, physical fitness, nutrition, stress management, alcohol and drug abuse, and early identification of hypertension.

(1) Smoking prevention and cessation programs shall aim to create a social environment that supports abstinence and discourage use of tobacco products, create a healthy working environment, and provide smokers with encouragement and professional assistance in quitting. In addition to these aims, smoking prevention and cessation programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Smoking shall be permitted in buildings only to the extent that it does not endanger the life or property, or risk impairing nonsmokers' health.

(ii) The smoking of tobacco products within DoD occupied space shall be

controlled in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) Smoking shall be prohibited in auditoriums, conference rooms and classrooms. No Smoking signs shall be prominently displayed, and ashtrays shall not be permitted. Receptacles may be placed at entrances so that visitors may dispose of lighted smoking material when entering a non-smoking area.

(B) Nonsmoking areas shall be designated and posted in all eating facilities in DoD occupied buildings. Smoking areas shall be permitted only if adequate space is available for non-smoking patrons and ventilation is adequate to provide them a healthy environment.

(C) Elevators shall be designated as nonsmoking areas.

(D) Smoking shall be prohibited in official buses and vans.

(E) Within the confines of medical treatment facilities, smoking shall be restricted to private offices and specially designated areas. Smoking by patients shall be limited to specially designated areas, and health care providers shall not smoke in the presence of patients while performing their duties. Smoking is permitted in visitor waiting areas only where space and ventilation capacities permit division into smoking and nonsmoking sections.

(F) Smoking shall not be permitted in common work areas shared by smokers and nonsmokers unless adequate space is available for nonsmokers and ventilation is adequate to provide them a healthy environment. Where feasible, smoking preference should be considered when planning individual work stations so that smoking and non-smoking areas may be established.

(G) When individual living quarters are not available and two or more individuals are assigned to one room, smoking and nonsmoking preferences shall be considered in the assignment of rooms.

(H) Smoking by students attending DoD Dependents Schools or section 6 schools shall not be permitted on school grounds except as provided by policy regulations promulgated by the Director, DoDDS. Faculty and staff

shall smoke only in specifically designated areas and shall not smoke in the presence of students.

(iii) Installations shall assess the current resources, referral mechanisms, and need for additional smoking cessation programs. Occupational health clinics shall consider the feasibility of smoking cessation programs for civilian employees or, at a minimum, be able to refer employees to such programs. While smoking cessation should be encouraged, care shall be taken to avoid coercion or pressure on employees to enter smoking cessation programs against their will. Smoking prevention programs shall be made available in DoD Dependents Schools and section 6 schools.

(iv) Information on the health consequences of smoking shall be incorporated with the information on alcohol and drug abuse provided to military personnel at initial entry and at permanent change of station as specified in 32 CFR part 62a. At initial entry, nonsmokers shall be encouraged to refrain from smoking. Smokers shall be encouraged to quit and be offered assistance in quitting.

(v) As part of routine physical and dental examinations and at other appropriate times, health care providers should be encouraged to inquire about the patient's tobacco use, including use of smokeless tobacco products; to advise him or her of the risks associated with use, the health benefits of abstinence, and of where to obtain help to quit.

(vi) Appropriate DoD health care providers should advise all pregnant smokers of the risks to the fetus.

(vii) The Military Services shall conduct public education programs appropriate to various target audiences on the negative health consequences of smoking.

(2) Physical fitness programs shall aim to encourage and assist all target populations to establish and maintain the physical stamina and cardio-respiratory endurance necessary for better health and a more productive lifestyle. In addition to the provisions of DoD Directive 1308.1² and Secretary of Defense Memorandum physical fit-

ness programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Health professionals shall consider exercise programs conducive to improved health, and encourage appropriate use by patients. For military personnel, recommendations shall accord with military readiness requirements.

(ii) Commanders and managers should assess the availability of fitness programs at or near work sites and should consider integrating fitness regimens into normal work routines for military personnel as operational commitments allow.

(iii) The chain of command should encourage and support community activities that develop and promote fitness among all target populations. Activities should be designed to encourage the active participation of many people rather than competition among a highly motivated few.

(3) Nutrition programs shall aim to encourage and assist all target populations to establish and maintain dietary habits contributing to good health, disease prevention, and weight control. Weight control involves both nutrition and exercise, and is addressed in part in DoD Directive 1308.1. Nutrition programs include efforts not only to help individuals develop appropriate dietary habits, but also to modify the environment so that it encourages and supports appropriate habits. Additionally, nutrition programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Nutritional advice and assistance shall be provided by appropriate DoD health care professionals to military personnel, retirees, and family members.

(ii) In military and civilian dining facilities, where feasible, calorie information and meals with reduced amounts of fat, salt, and calories shall be made readily available.

(iii) Snack concessions and vending machines, when feasible, shall offer nutritious alternatives, such as fresh fruit, fruit juices, and whole grain products.

(iv) Public information campaigns shall be conducted by the Military Services to alert all target populations about the relationship between diet and risk of chronic diseases.

² See footnote 1 to § 85.5(a)(5).

(4) Stress management programs shall aim to reduce environmental stressors and help target populations cope with stress. Additionally, stress management programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Commanders should develop leadership practices, work policies and procedures, and physical settings that promote productivity and health for military personnel and civilian employees.

(ii) Health and fitness professionals are encouraged to advise target groups on scientifically supported stress management techniques.

(iii) The topic of stress management should be considered for integration into the curricula at appropriate Professional Military Education programs and in the DoD Dependents Schools and section 6 schools to familiarize students with scientifically supported concepts of stress management for day-to-day problems, life transitions, and life crises.

(5) Alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs shall aim to prevent the misuse of alcohol and other drugs, eliminate the illegal use of such substances, and provide counseling or rehabilitation to abusers who desire assistance in accordance with the provisions of 32 CFR parts 62a and 62 and DoD Instruction 1010.6³ Additionally, alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Appropriate DoD health care professionals shall advise all pregnant patients and patients contemplating pregnancy about the risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs during pregnancy.

(ii) The Military Services shall conduct public education programs appropriate to various target audiences. Programs should include such topics as alcohol and drug use and pregnancy, driving while intoxicated, and adolescent alcohol and drug abuse.

(6) Hypertension prevention programs shall aim to identify hypertension early, provide information regarding control and lifestyle factors, and provide treatment referral where indicated. Early identification of hypertension programs shall include the following elements.

(i) Hypertension screening shall be provided as part of all medical examinations and the annual dental examination for active duty service members. Screening shall also be provided to other beneficiaries, excluding those in the Children's Preventive Dentistry Program, at the time of their original request for care. Patients with abnormal screening results shall receive appropriate medical referrals.

(ii) Each DoD medical facility should periodically offer mass hypertension screening to encourage beneficiaries to monitor their blood pressure regularly.

(iii) Occupational health clinics shall make hypertension screening readily available to civilian employees, and shall encourage employees to use this service.

(iv) Public information campaigns emphasizing the dangers of hypertension and the importance of periodic hypertension screening and dietary regulation shall be conducted.

PART 86—CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECKS ON INDIVIDUALS IN CHILD CARE SERVICES

Sec.

- 86.1 Purpose.
- 86.2 Applicability.
- 86.3 Definitions.
- 86.4 Policy.
- 86.5 Responsibilities.
- 86.6 Procedures.

APPENDIX A TO PART 86—CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK PROCEDURES

APPENDIX B TO PART 86—CRITERIA FOR CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK DISQUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C TO PART 86—STATE INFORMATION

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 13041.

SOURCE: 58 FR 52010, Oct. 6, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§86.1 Purpose.

This part: (a) Implements Public Law 101-647, section 231 and Public Law 102-190, section 1094.

(b) Requires procedures for existing and newly hired individuals and includes a review of personnel and security records to include a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint check and State Criminal History Repositories (SCHR) checks of residences

³See footnote 1 to §85.5(a)(5).