Annex F
Army Child Youth and School Services
Deployment Support Services
School Year 2016-2017

Definitions¹: Eligibility Criteria

Operational Deployment. An operational deployment begins when the majority of a unit or detachment, or an individual not attached to a unit or detachment, departs homeport/station/base or departs from an en route training location to meet a Secretary of Defense-approved operational requirement. An event is an operational deployment if it is recorded in the Joint Capabilities Requirement Manager (JCRM) or Fourth Estate Manpower Tracking System (FMTS) and is contained in the annual Global Force Management Data Initiative (GFM DI) compliant tool under the GFM DI reporting structure specified in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 8260.03. Forces deployed in support of Execute Orders (EXORDs), Operational Plans (OPLANs), and Concept Plans (CONPLANs) approved by the Secretary of Defense are also considered operationally deployed. An operational deployment ends when the majority of the unit or detachment, or an individual not attached to a unit or detachment, arrives back at their homeport/station/base. Forces operationally employed by Secretary of Defense Orders at their home station or in "prepare-to-deploy order" (PTDO) status at home station are NOT operationally deployed.

(The following definitions are in the order they appear on the matrix, left column, top to bottom)

Criteria 1. Deployed: Contingency Operations. Contingency operation means a military operation that: (A) is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in: military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (B) results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under section 688, 12301 (a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, 12305, or 12406 of this title, chapter 15 of this title, section 712 of title 14, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

Criteria 2. Assigned to Warrior Transition Unit (WTU)². WTUs provide critical support to Regular Army Soldiers who are expected to require 6 months or more of rehabilitation care and complex medical management in an inpatient or outpatient status and to Reserve component Soldiers who are in need of definitive health care based on medical conditions identified, incurred or aggravated while in an active duty status, in support of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and non-OCO activity.³

(The following subset definitions to Criteria 2 are NOT eligibility criteria. They are subset definitions provided for clarity only).
Army Wounded Warrior (AW2). These Soldiers are classified as severely wounded, ill or injured Service Members (SM). These are category three (3) individuals (amputation, severe TBI/PTSD, limited life expectancy, etc.) as prescribed in DODI 1300.24. AW2 status is NOT the defining criteria for eligibility of deployment child care support. AW2 Soldiers MUST be currently assigned to a WTU to be eligible).

Non-Medical Attendant (NMA). A person selected by an eligible Soldier, and approved by the Soldier’s attending physician and the Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) commander, who will contribute to the healing and recovery of the Soldier. This individual is placed on military orders which provide certain benefits to the individual. The NMA program is designed for seriously wounded, ill and injured Soldiers who could benefit from the presence and assistance of family or friends. If the Soldier’s primary care manager (PCM) determines that the Soldier is eligible for NMA assistance, then one person, designated by the Soldier, is authorized to serve as a NMA. This person provides additional support as the Soldier recovers, rehabilitates and transitions.

Soldiers in Transition. These Soldiers are distinct from Wounded Warriors. They are Soldiers assigned/attached to the Warrior Transition Units/Community Care Units (WTU/CCU) who require at least six months of complex care/treatment/case management. They do not meet AW2 criteria for severely wounded, ill or injured Soldiers as their condition is not as severe as those that meet AW2 criteria.

Criteria 3. Deployed: Rotational Forces. Forces allocated to a Combatant Command to execute tasks as assigned by the commander in that commander’s area of responsibility for a specified period of time. Forces identified in the Combatant Commanders annual force requirements submission, and validated in the global force management process. (Note that these Forces must fall under the initial paragraph definition of Operational Deployment. As noted in that paragraph, “Forces operationally employed by Secretary of Defense Orders at their home station or in "prepare-to-deploy order" (PTDO) status at home station are NOT operationally deployed”).

Combatant Command Combat Operations. An exercise is a simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution that is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation.

Criteria 4. Deployed: Non-Contingency Operations. Operations that don’t meet the definition of contingency operations. For example, humanitarian and civic assistance, which is assistance to the local populace, specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations.

Definitions have been provided by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) and the Army Wounded Warrior Command.

Includes: Army Wounded Warriors (AW2) assigned to Warrior Transition Unit (WTU); Soldiers in Transition assigned to the WTU; Spouse/children/non-medical attendant of wounded AW2 and Soldiers in Transition while assigned to WTU; Retired AW2 on a space available basis.

For example, active duty for training, active duty for special work, Extended Combat Training, or battle assembly.

Historically, this has been the population for which the expedited or special Army Emergency Relief support processes were designed to assist. The probability of an individual within this category returning to duty is very limited. Of 24,000 only 171 have been returned to duty (as of 2016).

Support may include, but is not limited to, driving the Soldier to appointments, providing a safe home environment, assisting with shopping, assisting with medication management, and/or assisting with managing medical and administrative paperwork.

Category two (2) and some exceptional Category one (1) SMs IAW DODI 1300.24. There is a high probability that many of these Soldiers will return to duty or be medically separated.