

Military and Schools Glossary

Activated: National Guard and Reserve Service members may be called up to Active Duty, or activated, for specific state or federal missions.^{1, 2}

Active Duty component: The portion of the U.S. military forces comprised of full-time Active Duty members in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.³

Active Duty Service member: Full-time duty status in the Active Uniformed Service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on Active Duty orders.⁴

Ambiguous loss: Type one occurs when there is physical absence and psychological presence. These include situations when a loved one is physically missing or bodily gone. Catastrophic examples of such ambiguous losses include kidnapping and missing bodies in the context of war, terrorism ethnic cleansing, genocide, or natural disasters such as earthquake, flood, and tsunamis. More common examples of this type of ambiguous loss are situations of absent parents due to divorce, giving up a baby to adoption, and physical contact with parents and siblings due to immigration. In Type two, there is physical presence and psychological absence. In this type of ambiguous loss, the person you care about is psychologically absent-- that is, emotionally or cognitively missing. Such ambiguous loss can occur from Alzheimer's disease and other dementias; traumatic brain injury; AIDS, autism, depression, addiction, or other chronic mental or physical illnesses that take a loved one's mind or memory away.⁵

Armed Forces/ Services: A term used to denote all components of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard (when mobilized under Title 10, United States Code, to augment the Navy).⁶

Base Exchange: At war and in peacetime, the Exchange provides Service members with the services and merchandise they need to make their lives more comfortable. The Exchange also maintains services and support to family members and troops back home.^{7, 8, 9}

Chain of Command: The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel.⁶

Charter school: A school providing free public elementary and/or secondary education to eligible students under a specific charter granted by the state legislature or other appropriate authority, and designated by such authority to be a charter school.¹⁰

Child Development Centers (CDCs): Typically accept children as young as six weeks and up to five years old. In most cases, these centers operate on a Monday through Friday year-round schedule. Hours vary. If full-time care is not necessary, some centers offer part-time and hourly care. Cost is based on total family income.¹¹

Child development programs: For youth ages 12 to 18, many military installations offer activities and classes at a Youth Center or Community Center. Although program availability varies from installation to installation, all programs offer instructional programs, recreation and sports programs, and educational and youth development programs.¹²

Civilian: A person who is not a Service member in any of the military branches.¹³

Combat deployment: An absence in which the parent is away, serving in an area of conflict or war.¹⁴

Commissary: The Defense Commissary Agency operates a worldwide chain of commissaries providing groceries to military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment.¹⁵

Commissioned officer: Military commissioned officers hold the highest military ranks in the pay grades of O-1 through O-10. They must possess a bachelor's degree and often pursue a master's degree as well. The primary role of commissioned officers is to provide general leadership, administration, and management in their area of responsibility. With the exception of positions such as pilots, doctors, lawyers, and nurses, most commissioned officers are generalists. Some commissioned officers are line officers, meaning that they can command any type of unit. Other commissioned officers are restricted, or non-line officers, and will generally command units within their area of expertise. Commissioned officers wear insignia commensurate with their pay grade, including the bars, oak leaves, eagles, and stars. Enlisted personnel and warrant officers must salute all commissioned officers, and commissioned officers must salute superior commissioned officers.¹⁶

Continental United States (CONUS): United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within North America between Canada and Mexico.⁶

Coping: The process of dealing with internal or external demands that are perceived to be threatening or overwhelming.¹⁷

Cultural awareness: Obtaining knowledge of different cultures and gaining awareness of one's own cultural beliefs, expectations, and biases.¹⁸

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI): Establishes or implements policy for the DoD. It may contain overarching procedures referring to policy or non-policy.¹⁹

Department of Defense (DoD): The governmental agency that provides the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.²⁰

Deployment: The period one (1) month prior to Service members' departure from their home station on military orders through six (6) months after return to their home station.⁴

Discharge: Military personnel may receive one of several types of discharges when they either voluntarily or involuntarily separate from any U.S. military branch including honorable, general, other than honorable, bad conduct, dishonorable, officer, or entry-level.²¹

DoD/DoDEA school: The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) is a civilian agency of the United States Department of Defense that manages all schools for military children in the United States and at American military installations worldwide.²²

Draftee: A qualified citizen for whom military service is compulsory.⁶

Dual-military marriage/ family: Families in which a military member in one branch of Service is married to a military member in the same or different branch of Service.³

Enlisted Service member: Service members in pay grades E-1 through E-4 in the Army and Air Force are considered junior enlisted Service members. One exception to this is that in the Army, both the corporal and specialist are at the E-4 level; however, only the specialist is considered junior enlisted. The corporal is considered a non-commissioned officer. Junior enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps and Navy occupy pay grades E-1 through E-3. Each service branch has a different name for the entry pay grade. An E-1 is a private in the Army and Marine Corps, an airman basic in the Air Force, and a seaman recruit in the Navy. Enlisted soldiers, airmen, and Marines wear chevrons with or without added emblems. Sailors in pay grades E-2 through E-3 wear striped insignia instead of chevrons. There is no insignia for any branch Service member in pay grade E-1.¹⁶

Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP): A military program that aids identification and enrollment of a family member with special medical or educational needs, assignment coordination to determine the availability of services at the projected duty station, and support to help families identify and access programs and services.²³

Externalizing behaviors: Externalizing behaviors are a broad class of emotional difficulties with accompanying outwardly directed behaviors, including defiance, impulsivity, disruptiveness, and over-activity.²⁴

Family Advocacy Program (FAP): Prevents and eliminates domestic abuse in the Department of Defense as well as provides for the safety of victims; holds abusers appropriately accountable for their behavior; and coordinates the response to domestic abuse with the local community.²⁵

Family child care (FCC): Family child care homes, also known as child development homes, provide care for infants and children up to age 12. Providers use their homes to care for a small, often mixed-aged group of children. In addition to typical workday hours, family child care homes may also provide care on nights and weekends.¹¹

Family structure: Family structure takes into account parental marital status as well as the type of relationship between children aged 0-17 and any parents present in the family. Family structures include nuclear families, single-parent families, unmarried biological or adoptive families, blended families, cohabiting families, and extended families.²⁶

Geographic transition: Relocating or moving to a new location.²⁷

Government-connected student: Children of members of the Uniformed Services, children who reside on Indian lands, children who reside on Federal property or in federally subsidized low-rent housing, and children whose parents work on Federal Property.²⁸

Grief: Like adults, children and teens may feel intense sadness and loss, or “grief,” when a person close to them dies. And like adults, children and teens express their grief in how they behave, what they think and say, and how they feel emotionally and physically. Each child and parent grieves differently, and there is no right or wrong way or length of time to grieve.²⁹

Homeschool environment: An environment in which the parents or guardians assume the responsibility for directing their child’s academic instruction and the home serves as the base for a child’s education, rather than a traditional public or independent school.³⁰

Impact Aid Program: Disburses Impact Aid payments to local educational agencies that are financially burdened by federal activities and provides technical assistance and support services to staff and other interested parties.³¹

Inactive National Guard: Comprised of members of the Army National Guard who are not required to perform regular training, but must meet with their unit once a year.¹

Individual Ready Reserve: Includes Service members who have received training through the Selected Reserve or Active Component who are not required to perform regular training, but may volunteer or be activated for training or deployment.¹

Insignia: The various emblems worn by Service members to denote rank or military specialty are called insignia. Typically worn on the shoulder or collar, insignia make it easy to identify whom to salute, and the specific military specialty of each individual. Enlisted insignia consist primarily of chevrons (with or without other detail), while insignia of commissioned officers can be bars, oak leaves, eagles or stars. Commissioned officers in the Navy wear their appropriate pin when in regular uniform, but wear special insignia on their sleeves or epaulets when wearing dress blues or whites.¹⁶

Installation: An air station, armory, base, camp, fort, garrison, post, proving ground, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.⁴

Internalizing behaviors: A broad class of emotional difficulties that include depression, separation anxiety, general over-anxiety, fearfulness, and withdrawal.^{32, 33, 34}

International schools: Overseas local public or private schools delivering instruction in English.³⁵

Joint base: A military installation from which operations of two or more of the Military Departments are projected or supported and which is manned by significant elements of two or more Military Departments or in which significant elements of two or more Military Departments are located.⁶

Military culture: Fluency in military language, knowledge of the chain of command, comfort on military installations, respect for those who serve, appreciation of the strengths of and challenges faced by military families, and knowledge of the steps taken by the DoD and each branch of the military to make military life more family-friendly. Each branch has developed its own subculture based on its specializations and missions.³

Military dependent: A Service member's spouse; children who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support; dependent parents, including step and legally adoptive parents of the employee's spouse; and dependent brothers and sisters, including step and legally adoptive brothers and sisters of the employee's spouse who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support.⁶

Military protective order (MPO): Issued by a commander to an Active Duty Service member to protect a victim of domestic abuse or child abuse and to control the behavior of the alleged abuser. A victim, victim advocate, installation law enforcement agency, or FAP clinician may request a commander to issue a MPO.³⁶

Military Service: A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, established by act of Congress, in which persons are appointed, enlisted, or inducted for military service, and which operates and is administered within a military or executive department. The Military Services are: the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard.⁶

Military-connected family: A family with at least one parent serving in the U.S. military.³

Military-connected school district: A local school district that educates at least 400 military dependent children in average daily attendance, or the military connected children must make up at least 3 percent of the school district's total average daily attendance.²⁸

Military-connected student/ child: Children with at least one parent serving in the U.S. military.³

Moral, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Programs: Provide high quality recreation opportunities and consistent community support for Service members and their families. For Guard, Reserve, and Active Duty Service members who live far from an installation, MWR offers an Outreach Program to meet their needs. Service members and their families may be able to rent a cottage at the beach, buy discount tickets to a theme park, take swimming lessons, or get help managing their personal finances.³⁷

National Guard Service member: A Service member in the National Guard, which consists of the Army National Guard and the Air Force's Air National Guard. While federally funded, the National Guard is organized and controlled by state.³⁸

New Parent Support Program: Helps parents – including expectant parents – develop the skills they need to provide a nurturing environment for their children. The program provides information, support, and guidance by helping parents: build strong, healthy bonds with their infants and toddlers that will lay the foundation for their social and emotional development; manage the demands of parenting, especially when impacted by deployments and other military operations; remain flexible and responsive when managing the stressors of daily life; build a strong support network; respond to infant and toddler behavior sensitively and be attuned to their developmental needs; and find concrete services in the local community in time of need.³⁹

Non-combat deployment: An absence in which the parent is away, serving in a peacekeeping, humanitarian, or disaster response mission.¹⁴

Non-commissioned officer: Enlisted Service members in pay grades E-5 through E-9, plus E-4 Army and Marine Corps corporals and Navy petty officers, are considered non-commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers can be craftsmen or supervisors and can provide education and training to both enlisted Service members and officers. However, they are more experienced and often provide leadership to others. A non-commissioned officer could be compared to the line supervisor in a factory. He performs the job, but also serves as trainer and supervisor. Senior non-commissioned officers (E-7 and above) are like the assistant managers of a company. Like junior enlisted personnel, non-commissioned officers wear insignia of chevrons with or without added emblems.¹⁶

Non-DoD Schools Program: Provides educational support and financial assistance to defray costs of education and to facilitate educational continuity in international locations where there is no DoDEA school. NDSP does not approve, endorse, or certify schools.⁴⁰

Nonvisible injuries: Injuries that cannot be seen such as depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress symptoms.³

Officer: See definitions for non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, and commissioned officer.

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF): Began on October 7, 2001 and officially ended December 31, 2014. OEF was a joint U.S., U.K., and Afghan operation focused on defeating terrorist organizations in Afghanistan and eliminating support to global terrorism. OEF operations were predominantly conducted in Afghanistan but also occurred in other regions of the world (e.g., Horn of Africa, Trans Sahara). OEF was separate from The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) International Security Assistance Force mission, which had similar objectives and occurred in Afghanistan at the same time.⁴¹

Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS): Began on January 1, 2015. OFS and NATO's Operation Resolute Support (ORS) provide training, advice, and assistance to Afghan security institutions in addition to counterterrorism support required to build Afghan security capabilities and long-term, sustainable, stability for the Afghan people.⁴¹

Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR): Began on October 15, 2014. OIR is a coalition of more than 60 countries that contribute to operations aimed at militarily defeating the terrorists in Iraq and Syria who call themselves the Islamic state. In addition, OIR aims to increase the security capacity of local forces fighting terrorism.⁴¹

Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF): Began on March 20, 2003 and ended August 31, 2010. OIF was conducted by a U.S. led coalition of nations designed to end Saddam Hussein's dictatorship, destroy Iraq's ability to develop or use weapons of mass destruction, and end Iraq's support to global terrorism. Once the initial invasion was complete and Hussein was removed from power, the operations focused on stabilizing Iraq and fighting insurgent forces that opposed the occupation.⁴¹

Operation New Dawn (OND): Began on September 1, 2010 and officially ended on December 15, 2011. OND marked the end of combat operations by U.S. forces in Iraq and signaled a shift towards a predominantly civilian presence focused on providing stability to Iraq, performing counterterrorism operations, and rebuilding Iraq's infrastructure and civil capacity.⁴¹

Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS): United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located outside of North America between Canada and Mexico.⁶

Parental absence: Parental absence refers to a number of situations in which a parent is temporarily out of the home. These absences can range from days to years and include: 1) divorce; 2) separation, and custody arrangements; 3) incarceration; and 4) civilian and military occupational absence, which includes: a) business or work trips; b) military combat and non-combat deployments; and c) other absences, such as a parent being out of the home to provide care to another member of the family.¹⁴

Pay grade: Pay grades are administrative classifications used to equalize pay across the Military Service branches. There are nine pay grades for enlisted personnel, five pay grades for warrant officers and 10 pay grades for officers. Each pay grade is represented by a letter and a number. For example, the O in O-1 stands for officer, while the 1 is the position's level of pay. Enlisted pay grades begin with E, and warrant officer pay grades begin with W.¹⁶

Permanent change of station (PCS): A relocation of a Service member's work affiliation from one unit or duty station to another; Service members may request their duty preference, but the assignment is determined by the needs of the branch of Service.³

Petty officers: A Navy non-commissioned officer.¹⁶

Post-deployment: The time when Service members return home from a deployment. This time encompasses reintegration.¹⁴

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD): An anxiety disorder characterized by the persistent re-experience of traumatic events through distressing recollections, dreams, hallucinations, or dissociative flashbacks; develops in response to rapes, life-threatening events, severe injuries, and natural disasters.¹⁷

Pre-deployment: The time when Reservists and Active Duty Service members ramp up, or gear up for a deployment, which may require Service members to spend weeks or months receiving additional training.¹⁴

Private school: Private schools are owned and governed by entities that are independent of any government—typically, religious bodies or independent boards of trustees. Private schools also receive funding primarily from nonpublic sources: tuition payments and often other private sources, such as foundations, religious bodies, alumni, or other private donors.⁴²

Protective factors: Protective factors are conditions or attributes in individuals, families, communities, or the larger society that, when present, mitigate or eliminate risk in families and communities that, when present, increase the health and well-being of children and families.⁴³

Psychological injuries: Unlike the physical wounds of war, these conditions are often invisible to the eye, remaining invisible to other Service members, family members, and society in general. These conditions affect mood, thoughts, and behavior.⁴⁴

Public school: State and local education agencies (districts) and publicly elected or appointed school boards govern public schools. At some schools, parent/teacher organizations or similar groups also play a role. Public schools receive nearly all their funding from local, state, and federal governments, supplemented occasionally by grants/donations from corporations and foundations, and parent- or student-initiated fundraising activities.⁴²

Rank: Much like a company has employees, managers, and supervisors, the military has ranks to determine organizational structure. As rank increases, so does responsibility and compensation. The higher a Service member's rank, the greater responsibility the member has over personnel, equipment, and assignment.¹⁶

Ready Reserve: Includes the Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and the Inactive National Guard.¹

Reintegration: Reintegration is the stage of the deployment cycle (pre-deployment, deployment, post-deployment or reintegration) characterized by the Service member's reentry into his or her daily life as experienced prior to deployment, or into a new civilian life, including the domains of work, family, and personal experiences.⁴⁵

Remote tour: A remote tour is a unique type of duty assignment. A remote tour, or unaccompanied tour, typically refers to orders for a Service member to be stationed at an installation where family members are not permitted. Remote tours are normally shorter in duration (one year) than normal duty assignments.¹⁴

Reserve component: The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.⁶

Reserve Service member: Members of the uniformed Services who are not in Active Service, but who are in one of the Reserve components.⁶

Retired Reserve: Includes retired Reserve Service members, who may be activated for training or deployment.¹

Risk factors: A characteristic at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precedes and is associated with a higher likelihood of problem outcomes.⁴⁶

Safety plan: Safety plans provide a strategy for finding emergency assistance, a shelter or safe house, legal assistance, financial assistance, and child care for family members suffering from domestic abuse.⁴⁷

School culture: Variables that reflect norms, belief systems, values, cognitive structures, and meanings of persons within the school.⁴⁸

School Liaison Officer (SLO): Serves as a resource between the military community and schools and districts around the installation.⁴⁹

School-age care (SAC): School-age care programs for children from ages 6 to 12 provide care before and after school, on holidays, and all day in the summer. These programs are typically located in youth centers or schools. The cost is based on total family income.¹¹

Selected Reserve: The Selected Reserve includes National Guard and Reserve Service members who perform part-time duties.¹

Separation from the military: Being released from Active Duty, discharged from military obligations, and transferred to the Reserves or retired list.³

Service member: A member serving in a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, which are: the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard.⁶

Special education services: Specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents or guardians of the child, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability.⁵⁰

Special needs: The Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) includes family members with an Individualized Family Services Plan (IFSP), age birth to 3 years and those with an Individualized Education Program (IEP), age 3 years to 21 years. It also includes family members with potentially life-threatening conditions and/or chronic medical/physical conditions requiring follow-up support more than once a year or specialty care; a current and chronic (duration of 6 months or longer) mental health condition within the last 5 years or the need for frequent mental health services; a diagnosis of asthma or other respiratory-related diagnosis with chronic recurring wheezing; a diagnosis of attention deficit disorder (ADD)/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Family members who require adaptive equipment, assistive technology devices or services, and environmental/architectural considerations are also included.^{51, 52}

Standby Reserve: Includes Service members with a temporary disability or hardship as well as Service members whose civilian jobs are considered key to defense.¹

Temporary duty (TDY): An absence in which the Service member parent is away, typically for training purposes. Temporary duty assignments are usually associated with shorter absences, similar to a civilian work trip.¹⁴

Traumatic brain injury (TBI): A TBI is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or a penetrating head injury that disrupts the normal function of the brain.⁵³

Traumatic grief: A child may have a traumatic reaction after a death that was sudden and unexpected (e.g., through violence or an accident) or a death that was anticipated (e.g., due to illness). If the child's responses are severe or prolonged and interfere with the child's functioning, the child may have a condition called Childhood Traumatic Grief (CTG). Thinking about the person who died—even happy thoughts—can lead to frightening images or memories of the way that person died.⁵⁴

Unaccompanied tour: See the definition for remote tour.

Uniformed death notification: A notification team of at least two Uniformed Service members (one may be a chaplain) makes an in-person notification to the surviving

family members listed on the deceased Service member's Record of Emergency Data form.⁵⁵

United States military: All Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard) of the United States, any person in the Armed Forces of the United States, and all equipment of any description that either belongs to the US Armed Forces or is being used (including Type I and II Military Sealift Command vessels), escorted, or conveyed by the US Armed Forces.⁶

U.S. Air Force Reserve: The Air Force Reserve is a critical part of the nation's defense, which currently performs about 20 percent of the work of the Air Force. Members of the Air Force Reserve have the opportunity to serve the nation in their home state without interrupting their civilian career or higher education.⁵⁶

U.S. Air Force: The youngest of the Military Services that represents the aerial warfare branch of the armed forces. The mission of the Air Force is to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace.⁵⁷

U.S. Air National Guard: Since the early days of the 20th Century, members of the Air National Guard have been taking action to protect the nation, support federal efforts, and assist citizens in times of need.⁵⁸

U.S. Army National Guard: Members of the Army National Guard hold civilian jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training part time, always ready to defend the American way of life in the event of an emergency. Serving both the community and the country, Guard soldiers' primary area of operation is their home state.⁵⁹

U.S. Army Reserves: The Army Reserve forces are always available for the needs of the Army and the Joint Force. The Army Reserve falls under the day-to-day command and control of the president and the secretary of defense during peacetime missions, wartime, during training, and when mobilized, for planning and for operations. The Army can mobilize members of the Army Reserve in order to meet the needs of a mission.⁶⁰

U.S. Army: The Army conducts both operational and institutional missions. The operational Army consists of numbered armies, corps, divisions, brigades, and battalions that conduct full spectrum operations around the world.⁶¹

U.S. Coast Guard: Safeguards our Nation's maritime interests in the heartland, in the ports, at sea, and around the globe. It protects the maritime economy and the environment, as well as defends our maritime borders, and saves those in peril.⁶²

U.S. Marine Corps Reserve: Ready to supplement the Active Duty forces when needed, the Marine Corps Reserve is critical to the Marine Corps' ability to provide a balanced, prepared force. With the ability to train part-time, these Marines can continue to pursue a full-time civilian career or education.⁶³

U.S. Marine Corps: The Marine Corps has been America's expeditionary force in readiness since 1775. They are forward deployed to respond swiftly and aggressively in times of crisis. They are soldiers of the sea, providing forces and detachments to naval ships and shore operations. They are global leaders, developing expeditionary doctrine and innovations that set the example, and leading other countries' forces and agencies in multinational military operations. These unique capabilities make them "First to Fight," and our nation's first line of defense.⁶⁴

U.S. Navy Reserve: A vital asset of the Navy in which civilians can serve part-time alongside Active Duty counterparts in direct support of the Fleet. Members of the Navy Reserve stand ready to answer the call of duty and strive to amplify the Navy's core capabilities.⁶⁵

U.S. Navy: The Navy conducts missions on all fronts: in the air, on land, and at sea. Fulfilling a broad role that encompasses everything from combat to peacekeeping to humanitarian assistance - in theater, on bases, and everywhere from the cockpits of F-18s to the control rooms of nuclear submarines.⁶⁶

Visible injuries: Physical wounds of war that maim or disfigure the body.⁴⁴

Warrant officer: Highly specialized in their occupations, warrant officers provide valuable talents and expertise to others in a specific technical field. They can also command units and activities and instruct and advise personnel. Warrant officers wear insignia characterized by striped bars, and outrank all enlisted Service members. Service members in pay grades W-1 through W-5 of the Army and Marine Corps are warrant officers. The Navy's warrant officers hold pay grades W-2 through W-4. There are no warrant officers in the Air Force.¹⁶

Youth programs: A comprehensive series of planned and self-directed activities and events responding to the recreational, developmental, social, physiological, psychological, cultural, and educational needs of eligible youth. These activities support the acquisition of lifelong skills and facilitate transition to adulthood. Youth programs are offered within a physically and emotionally safe environment that includes appropriately trained support staff in designated facilities and locations.⁶⁷

Youth Sponsorship Program: A mandated program implemented at every military installation designed to ease the transition of newly assigned military children and help them rapidly feel connected at the new duty station. The Youth Sponsorship Program at each installation, by directive, shall provide for involvement of dependent children of members stationed at the military installation and shall be directed primarily toward children in their preteen and teenage years.⁶⁷

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