Additional Populations Eligible for DVOP Services

Family Caregiver: Section 1720G(d) of Title 38 U.S.C. defines Family Caregiver as follows:
(1) The term caregiver, with respect to an eligible veteran, means an individual who provides personal care services to the veteran
(2) The term family caregiver, with respect to an eligible veteran, means a family member who is a caregiver of the veteran.
(3) The term family member, with respect to an eligible veteran, means an individual who
   a. Is a member of the family of the veteran, including
      i. A parent
      ii. A spouse
      iii. A child
      iv. A step-family member
      v. An extended family member, or
   b. Lives with, but is not a member of the family of the veteran

Transitioning Service Member in Need of Intensive Services: VPL 07-14 explains the military services’ use of form DD-2958, Service Member Career Readiness Standards/Individual Transition Plan, to verify service members have met their Career Readiness Standards and made adequate preparations for their post-military careers before they leave active duty. When a service member is assessed as not meeting Career Readiness Standards, their commander facilitates a “warm handover” of the member to the public workforce system for a review of the employment services available through American Job Centers (AJC) and to facilitate access to appropriate services.

The Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) has identified the following three categories of transitioning service members as in need of intensive services and therefore eligible for DVOP services:
1) Service members who receive the “warm handover,” or who produce a DD2958 signed by their commander documenting that they have not met Career Readiness Standards
2) Transitioning service members ages 18-24, regardless of whether they meet Career Readiness Standards
3) Active duty service members being involuntarily separated through a Service reduction-in-force.

In addition, service members who are being discharged from service, either voluntarily, or involuntarily, are considered to be “terminated” for purposes of eligibility for dislocated worker services under the Workforce Investment Act.