

FACT SHEET

Ways of Working

Categorisation and Location Frameworks

The new frameworks aim to simplify and modernise the way members and their families are categorised, as well as the locations where they can access benefits.

Benefits

- Contemporary categorisation framework that better defines family structures and associated benefits
- The ability to recognise family members outside of those who normally live with the member
- Targeted benefits for members with children from previous relationships living elsewhere
- New location framework which better enables members to work at an alternate location, including those transitioning from the ADF

Status: Implemented

Lead: Deputy Chief of Navy

TARGETING

All Navy

WHEN

1 July 2023

YOU GET

Modernised Categorisation and Location benefits

Categorisation Framework

The new Categorisation Framework has introduced updated definitions and is more inclusive of contemporary family structures. Defence have ceased using the old terminology of Members without Dependents (MWOD), Members with Dependents (MWD) and Members with Dependents (Unaccompanied) (MWD (U)) and have transitioned to terminology focussed on a member's family makeup.

Definitions:

A member's family is now categorised as:

- Accompanied Resident Family (ARF)
- Unaccompanied Resident Family (URF)

Resident Family is someone who either:

- Lives with the member (categorised as ARF)
- Lives apart from the member due to service, compassionate, work or study reasons (categorised as URF)

A member without resident family will be re-classified as a Member (MBR)



Defence now also recognises two new groups of people in order for members to access relevant benefits:

- Non-Resident Family (NRF)
- Recognised Other Persons (ROP)

Non-Resident Family may include:

- A member's partner
- A member's child under 21 (including those from a previous relationship)

Note: The benefits associated with NRF may include up to two reunion style travel benefits per year.

Recognised Other Person's may include:

- An adult child aged between 21 and 25
- A live-in carer who provides care for the member while they are under a rehabilitation plan
- A person who assists with caring for the member's child or children, such as a guardian
- Any other person recognised by the CDF, such as an elderly parent who is unable to care for themselves

Note: The benefits associated with ROP allows for them to reside with the member, inclusive of a bedroom entitlement.

All members whether categorised as MBR, ARF, or URF can also have a ROP or NRF or both. Depending on a member's individual circumstances, the following forms may need to be completed and submitted to meet the requirements of the new framework:

- **AD150** - Amendment of Personal Data Details
- **AE681** - ADF Categorisation Change and Approval to Live-In/Out

Members are encouraged to engage with their personnel office should they have any questions regarding how the new categorisation framework may impact them.

EXAMPLE

Non-Resident Family: LS Smith lives with his partner and is currently categorised as ARF. He has children from a previous relationship who live with his ex-partner interstate. Under the new categorisation framework, LS Smith will be categorised as Member who has Accompanied Resident Family (ARF) and Non-Resident Family (NRF), meaning he will now have access to two reunion style travel benefits to visit his children per year.

EXAMPLE

Recognised Other Persons: PO Fang is currently categorised as MBR and has a requirement to care for her elderly mother due to ailing health. PO Fang has no other dependent family. Under the new categorisation framework, PO Fang will be categorised as a Member (MBR) with a Recognised Other Person (ROP). This will entitle PO Fang to a bedroom entitlement for her mother and a removal entitlement should they need to relocate interstate.



Location Framework

The new location framework will provide targeted benefits to members undertaking alternate located work and those transitioning from the permanent forces with access to housing and other benefits in their transition location in advance of their separation.

Alternate Located Work

Alternate located work (ALW) allows members to provide a capability effect from a location within domestic Australia. The Location Framework has introduced the ability for a member to have their ALW location recognised as their Primary Service Location. This in turn changes a members Housing Benefit Location and may trigger other benefits. The ALW agreement must meet the requirements set out in [MILPERSMAN Part 7 Chapter 1](#) – *Flexible Work in the Australian Defence Force*.

Transition Location

Transition location (general) (TL(G)), is comparable to ALW, and enables a Defence member to provide a capability effect, at a location of their choosing, as they transition from full-time Service. TL(G) is underpinned by the requirement that the Defence member provides the equivalent capability effect as what would be otherwise provided during their transition from full-time Service. This provision is being introduced to support members integrate into their gaining community whilst transitioning. Specifically this allows for a housing benefit in the transition location which is not currently available.

Transition location (medical) (TL(M)), is similar to TL(G); however, is only available as members involuntarily transition from the Australian Defence Force as a result of a Military Employment Classification Review Board decision.

Further information in relation to ALW, TL(G) and TL(M) can be found at [Pages - ADF Employment Offer Modernisation Admin](#).

If you think either of these benefits will apply to you, it is recommended you liaise with your divisional staff and/or career manager to discuss options.

More Information and Questions



pay-conditions.defence.gov.au/adf-employment-offer-modernisation-program



adf.employmentoffer@defence.gov.au



Submit your feedback and questions:
navy.retention@defence.gov.au



For more information visit:
navy.gov.au/stay-onboard