

## MILPERSMAN 1770-010

### DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

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<b>References</b>	(a) DoD Instruction 1300.18 of 8 January 2008. (b) Geneva Convention III (Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War).
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1. **Purpose.** This article contains definitions and acronyms used throughout [MILPERSMAN 1770](#) section, Casualty and Survivors' Benefits. The definitions and acronyms are provided as a reference for the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Navy Casualty Assistance Branch (N135C) processes, reports, notifications, benefits, and assistance programs as outlined in reference (a).

#### 2. **Definitions, Terms, and Acronyms**

##### a. **Accounted For (With Respect to a Person in a Missing Status):**

(1) The person is returned to United States (U.S.) control alive;

(2) The remains of the person are recovered and (if not identifiable through visual means as those of the missing person) are identified by a practitioner of an appropriate forensic science; or

(3) Credible evidence exists to support further determination of the person's status (such as when a person's remains have been destroyed and are unrecoverable).

b. **Attendant:** One who accompanies an eligible relative or designated individual to the burial ceremony of a deceased Sailor if Navy Casualty Assistance determines that:

(1) The accompanied individual is unable to travel unattended because of age, physical condition, or other justifiable reasons; and

(2) There is no other eligible relative or designated individual qualified to serve as an attendant traveling to the burial ceremony of the deceased Sailor.

c. **Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH).** The spouse and children (including children from a previous marriage) of a deceased Sailor living in Government quarters are entitled to either remain in Government housing for 365 days, or to relocate to private quarters and receive 1 year of BAH or overseas housing allowance (OHA), as appropriate. To receive this allowance for private quarters, the deceased Sailor must have been eligible to receive those allowances for his or her dependents at the time of death.

d. **Bedside Travel:** Funded roundtrip transportation and per diem for up to three family members or other designated individuals to visit a Sailor listed as:

(1) Serious illness or injury (SI);

(2) Very seriously ill or injured (VSI); or

(3) Not seriously injured (NSI) (designated combat operation and or combat zone injuries only).

**Note:** Travel to bedside is authorized only when a military medical authority determines in writing that the presence of family members is medically necessary for the health and welfare of the Sailor. Refer to [MILPERSMAN 1770-230](#).

e. **Beneficiary:** Person entitled or designated to receive various benefits.

f. **BUMED:** Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

g. **Casualty:**

(1) A casualty is broadly defined as a Sailor whose services are lost due to any of the following:

(a) Serious illness or injury (SI);

(b) Very seriously ill or injured (VSI);

(c) Incapacitating illness or injury (III);

(d) Wounds (regardless of severity) received in action (WIA);

(e) Absence is uncertain and it is possible that the Sailor may be a casualty whose absence is involuntary, but there is not sufficient evidence to make a determination that the Sailor's actual status is missing or deceased. Such Sailors should initially be reported in an interim category of "Duty Status - Whereabouts Unknown" (DUSTWUN). [MILPERSMAN 1770-020](#) provides further explanation of DUSTWUN;

**Note:** Do not use DUSTWUN to account for persons whose status appears to be unauthorized absence (UA) rather than a casualty.

(f) Missing, only when the casualty status has been determined by an initial board of inquiry convened by the Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS) and the board's recommendation has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV). Missing includes missing in action (MIA); interned or detained in a foreign country; and captured, beleaguered, or besieged by a hostile force (see [MILPERSMAN 1770-020](#) for detailed explanation);

(g) Death; or

(h) Dependent death of Active Duty or Reserve Sailors (see [MILPERSMAN 1770-250](#)).

(2) Casualties may also include the following:

(a) Family members of Active Duty (ACDU) Sailors not eligible for Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (FSGLI); or

(b) Qualified civilian Navy employees and their family members in a foreign country who are unaccounted for. They shall be reported together with a complete account of the circumstances surrounding their disappearance or death.

h. **Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Casualty Assistance Calls (CAC)/Funeral Honors Support (FHS) Program Manager.** CNIC CAC/FHS Program Manager is responsible for the execution, funding, and technical support of casualty assistance and funeral honors, support procedures, and assessing program delivery to ensure the Sailor's and family's needs are met in times of crisis.

i. **CNIC CAC/FHS Regional Program Coordinator.** Located in various areas throughout the world, the CAC/FHS regional program coordinator provides support at the local level. Program coordinators are under the direction of the CNIC, CAC/FHS program manager. They are directly involved with training, supporting, and providing guidance to casualty assistance calls officers (CACOs) involved in casualty notification and funeral honors support.

j. **Casualty Assistance Calls Officer (CACO).** The CACO is the official representative of SECNAV who provides information, resources, and assistance to the primary next of kin (PNOK), secondary next of kin (SNOK), and other appropriate designated individuals (see [MILPERSMAN 1770-160](#)) in the event of a casualty. Their full time responsibility and mission is to assist families and other designated individuals during a difficult time and ensure they receive the benefits and entitlements due. CACO duties are varied and are dependent upon the status of the Sailor at the time the casualty occurs (i.e., death, DUSTWUN, missing, ill, or injured).

k. **Casualty Operations Case Manager (Navy Casualty Assistance Primary Point of Contact).** A case manager is assigned to each individual casualty case, responsible for ensuring policy guidelines are followed, and for maintaining the primary database, Defense Casualty Information Processing System (DCIPS), for all Navy casualties. Case managers provide support and coordination for benefits, funeral expenses, travel, and reports required by the Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Congress. Duties include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Determination of PNOK and or SNOK;
- (2) Determination of beneficiary for all survivor benefits;
- (3) Coordinating with CACO for the delivery of benefits packages to next of kin and other designated individuals;

(4) Certification of death gratuity, BAH, Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI), and other survivor benefits;

(5) Coordinating death gratuity payments process;

(6) Coordinating funeral, graveside, and or memorial service and distinguished transfer of remains (DTR) travel as necessary; and

(7) Providing line of accounting data for the relocation of the dependents' household goods (HHG).

l. **CONUS:** Continental U.S.

m. **Defense Casualty Information Processing System (DCIPS):** The official information database for casualty and mortuary processes. The DCIPS database is the information systems standard which supports uniform procedures, accurate accounting and reporting of casualties, benefits tracking, and coordination of mortuary affairs.

n. **Death Gratuity:** Immediate financial assistance to eligible beneficiary(ies) of \$100,000. (See MILPERMAN 1770-280.)

o. **DFAS-CL:** Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland Center.

p. **DD Form 1300 Report of Casualty.** DD Form 1300 shows proof of death to the U.S. Government and commercial agencies that pay benefits to survivors of eligible Sailors. DD Form 1300 contains information on the Sailor's identification, background, active service, pay, interested persons, and casualty information.

q. **Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC):** A Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) benefit program that provides a monthly payment to a surviving spouse, child, or parent of a veteran because of the service connected death of a veteran. For more information go to DIC:  
[http://www.vba.va.gov/VBA/benefits/factsheets/survivors/DICeg\\_0108.doc](http://www.vba.va.gov/VBA/benefits/factsheets/survivors/DICeg_0108.doc).

r. **DUSTWUN/EAWUN**

(1) **Duty Status - Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN)**: A transitory casualty status applicable only to military personnel that is used when the responsible commander suspects the Sailor may be a casualty whose absence is involuntary, but does not feel sufficient evidence currently exists to make a definite determination of missing or deceased. DUSTWUN affords the commanding officer (CO) up to 10 days to conduct search and rescue efforts, to investigate the circumstances of the loss incident, and to assemble information regarding the Sailor's disappearance. DUSTWUN has no effect on pays or allowances and differs by definition and legal entitlement from the "missing" casualty status. Refer to [MILPERSMAN 1770-020](#).

(2) **Excused Absence - Whereabouts Unknown (EAWUN)**: An administrative status applicable only to civilian personnel that is used when the responsible commander suspects the employee may be a casualty whose absence is involuntary, but does not feel sufficient evidence currently exists to make a determination of missing or deceased.

s. **Escort**: The official escort (funded by OPNAV (N135C)), who accompanies the remains while they are being transported to the funeral site. Any other escort designated by a command other than the official escort is funded by the command.

t. **Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (FSGLI)**: A program extended to the spouses and dependent children of Sailors. A Sailor must be insured under the SGLI program to qualify for FSGLI. FSGLI provides up to a maximum of \$100,000 of insurance coverage for spouses not to exceed the amount of SGLI the insured Sailor has in force and \$10,000 for dependent children. See [MILPERSMAN 1741-030](#) for more information.

u. **Funeral Travel**: Roundtrip transportation and allowances for family members and other eligible travelers to attend the burial ceremony of Sailors who die while on Active or Inactive duty. Authorized travelers include:

- (1) Spouse;
- (2) Children;
- (3) Parents;

(4) Anyone who stood **in loco parentis**. See definition below;

(5) Siblings;

(6) Person authorized to direct disposition of remains (PADD). See definition of PADD below in subparagraph 2ii.

(7) Attendants, and

(8) Others closely related to and or designated by the deceased Sailor under special circumstances.

**Note:** Refer to [MILPERSMAN 1770-270](#) for more detailed instructions.

v. **Guardianship (In the Case of Minor Beneficiaries):** A guardian is a court appointed person or institution responsible for handling the affairs of a minor's estate, particularly the handling of money and property on behalf of the minor. If a Sailor is survived by a child who has not yet reached the **age of majority (18)** and the child is eligible for monetary benefits and or personal property, guardianship may need to be established for the minor child. Rules governing guardianship are established by the laws of the state where the child lives.

**Note:** Guardianship may have to be established even when the child is in the care of a surviving natural or adoptive parent.

w. **Identified:** Respect to a person in a missing status, an individual "accounted for" through the utilization of circumstantial evidence, anthropological evidence, odontological evidence, material evidence, and or nuclear or mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) evidence.

x. **In Loco Parentis:** Any person(s) or institution who acted in place of a Sailor's parents for a period of not less than 1 year at any time before the Sailor joined the Navy. Seniority in age will control when the persons are of equal relationship. Step-parents, who have not adopted the Sailor, serve as in loco parentis.

y. **Killed in Action (KIA):** A casualty that occurred due to hostile action, other than terrorist activity, in which a Sailor dies as a result of wounds or other injuries **before** reaching a medical treatment facility.

z. **Members of the Navy.** The following categories of personnel are defined as "members of the Navy:"

(1) Personnel on ACDU, ACDU for training, Inactive Duty training, or traveling directly en route to or from such duty at the time the individual becomes a casualty;

(2) Personnel who have been provisionally accepted for entry on ACDU, have been ordered or directed to proceed to a place for acceptance, and are injured, become ill, or die while at or en route to such a place of final acceptance;

(3) Personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) who are injured or die from injury in the line of duty while performing authorized travel to training, from training, or while engaging in flight instruction;

(4) Midshipmen of the Naval Academy, including those authorized to travel to or from such service;

(5) Regular or Reserve Sailors who die after discharge or release from ACDU while a patient in a U.S. Government hospital, provided hospitalization has been continuous from date of discharge or release from ACDU to date of death;

(6) Regular or Reserve retired Sailors who die while a patient in a U.S. Government hospital, provided they became a patient in such hospital while serving on ACDU for a period of more than 30 days and continue as a patient through date of death;

(7) Individuals who die en route directly to their home after discharge or release from a period of ACDU;

(8) Members or former members of the Navy who die during the 120-day period beginning the day following the date of discharge or release from ACDU, ACDU training, or Inactive Duty training, or transfer from drilling status to not physically qualified or records review status;

(9) Members of the Navy Reserve who die while in an Inactive Duty status. This includes those members who may be required to perform at least 12 regularly scheduled drills (pay or non-pay status) each year that are creditable for retirement purposes; those who have performed no ACDU; those who have

performed ACDU, ACDU for training, or Inactive Duty training; and those who are retired without pay. Refer to [MILPERSMAN 1770-040](#) to report a death; or

(10) Members of the Fleet Reserve or retired members of the Regular Navy or Navy Reserve who die while in an Inactive Duty status and while entitled to receive retainer or retired pay.

aa. **Missing:** The status used when a Sailor is not present at his or her duty location due to apparent involuntary reasons and whose location is unknown. A Sailor may be placed in a "missing" casualty status **only after an initial board of inquiry is convened by CHNAVPERS and the board's casualty status recommendation has been approved by SECNAV.** (See [MILPERSMAN 1770-020](#).)

(1) A CO may make a recommendation to put a member in a "missing" status if the facts so suggest. "Missing" does not include Sailors whose status is listed as absent without leave (AWOL), deserter, or who have been dropped from rolls.

(2) **Categories.** A person declared "missing" is categorized as the following:

(a) **Beleaguered.** The Sailor is a member of an organized element that has been surrounded by a hostile force to prevent escape of its members;

(b) **Besieged.** The Sailor is a member of an organized element that has been surrounded by a hostile force, compelling it to surrender;

(c) **Captured.** The Sailor has been seized as the result of action of an unfriendly military or paramilitary force in a foreign country;

(d) **Detained.** The Sailor is prevented from proceeding or is restrained in custody for alleged violation of international law or other reason claimed by the Government or group under which the person is being held;

(e) **Interned.** The Sailor is definitely known to have been taken into custody of a nonbelligerent foreign power as the result of, and for reasons arising out of, any armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the U.S. are engaged;

(f) **Missing.** The Sailor is not present at his or her duty location due to apparent involuntary reasons and whose location is unknown; and

(g) **Missing in Action (MIA).** The casualty is a hostile casualty, other than the victim of a terrorist activity, who is not present at his or her duty location due to apparent involuntary reasons, and whose location is unknown.

bb. **Naval Disaster:** A naval disaster or accident in which loss of life or injury occurs to more than 15 persons at a specific location (such as the confines of a ship, aircraft, or the geographic limits of a single shore based activity).

cc. **Next of Kin (NOK):** Person(s) related to deceased, injured, or ill Sailor (see "Primary Next of Kin (PNOK)" and "Secondary Next of Kin (SNOK)"). NOK is determined by law. Therefore, Sailors may not designate an individual on their DD Form 93 Record of Emergency Data as their NOK, nor use a will to distribute federal benefits and entitlements.

**Note:** Eligibility for survivor benefits and or recipients of personal effects are not based upon a NOK determination.

dd. **Not Seriously Injured (NSI):** A casualty which involves illness or injury that requires medical attention (may or may not require hospitalization) and medical authorities declare the illness or injury less severe than seriously injured.

**Note:** A personal casualty report (PCR) is required **only** if the injury or illness occurs within theater (e.g., Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom).

ee. **OCONUS:** Outside of the continental U.S.

ff. **Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Navy Casualty Assistance (N135C):** Navy Casualty Assistance Calls and Funeral Honors Support (CAC FHS) Program policy sponsor and coordinating authority. OPNAV (N135C) is responsible for establishing policy and procedures, and assessing program delivery to ensure that the Sailors and their families' needs are met in times of crisis. OPNAV (N135C) is also responsible for the overall administration of the Navy Mortuary Affairs Program.

gg. **Official Notification and Condolence Call:**

(1) The initial physical (in person) visit made by a responsible uniformed Navy representative to a Sailor's NOK and or designated individual. The initial visit entails notification, condolences, answering of any questions, and addressing of any concerns. Notification and condolence calls should be accomplished within 24 hours of receipt of casualty. The visit should occur between the hours of 0500 and 2400.

(a) **Notification:** The primary purpose of a notification call is to inform the Sailor's NOK or designated individual of the incident and circumstances surrounding the incident. Notification calls will be made in an expeditious, professional, and dignified manner with consideration for the Sailor's family.

(b) **Condolence Call:** The primary purpose of the condolence call is to extend personal sympathy on behalf of the U.S. Navy and to offer assistance to the family of the Sailor.

(2) When a notification of death is made to the NOK or designated individual by sources other than the Navy (e.g., friend, Sailor dies at home, hospital, law enforcement, media, etc.), a condolence call is made in lieu of notification. When the CACO, CACO's chain of command, Navy casualty assistance, CNIC program manager, regional coordinator, or any other cognizant Navy official becomes aware that the NOK or designated individual has been notified by other sources, the CACO will be directed to make a condolence call rather than a notification.

hh. **Other Interested Parties (OIP):** Other interested parties include anyone named on a Sailor's **DD Form 93 Record of Emergency Data**, or **SGLV 8286 Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Election and Certificate**, as a beneficiary for:

- (1) SGLI;
- (2) Death gratuity (DG); or
- (3) Unpaid pay and allowances (UPPA).

ii. **Person Authorized to Direct Disposition (PADD):** A person who is authorized to direct disposition of human remains. Sailors identify a PADD on their DD Form 93. If the PADD is not

designated by the Sailor, the PADD is recognized in the following order of precedence:

(1) **Surviving spouse:** The legal spouse is one who was married to the deceased as prescribed by civil law, was not divorced from the deceased, and has not remarried at the time disposition of remains is to be made. The latter might apply in the case of a Sailor who has been declared deceased, body not recovered at the time of the casualty incident, and whose remains are later recovered and identified. If the spouse has remarried at the time disposition is to be made, the right of disposition will go to the next person in order of priority, and the remarried spouse will take priority as stated in subparagraph (8) below;

(2) **Children:** Children who have reached the age of majority in order of seniority (age);

(3) **Parents:** in order of seniority (age), unless legal custody was granted to another person by reason of court decree or statutory provision. Step-parents who have not adopted the Sailor, serve in loco parentis, and are not considered parents for PADD purposes;

(4) **Blood or adoptive relative** of the Sailor who was granted legal custody by reason of a court decree or statutory provision. The person to whom custody was granted remains the PADD despite the fact that the individual had reached the age of majority at the time of death;

(5) **Siblings:** Brothers or sisters of legal age in order of seniority (age). When the deceased person has full siblings, half-siblings, or step-siblings, the order of precedence is the full siblings, then the half-siblings. Step-siblings are not eligible to direct disposition of remains. Adopted siblings are treated the same as full siblings when adopted by both of the deceased person's biological parents. Adopted siblings are considered as half-siblings when adopted by only one of the deceased person's biological parents;

(6) **Grandparents** in order of seniority (age);

(7) **Other adult blood relatives** in order of relationship to the individual under the laws of the deceased's domicile. When two individuals are of equal relationship, priority will be determined by age;

(8) **Remarried surviving spouse:** One who was not divorced from the deceased and has remarried at the time disposition of remains is to be made. The latter might apply in the case of a Sailor who is declared deceased, though his or her body was not recovered and whose remains are subsequently recovered and identified at a later date;

(9) **Persons standing in loco parentis** (refer to "In Loco Parentis");

(10) **Legal representative of the estate** may make disposition of remains when all efforts to identify or locate a person listed in subparagraphs (1) through (9) are unsuccessful. The legal representative must be properly appointed by a civil court having jurisdiction of the decedent's estate; or

(11) When all known persons in subparagraphs (1) through (10) relinquish disposition authority or cannot be identified or located, then disposition of the remains will be made by **SECNAV**.

jj. **Person Eligible to Receive Effects (PERE) (Person Eligible to Receive the Personal Effects of a Deceased Service Member or Civilian Employee).** The custody of the personal effects is transferred according to the following order of precedence:

(1) Legal representative of the member's estate. To qualify as a legal representative, an individual must present duly certified copies of a will, letter testamentary, letters of administration, or other evidence of final qualification, issued by a proper court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) Surviving spouse who has not remarried;

(3) Children in order of seniority (age);

(4) Parents in order of seniority (age);

(5) Siblings in order of seniority (age);

(6) Other blood relative. When two individuals are of equal relationship, priority will be determined by age;

(7) A person standing in loco parentis; or

(8) A person named as a beneficiary in the will, but not specifically named as the recipient of personal effects.

**Note:** A member may designate someone other than the PNOK to be the PERE. Only the custody of the personal effects is transferred from the Armed Service concerned to the person eligible to receive effects PERE. Any question of title or ownership must be determined by agreement among the interested parties or (if necessary) the civil courts in the state of the domicile of the deceased or missing person.

kk. **Personnel Casualty Reporting**

(1) Per reference (a), a PCR is required on:

(a) All deceased or missing military personnel;

(b) All deceased or missing DoD civilian employees and DoD contractors OCONUS who are casualties as a result of hostile action, nonhostile action, or while accompanying Armed Forces in the field; and for all CONUS casualties as a result of hostile action;

(c) All deceased 120-day disability retired members;

(d) All deceased personnel who were attending a military service academy;

(e) All ACDU military personnel whose status is listed as seriously ill or injured, or very seriously ill or injured;

(f) All DoD civilian personnel, including DoD contractors OCONUS, who are listed as SI or VSI as a result of hostile or nonhostile action, or while accompanying Armed Forces in the field;

(g) All military personnel listed as DUSTWUN, all DoD civilian employees, and DoD contractor personnel listed as excused absence - whereabouts unknown (EAWUN); and

(h) All personnel (including military and DoD civilians and DoD contractors) who are wounded in action.

(2) The PCR should be completed and submitted per [MILPERSMAN 1770-030](#).

11. **Primary Next of Kin (PNOK):** The person most closely related to the deceased Sailor is considered PNOK for casualty notification and assistance purposes. This is usually the spouse for married Sailors and the parents for unmarried Sailors. A surviving spouse who has remained unmarried is always designated the PNOK. The term "surviving spouse" does not include one who obtained a divorce from the Sailor (at any time). The PNOK is recognized by law in the following order of precedence:

(1) Spouse;

(2) Eldest natural or adopted child including a child or children by prior marriage. The age of majority is 18. If the child is a minor, their surviving parent or legal guardian shall exercise the rights of the minor child;

(3) Parents in order of seniority (age), unless legal exclusive (sole) custody was granted to a person by reason of a court decree or statutory provision.

(4) Blood relative that was granted legal custody of the person by a court decree or statutory provision;

(5) Brother and sisters of legal age (18 or over) in order of seniority (age);

(6) Grandparents in order of seniority (age);

(7) Other relatives of legal age in order of relationship to the individual according to civil laws. When persons are of equal degree of relationship to the Sailor (e.g., aunt, uncle, cousin), seniority (age) will determine priority;

(8) Persons standing in loco parentis to the Sailor; or

(9) The remarried surviving spouse.

**Note 1:** Does not include a spouse who obtained a divorce from the Sailor (at any time) or who remarried before a finding of death.

**Note 2:** When doubt exists concerning the determination of PNOK, Navy casualty assistance will provide guidance for determination.

mm. **Prisoner of War (POW):** POW is not a casualty status for casualty reporting purposes. For reporting purposes, the casualty status and category would be "missing-captured". POW is the international legal status of military and certain other personnel captured during an armed conflict between two countries, and that status entitles those captured to humanitarian treatment under reference (b).

nn. **Returned to Military Control (RMC):** Status of a Sailor whose casualty status of DUSTWUN or missing has been changed due to the Sailor's return or recovery by U.S. military authority.

oo. **Secondary Next-of-Kin (SNOK):** Any other NOK not designated as PNOK. SNOK is recognized in the same order of precedence as listed in the definition for PNOK above.

pp. **Seriously Ill or Seriously Injured (SI):** The casualty status of a person whose illness or injury requires medical attention and medical authority declares that death is possible, but not likely within 72 hours, and or the severity is such that it is permanent and life altering.

qq. **Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI):** A low cost group life insurance for Sailors available in \$50,000 increments up to the maximum of \$400,000. Sailors are automatically insured under SGLI for the maximum amount of \$400,000 unless an election is filed reducing the insurance by \$50,000 increments or canceling it entirely. Additional information on SGLI is available at:  
<http://www.insurance.va.gov/sgliSite/SGLI/SGLI.htm>.

rr. **Suicide:** Intentional, self-induced death.

ss. **Suicide Attempt:** An intentional act, causing physical self-harm, where death would have occurred without the direct intervention of another individual.

tt. **Suicide Gesture:** An intentional act, suggesting a cry for help, causing physical self-harm or the intent to cause physical self-harm that would not cause the death of the individual.

uu. **Traumatic Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (TSGLI):** A traumatic injury protection rider under SGLI that provides for payment to any Sailor covered by SGLI who sustains a traumatic

injury which results in certain severe losses. Additional information on SGLI is available at:

<http://www.insurance.va.gov/sgliSite/TSGLI/TSGLI.htm>.)

**vv. Unaccounted For:** An inclusive term (not a casualty status) applicable to Sailors whose person or remains are not recovered, or otherwise accounted for following hostile action. Commonly used when referring to Sailors who are killed in action (KIA) and whose body is not recovered (BNR).

**ww. Unpaid Pay and Allowance (UPPA):** Upon the death of a Sailor, any pay and allowances due, but not paid to the Sailor. UPPA may include unpaid basic pay, accrued leave, amounts due for travel, and unpaid installments of variable reenlistment bonuses. The deceased Sailor's pay record is completely audited by DFAS-CL and a check for any amount due is issued to the designated beneficiary.

**xx. Very Seriously Ill or Very Seriously Injured (VSI):** The casualty status of a person whose illness or injury is such that medical authority declares it more likely than not that death will occur within 72 hours.

**Note:** A PCR is required, see [MILPERSMAN 1770-030](#).

**yy. Wounded in Action (WIA):** A casualty category applicable to a hostile casualty, other than the victim of a terrorist activity, who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action (whether there is a piercing of the body as in a penetration or perforated wound, or none as in the contused wound). These include fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, and the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent. The hostile casualty's status may be categorized as SI, VSI, or NSI.