

Appendix 1 of Annex B - Frequently Asked Questions

A-MD-154-000/FP-000

1. Why do we have a Generic Task Statement?
 2. How is the GTS supposed to be used by CFHS personnel?
 3. Why do we not sign the GTS and have it signed by the member?
 4. How important are the specific numbers provided with some Physical Factors (e.g., carry a stretcher 750 meters)?
 5. Who will determine whether or not a member satisfies the Universality of Service principle?
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1. Why do we have a Generic Task Statement?

The Generic Task Statement (GTS) is a reflection of the OGS and NCMGS. The Generic Task Statement is part of the Medical Standards for the Canadian Armed Forces Manual (CFP 154).

2. How is the GTS supposed to be used by CFHS personnel?

Let's start by saying how it should not be used. The GTS is not a checklist. It is not a form to be completed and signed by the member and the MO (or any other CFHS personnel involved in medically assessing CAF members).

The GTS should be used as a tool, as a series of guidelines that allow the MO to better describe the employment limitations that need to be assigned.

If these limitations can be worded by using the factors described in the GTS, this is what should be done.

If these limitations cannot be described using the GTS, then any other appropriate wording should be used. This will usually happen when the limitations are specific to one environment (for example, inability to work on a ship because of severe seasickness) or to one MOSID. Of

course, such limitations will usually not transgress the Universality of Service principle.

3. Why do we not sign the GTS and have it signed by the member?

Because, as noted above, the GTS is not a checklist and should not be used or seen as such.

The responsibility to test and train CAF members to ensure they can perform all the common military tasks is not a medical responsibility. It is a responsibility that belongs to operational and training authorities.

The role of CFHS personnel is not to determine whether or not a member would actually pass or fail a specific test. (How could they make such a determination?) Their role is to confirm that a member has no medical condition that would prevent him/her from being tested or trained to perform the common tasks. In other words, assigning an employment limitation is a way for medical personnel to inform administrative and operational authorities that a member should not be required to perform a specific task and should not even be trained to perform it.

This rule also applies to MOS ID-specific Task Statements. They should not be used as check lists nor should they be completed and signed by the MO and the member.

4. How important are the specific numbers provided with some Physical Factors (e.g., carry a stretcher 750 meters)?

These numbers come from an extensive validation study by a team of specialists in sports medicine and exercise physiology. This study included regular and frequent discussions with high level personnel in the three military environments.

Since CFHS personnel do not actually have to test CAF members for these tasks, these numbers are only provided to CFHS personnel to give them a general idea and a better understanding of what is expected of members performing these tasks

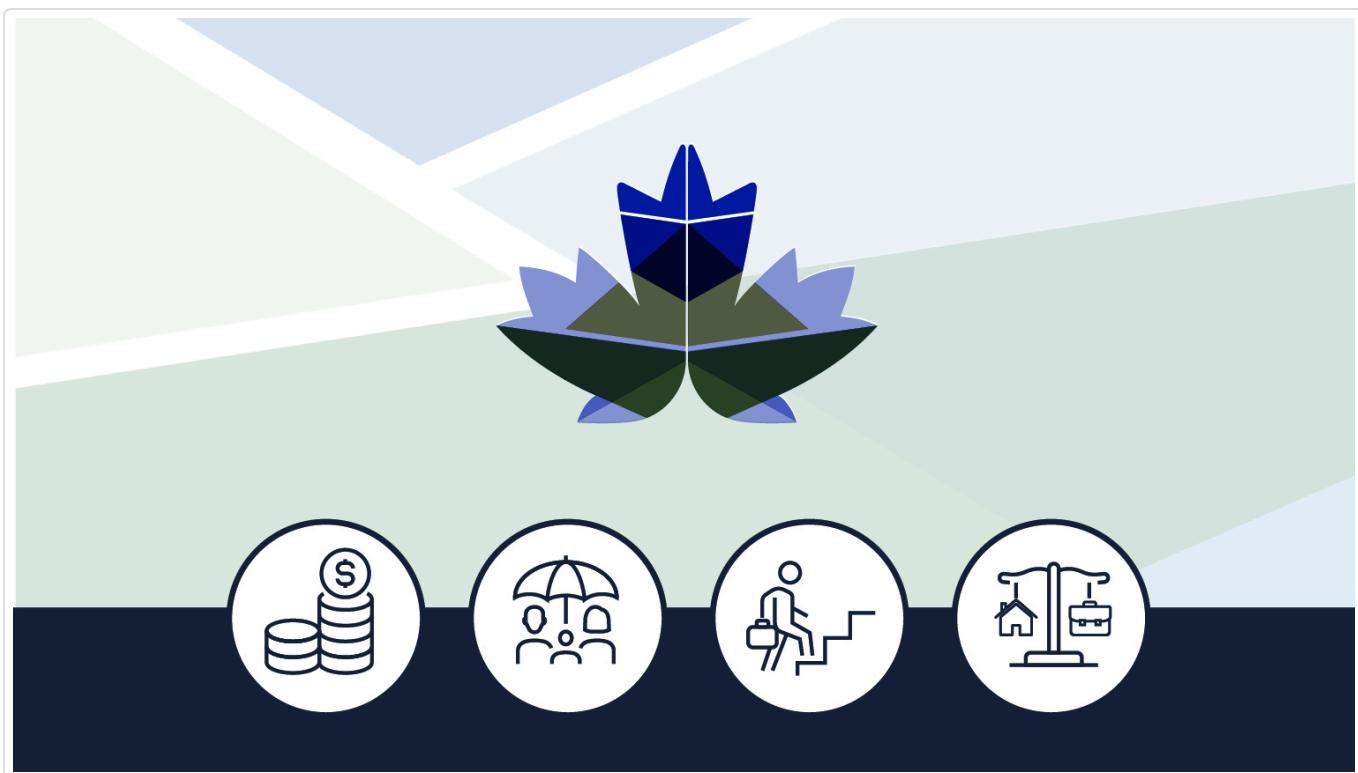
5. Who will determine whether or not a member satisfies the Universality of Service principle?

The Directorate of Military Careers Administration (DMCA) will continue to make this determination based on the Medical Employment Limitations recommended by the treating MO and approved by D Med Pol/ Medical Standards section

DMCA will also make the determination whether a member who does not satisfy the Universality of Service principle should be retained in the CAF or whether this member should be released.

Departmental priorities

The CAF Offer



Sexual misconduct



Total Health and Wellness Strategy



Conduct, culture, diversity and inclusion



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