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CMM - App. 3-1 Guidelines for Compassionate Transfers

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1. Immediate Family

1. 1. Apply the following guidelines to applications for immediate family compassionate transfers:

1. 1. 1. Medical Problems

1. 1. 1. 1. Obtain confirmation of the type, frequency and severity of the condition from a qualified medical practitioner.

1. 1. 1. 2. Determine if favorable results may be expected as a result of relocation. Determine if any other alternative is feasible.

1. 1. 1. 3. Determine if the basic cause of the illness is attributable in any way to the location itself.

1. 1. 2. Death of Spouse

1. 1. 2. 1. Determine what benefit a transfer will have on the member. This situation is normally grounds for a compassionate transfer.

1. 1. 3. Personal Problems

1. 1. 3. 1. Judge each case on its own merit, bearing in mind the seriousness of the circumstances presented, the conditions which led to the application, and those which may result later.

NOTE: Marital/financial problems are not normally considered grounds for a compassionate transfer.

1. 1. 4. Non-Adaptation to New Location

1. 1. 4. 1. Homesickness, the lack of cultural pursuits, or dissatisfaction with the new social environment by the member/spouse are not grounds for compassionate transfer; therefore, such applications should normally be rejected.

1. 1. 5. Desire to Serve Elsewhere

1. 1. 5. 1. This is not a ground for compassionate transfer; therefore, applications should normally be rejected.

2. Immediate Relative

2. 1. Apply the following guidelines to applications for immediate relative compassionate transfers:

2. 1. 1. Medical Problems

2. 1. 1. 1. Obtain confirmation of the type, frequency, and severity of the condition from a qualified medical practitioner. In the case of a terminal illness, obtain confirmation of the life expectancy of the immediate relative.

2. 1. 1. 2. Determine whether another immediate relative is living in close proximity:

2. 1. 1. 2. 1. if there is, the application should be rejected; and

2. 1. 1. 2. 2. if not, consider the mobility of the immediate relative.

2. 1. 1. 3. Consider the availability of medical or home-care services, e.g. health-care centres, senior citizens homes.

2. 1. 1. 4. Assess the degree of interference in the immediate relative's everyday life caused by the medical affliction.

2. 1. 1. 5. If the death of the immediate relative leaves a partner in poor health, with no one to help, a compassionate transfer may be approved.

2. 1. 2. Personal Problems

2. 1. 2. 1. Marital/financial problems are not normally considered grounds for compassionate transfer. Judge each case on its own merit, bearing in mind the seriousness of the circumstances presented, the conditions which led to the application, and those which may result later.

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