



U.S. Army Retirement Planning Guide 2027



Retirement is a process, not an event!

Seek the advice of those who've gone before you

U.S. ARMY RETIREMENT PLANNING GUIDE 2027



“Once a Soldier, Always a Soldier . . . a Soldier for Life”

This guide was prepared by the Army Retirement Services Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 Headquarters, Department of the Army, and is for informational purposes only.

It does not make or change policy or regulations.

Contact your Army Retirement Services Officer (RSO) for detailed or additional information.

Front Cover caption: A Soldier adjusts a night observation device at sunset during readiness training in Wellton, Ariz., April 18, 2025. (U.S. Army photo by 2nd Lt. Erica Esterly)

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A Message from the Director, Army Retirement Services

Retirement is a process, not an event.

That principle has long been at the heart of Army retirement planning, and it is more important today than ever. Retirement represents one of the most significant transitions in a Soldier's career—one that deserves thoughtful preparation, informed decisions, and time.

As the Army continues to modernize and transform, we are also transforming how we prepare Soldiers and families for retirement. One important change is the opportunity for Soldiers to begin the retirement application process **up to two years in advance**, rather than one. This expanded timeline reinforces a simple message: **successful retirement planning starts early**. The additional time allows Soldiers and families to better prepare for the financial, professional, administrative, and personal decisions that accompany this important transition.

The cover of this year's *Retirement Planning Guide* reflects that journey. The image of a Soldier against the sunset is intentional. A sunset marks the close of one part of the day, but it also signals transition and the promise of what comes next. In much the same way, retirement closes an extraordinary chapter of Army service while opening another—one filled with new opportunities, continued purpose, and new ways to serve. Your mission has changed, but your duty has not!

And while the Soldier is featured on the front cover, the back cover recognizes some of the people who help make that transition possible. Pictured are Retirement Services Officers and professionals from the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve who came together at our annual Combined Retirement Services Officer Training Symposium. These dedicated professionals represent the Army-wide network committed to helping Soldiers and families prepare for retirement and supporting Retired Soldiers, surviving spouses, and families long after the transition from uniform.

Together, the two images tell an important story: retirement is a personal journey, but it is not one you have to navigate alone.

That message is especially meaningful as we reflect on **250 years of the United States Army** and the generations of Soldiers who have answered the call to serve. Today's retiring Soldiers are part of that remarkable legacy. While the Army continues to evolve to meet the demands of the future, our commitment to Soldiers and families remains constant—from the day they enter the Army through retirement and throughout their lives as Retired Soldiers.

This *Retirement Planning Guide* is designed to help you navigate that transition. It provides information and resources to help you and your family prepare for retirement, understand your benefits and entitlements, make informed decisions, and plan for life after active service. I encourage you to use it early, revisit it often, and include your family in the planning process.

Who are we?

Army Retirement Services develops Army retirement policy and oversees Army-wide programs that prepare Soldiers and their families for retirement and support and advocate for Retired Soldiers, surviving spouses, and families. Across the Army, trained and certified Retirement Services Officers (RSOs) are available to assist you before, during, and after retirement.

As the Army modernizes, we are also working to make retirement information and resources easier to find, understand, and use. From our digital retirement resources and publications to MyArmyBenefits calculators and your local RSO, our goal is to provide you with trusted information and support when and where you need it.

But retirement does not end your connection to the Army.

As a Retired Soldier, you remain an important member of the Army family and an ambassador for our profession. Your experience, leadership, and Army story have tremendous value. Whether you mentor the next generation, support your community, hire a veteran, encourage someone to serve, or simply remain connected to the Army, you continue a legacy that began long before any of us and will endure long after us.

As you prepare for retirement, I encourage you to look toward the future with the same sense of purpose that guided your service. **Plan early. Prepare deliberately. Include your family. Stay connected.** Thank you for your service, your sacrifice, and your commitment to our Army and our Nation. It has been our privilege to serve you, and we look forward to continuing to support you and your family throughout your retirement journey.

Once a Soldier, Always a Soldier...A Soldier for Life!

Best wishes to you and your family,
Maria G. Bentinck
Director, Army Retirement Services

Chapter 1 — Preparing for the Transition



1-1 Beyond the Uniform: A Soldier for Life.

Retirement from the Army marks a significant transition, but it does not end a Soldier's connection to the Army or a lifetime of service. The experiences, leadership, confidence, and skills developed throughout an Army career continue to shape who Soldiers are long after they hang up the uniform.

Being a Soldier for Life means carrying forward the Army values, remaining connected to the Army community, and continuing to serve as an example in our communities and across the nation. Retired Soldiers are uniquely positioned to share their experiences, advocate for military service, and help Americans better understand the value of those who serve.

Our Army has always been about people. While equipment, technology, and capabilities continue to evolve, Soldiers remain the foundation of the Army's ability to fight and win our nation's wars. Recruiting and retaining talented Americans are essential to maintaining that strength.

Retired Soldiers have an important role in that effort. Living and working in communities across the Nation, they are among the Army's most credible ambassadors. By sharing their Army story, correcting misconceptions about military service, mentoring the next generation, and demonstrating the value of service, Retired Soldiers can help inspire qualified young Americans to consider serving.

Retirement, therefore, is more than leaving the Army — it is the beginning of a new relationship with the Army. Soldiers may no longer wear the uniform every day, but they remain part of the Army family and continue to represent the profession they served.

1-2 The Retired Soldier Mission.

The mission statement for Retired Soldiers is to “**HIRE & INSPIRE.**” We need Retired Soldiers to:

Hire veterans. Every dollar the Army spends on unemployment compensation is a dollar the Army can't spend on Soldiers' salaries or for their training or equipment. The same operational funds pay for both. The Army wants Retired Soldiers to look out for new veterans and to help them reintegrate into their communities and find employment.

Inspire Americans. Most Americans say they know little about the military. This is sometimes called the civil-military divide. Retired Soldiers should dispel misunderstandings about the military and explain military life. Continue to set the example and tell Americans how your service helped you.

Inspire America's youth to join the military. The percentage of young Americans who are qualified to join the military is expected to decline from 23% to 19% by 2030. Our recruiters need your help to recruit outside our families; 79% of new Soldiers have a family member who served. Sign up to become a community partner at <https://www.goarmy.com/a/cp.html>. Talk about your service with teachers, coaches, and others who influence young people.

1-3 Retirement is a Process.

Army retirement is more than a ceremony marking the end of your military career. It is a transition that begins well before your final day in uniform and includes the steps you take to prepare yourself and your family for the next chapter of your lives.

Successful retirement requires more than completing a checklist of administrative tasks. It also requires a shift in mindset—from the demands, structure, and shared purpose of military service to identifying how your experiences, skills, and values will shape what comes next.

You did not reach this point in your Army career without planning, preparation, and adaptability. Bring those same qualities to your retirement. Whether your next chapter includes a new career, education, entrepreneurship, community service, more time with family, or something entirely different, approach it as an opportunity to define your next purpose and build the life you want after military service.

A positive attitude is everything.

Celebrate your achievements! Don't skip your retirement ceremony. Only 30% of officers and 10% of enlisted Soldiers retire from the Army -- more than 30,000 every year. You will continue to succeed after retiring. You will be joining the Army's largest demographic -- its "fourth component" -- our 1,051,646 Retired Soldiers.

Prepare early.

Planning your retirement will be a challenge but follow this guide starting 36 months before your retirement date. Attend the mandatory Army Transition Assistance Program (TAP) **AND** the Retirement Planning Seminar at the 24-month mark, so you'll know what to expect.

Understand the impact of your retirement on others.

Remember, your family is transitioning too! Take your spouse to the Retirement Planning Seminar and TAP. Share information and decisions, especially if your spouse manages part of your family's daily life, like the family's health care or budget. Involve your children; their lives will change too.



Chapter 2 – How to Plan Your Retirement

2-1 General.

Use the checklist on the next page as your starting point for retiring from active duty. It starts 36 months before you plan to retire. Drilling reserve component (RC) Soldiers are required to attend their component's Retirement Planning Seminar (usually a full Saturday) between their 18th and 20th years of service, no matter how long they plan to serve. The Retirement Services Officer (RSO) or your military personnel officer can provide a more detailed checklist that addresses local requirements.

Sanctuary Program for Reserve Component Soldiers

The Sanctuary Program as defined by Title 10 of the United States Code (USC), §12686, is a federal program designed to protect military service members from being forced to leave military service when they are within two years of attaining enough service to qualify for a regular (active-duty) retirement. Commonly referred to as "18-year lock-in", Sanctuary is the term that is used for RC Soldiers who are mobilized and have achieved at least 18 but less than 20 years of active federal service (AFS). RC Soldiers may apply for sanctuary to be retained by law until they reach 20 years of AFS when they become eligible for regular retired pay. If you know that your mobilization orders will take you over 18 years of AFS, you should submit your sanctuary packet no later than 120 days prior to your demobilization date. RC Soldiers are not required to apply for sanctuary; it is voluntary and not automatic. Those who do apply and are found qualified, by law, can be retained on active duty until they reach 20 years of AFS and become eligible for regular retired pay.

For more information on Army Retirement Planning, visit the Soldier for Life Retirement Planning Page at - <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning> You can find more detailed timelines in our Regular (Active), and Non-regular (Reserve) Army Retirement Planning Checklists at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning/Retirement-Checklists>.

2-2 Retirement Planning for Families.

In many military households, the Soldier's spouse manages or co-manages critical functions that will change when the Soldier retires, including the family budget, health care, children's schooling and daycare, and home management. If your spouse is employed, your retirement and possible family move may significantly impact your family's monthly income.

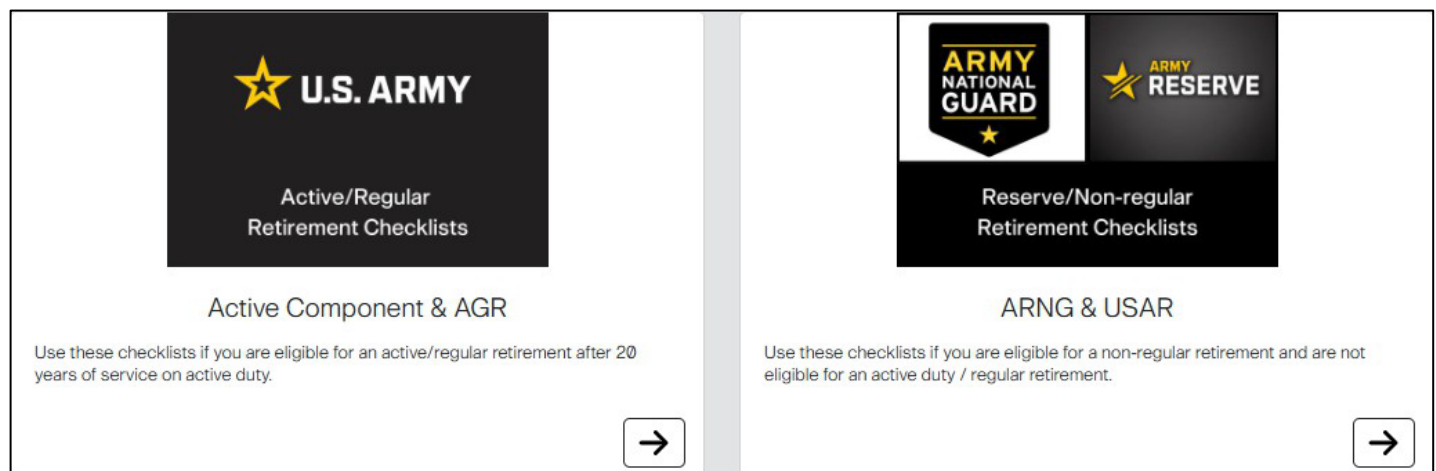
Talk to your spouse about your retirement early and often. Take your spouse to the Army Retirement Planning Seminar and the Army Transition Assistance Program (TAP). Your spouse may hear things that you might miss because you have a different perspective on retirement, household management, and future employment.



If you have children, talk to them about your retirement as well. If you move, they'll have to make new friends and attend a new school, but part of their identity is being the child of a Soldier. They will have questions and may have concerns about what your career change means to their future. There are resources specifically designed to support military spouses' retirement planning including MilSpouse Money Mission, at <https://www.milspousemoneymission.org/> and SpouseWorks, formerly known as Spouse Education and Career Opportunities (SECO), at <https://spouseworks.militaryonesource.mil/portal/login>.

Retirement Planning Checklists

Retirement Planning Checklists for both the Active Component and AGR, as well as the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, can be found on our webpage at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning/Retirement-Checklists>.



2-3 When Can You Retire?

Regular retirements. You can voluntarily retire when your AFS (Active duty, Active Duty for Training [ADT], Active-Duty Operational Support [ADOS], Temporary Tour of Active Duty [TTAD], Full-Time National Guard Duty [FTNGD], Active Guard/Reserve [AGR], etc.) totals 20 years or more (T10 USC, §7311 [Officer], §1293 [Warrant Officer] and §7314 [Enlisted]). Officers may also use service as a contract surgeon or acting dental surgeon to qualify for retirement.

Note: The timeline for requesting voluntary retirement from active service is 12-24 months before requested retirement date. See [Army Directive 2026-08](#) for additional information and guidelines.

Non-regular (reserve) retirements. Qualified U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) Soldiers with 20 or more years of creditable service, should submit their retired pay applications to the U. S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) no earlier than nine months but not less than 90 days prior to their age of eligibility, usually age 60, unless entitled to a reduced age retirement for eligible periods of service.

Service obligations. Before you apply for retirement, ensure you will complete all service obligations before your requested date. These obligations could arise from a promotion, a recent permanent change of station (PCS), completion of military or civilian schooling, transferring Post 9/11 GI Bill education benefits to a family member, etc.

In Lieu of PCS. If you want to retire in lieu of executing a permanent change of station move, you only have 30 days from the date of the PCS alert to request retirement, and you may have to retire within six months of the alert.

The Army provides many resources to help you plan your military retirement, including:

- # CHANGE THE MISSION
- THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE FOR SOLDIERS WITH 17 OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE
- AL FORD '06
- ## Soldiers can now apply for retirement 24 months out
- By Anthony Caputo
Special Contributor
- It's the end of the road for some soldiers just as they are about to get paid for their service. The Department of Defense has approved a new rule that allows soldiers to apply for retirement 24 months before they are scheduled to leave the service. The new rule is a change from the previous rule, which required soldiers to apply for retirement 12 months before they were scheduled to leave the service. The new rule is a change from the previous rule, which required soldiers to apply for retirement 12 months before they were scheduled to leave the service.
- Source: Department of Defense (DOD)
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TAP encompasses the following:

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You should attend at least six months prior to your retirement.

- c. Department of Labor (DOL) Employment Fundamentals of Career Transition workshop that explains how to execute a successful job search, write resumes and cover letters, network, identify job opportunities, interview, and negotiate salary/benefits.

You should attend at least nine months prior to retirement.

- d. Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) crosswalk which compares military experience, skills, education, and credentials to your desired civilian occupation.
- e. Financial planning seminars which identify financial goals during the transition period and post-transition needs.
- f. Education, vocational training, employment, and entrepreneurship two-day workshops to help participants make informed career track decisions.

All Soldiers have the opportunity to participate in the Army's Career Skills Program (CSP) within the last 180 days from their separation date from active-duty service. CSP provides Soldiers with opportunities to participate in pre-apprenticeships, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, employment skills training, and internships with civilian employers upon command approval. AR 600-81, Transition Assistance Program (25 April 2026), is the approved authoritative guidance for the Army's CSP.

The Army-TAP website provides a comprehensive overview of transition assistance services and links that allow you to register for classes, schedule appointments for TAP services, and view available events. Retired Soldiers and their eligible dependents are eligible for TAP services on a space-available basis for the rest of their lives.

NOTE: Title 5 USC §3326 prohibits military retirees from being appointed to positions within the Department of Defense within 180 days of their date of military retirement. This applies to positions as an appropriated fund (GS), or non-appropriated fund (NAF) civilian employee unless the position is covered by a special salary. The 180-day restriction is in place unless the hiring official requests and receives an approved waiver. However, the law does NOT prevent military retirees from working for other federal agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, etc. within 180 days of retirement.

2-5 Retirement Physical.



Retiring active-duty Soldiers must complete a Separation History and Physical Exam (SHPE) prior to retirement. Retiring RC Soldiers do not complete a SHPE unless they are on active duty, however they should complete a final Physical Health Assessment (PHA). Physical exams may be performed by DOW up to 12 months before the date of retirement. Contact your local military treatment facility for details and appointments. If you complete the physical early enough, you can use the results to apply for disability compensation from the VA while you are still on active duty. Use the Benefits Delivery at Discharge (BDD) program [https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/when-to-file/pre-](https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/when-to-file/pre-discharge-claim/)

[discharge-claim/](https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/evidence-needed/fully-developed-claims/) 180 and 90 days prior to separation. Use the Standard Claim program <https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/evidence-needed/fully-developed-claims/> for less than 90 days remaining, the user should file a Fully Developed Claim (FDC) or a standard claim, not BDD.

2-6 Household Goods Transportation.

Retiring active-duty Soldiers are authorized household goods (HHG) transportation from the last, or any previous, permanent duty station in CONUS, from storage, or any combination thereof, to their home of selection (HOS). You may select a home anywhere within the U.S., or the home of record outside the U.S., or the place outside the

U.S. from which you were initially called or ordered to active duty. Your weight allowance for retirement is the same as it was on active duty. **If you are required to vacate government quarters before selecting a home**, you are authorized a short distance HHG move from the government quarters to a local temporary residence in the vicinity of the vacated quarters.

You are authorized non-temporary storage (NTS) of your HHG from the date your retirement orders are issued to the one-year anniversary of your retirement date. You may request continued storage beyond the one-year anniversary of your retirement date, at your own expense, at the government rates for the extended time.

The initial Permanent Change of Station (PCS) authorization to HOS was increased to three years from the date of retirement for those with a retirement date on or after June 24, 2022. Extensions may be requested prior to the 3rd anniversary of the retirement date, for up to a maximum of 6 years from the date of retirement.

2-7 Retirement Recognition.

Contact your unit leadership to participate in a retirement ceremony and receive retirement certificates from the President, and the Chief of Staff, Army. Spouses are also eligible to receive a certificate from the Chief of Staff, Army, at the Soldier's request. In addition, the Army will honor your selfless service by issuing the Army Retiring Soldier Commendation Program (ARSCP) Package, which includes:

- U.S. Flag
- U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button
- One Soldier for Life window cling
- One Soldier for Life sticker
- A personalized letter signed by the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, Army, and the Sergeant Major of the Army



2-8 Terminal Leave and Transition Administrative Absence.

Terminal Leave. Terminal leave is ordinary (chargeable) leave used immediately prior to retirement. You may sell leave accrued through your retirement date (limit of 60 days during your career), or use it before your retirement date, or split your leave between these two options. Unless authorized additional leave carryover through Special Leave Accrual (SLA) authority, all accrued leave in excess of 60 days is lost October 1st even if you start terminal leave before that date. See <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Leave> for more details.

Transition Administrative Absence (previously known as Permissive Temporary Duty). Transition administrative absence (TAA) is a non-chargeable absence that may be granted in addition to terminal leave and can be taken in a series of trips or in its entirety in conjunction with terminal leave for pre-separation job search and/or house hunting activities. Senior Commanders may grant up to 20 days (CONUS) or 30 days (OCONUS) to Soldiers retiring from active duty. Service members may not be employed while in a TAA status. No more than 120 days may be approved for participation in the Career Skills Program (CSP), and this may not be combined with other TAAs, leaves, or passes.

Chapter 3 – Retired Pay and Benefits

3-1 Retired Pay Plans.

Which retired pay plan are you under? There are four retired pay plans for computing length-of-service retired pay. They are Final Pay, High-36 (aka High-3), REDUX, and the Blended Retirement System (BRS). Your Date of Initial Entry into Military Service (DIEMS) determines your retired pay plan. Your DIEMS is the earliest date of enlistment, induction, or appointment in a regular or reserve component of a uniformed service as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member and DOES NOT change. It is rarely the same as your basic active service date (BASD) and usually earlier than your pay entry basic date (PEBD).

3-2 Service Creditable for Percentage Purposes.

All retired pay plans use “service creditable for percentage purposes” in their formulas. In addition to credit for your active-duty service, you may receive credit for certain inactive reserve points, and for officers, medical or dental school. Before receiving credit for the additional time for an active service retirement, you must first qualify for retirement by completing 20 years of active duty.

Retired pay plans details and calculations:

Final Pay. DIEMS before September 8, 1980. Formula: (Years of creditable service x 2.5%) x final basic pay = retired pay.

High-36. DIEMS between September 8, 1980 and July 31, 1986. Formula: (Years of creditable service x 2.5%) x average of highest 36 months of basic pay = retired pay.

High-36 or REDUX. DIEMS between August 1, 1986 and December 31, 2017. Soldiers with a DIEMS during this period were automatically covered under the High-36 retired pay plan (see calculation above). Soldiers who elected and received the \$30,000 Career Status Bonus (CSB) have their retired pay calculated under the REDUX formula: [(Years of creditable service x 2.5%) minus 1% for each year under 30 years] x the average of the highest 36 months of basic pay = retired pay.

Blended Retirement System (BRS). DIEMS on or after January 1, 2018 and those who were eligible and chose to opt into BRS. Formula: (Years of creditable service x 2%) x average of highest 36 months of basic pay = retired pay.

Further retired pay details and calculations: Complete details are available in the retired pay fact sheets in the MyArmyBenefits Benefits Library at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Retired-Pay>. Personalized calculations are also available using the MyArmyBenefits retirement calculators at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/NEW-Benefit-Calculators/Retirement-Calculator>.

3-3 Medical Retirement.

If you think you may receive a medical retirement, you should attend a retirement planning seminar as soon as you enter the Medical Evaluation Board (MEB)/Physical Evaluation Board (PEB) process. The retirement timeline is short once the Army approves your medical retirement, so early preparation is key. If you are married, your spouse should also attend with you.



Soldiers being medically retired will have their retired pay calculated two ways: based on the appropriate length-of-service formula (Final Pay, High-36, or BRS) and based on their disability percentage. They will receive whichever is higher. Soldiers who received the CSB and receive a medical retirement will not repay the CSB, and their retired pay will be calculated under the High-36 formula.

Retired pay using the percentage of disability formula is computed by multiplying the disability percentage on the retirement orders by the retired pay base (Final Pay, High-36, or BRS depending on the Soldier's DIEMS). Soldiers on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) will not receive less than 50% of their basic pay; however, the percentage can be decreased when the Soldier is placed on the Permanent Disability Retired List (PDRL) since the minimum percentage changes to 30%. Also, be aware that you must have completed 20 qualifying years of service for retirement to receive Concurrent payment of Retired pay and Veterans' Disability Compensation, commonly referred to as Concurrent Receipt (CR).

Note: Retired pay for Soldiers who contracted to the Army after September 24, 1975, is taxable.

3-4 Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC).

Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC) is not military retired pay. It is a **tax-free** special monthly compensation for a disability or condition that can be attributed to a combat-related event as defined by the DOW program guidance. CRSC is available to Retired Soldiers from all components and all Services. The Army Human Resources Command (HRC) will determine whether your disability is combat-related based on the following criteria:

- As a result of armed conflict (e.g., gunshot wounds [Purple Heart], punji stick injuries)
- While engaged in hazardous duty (e.g., flight, diving, parachute duty)
- In the performance of duty under conditions simulating war (e.g., exercises, field training)
- Through an instrumentality of war (e.g., combat vehicles, weapons, Agent Orange)

To learn more and apply for CRSC, visit <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Apply%20for%20CRSC>.

3-5 Concurrent Receipt (CR).

Prior to January 1, 2004, retired service members were required by law to waive a dollar of retired pay for every dollar of VA disability compensation they received. Under Concurrent Receipt (CR), retired service members who qualify will receive both VA disability compensation and retired pay without offset. Retired service members from all components, to include those retired under the Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA) are eligible for CR if they have a VA service-connected disability of 50% or higher and are receiving retired pay.*

*It is important to note that T10 USC Chapter 61 (disability) retirees with less than 20 years of service do not qualify for CR.

CR is a taxable benefit; it permits the Retired Soldier to receive taxable retired pay, which was previously waived to receive VA disability compensation. VA disability compensation is not taxable.

For CR details, see [https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Concurrent-Receipt-\(CR\)](https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Concurrent-Receipt-(CR)). CRSC and CR are mutually exclusive. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service—Cleveland (DFAS-CL) will establish the more advantageous payment for Retired Soldiers who qualify for both and then will offer an annual open season every January to allow Retired servicemembers to switch between programs. For CRSC details, see [https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Combat-Related-Special-Compensation-\(CRSC\)-](https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits/Combat-Related-Special-Compensation-(CRSC)-).

3-6 Taxes.

Military retired pay and post-retirement employment will likely push you up into a higher marginal tax bracket. Some key taxes to understand during military retirement are:



Federal income taxes. Your retired pay is subject to federal income taxation unless wholly or partially exempted by statute. Your federal income tax withholding will be determined by the DD Form 2656 and IRS Form W-4 you complete at the time of your military retirement. This information establishes how much money to withhold from your taxable income for your annual tax liability. The IRS tax withholding calculator at <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/tax-withholding-estimator> can help you with calculations.

Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) premiums are deducted from retired pay before taxes are calculated. For additional information, go to <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/taxes/fitw>.

Answers to federal tax questions may be obtained from your local IRS office. Information is available at <https://www.irs.gov/help/contact-your-local-irs-office>.

State income taxes. Some states exempt all or a portion of retired pay from income taxation, while some have no state income tax. You must specify the amount of state income tax to be withheld by DFAS. Disability payments received from the VA are exempt from both state and federal taxation. To learn which states tax retired pay or how much retired pay is taxed, visit the MyArmyBenefits State fact sheets at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/State/Territory-Benefits>.

Requests to withhold state income tax from your retired pay must be made in writing. DFAS can only withhold income tax for one state at a time and the designated state must have signed the standard written agreement with the Department of War (DOW). If using myPay, the minimum entry is \$11, while written requests on a DD Form 2866 require at least \$10. If you have a state tax option, and your state taxing authority has an agreement with DOW, you can use <https://mypay.dfas.mil> to change your state income tax withholding. See <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/taxes/sitw/> for details. By law, state income tax withholding requests are voluntary and revocable at any time.

Social Security and Medicare taxes. Your retired pay is not subject to Social Security or Medicare tax withholding because it is “deferred” income rather than “earned” income.

3-7 Other Retired Pay Information.

Soldiers' retired pay is processed by DFAS-CL and they can be reached at (800) 321-1080 from 0830-1630 Eastern Time, or online at <https://www.dfas.mil/>.

- a. **Pay Day.** The law requires military retired pay to be processed on the first day of the month. When that day falls on a weekend or national holiday, the pay date is moved to the previous business day.
- b. **Retiree Account Statement (RAS).** You will receive a RAS (similar to your Leave and Earnings Statement) when you retire. Your RAS is a description of what you can expect on the next pay date. An electronic RAS is available on myPay at <https://mypay.dfas.mil/> to all military retirees currently receiving retirement payments. **Please register a civilian email address in your myPay account prior to retirement.** You will also receive a RAS whenever there is a change in your pay.

- c. **Electronic Funds Transfer.** Federal law requires all members to use the US Department of the Treasury's direct deposit system to receive their retired pay. International direct deposit is available to Retired Soldiers and annuitants residing in most overseas locations. Contact DFAS-CL for more information.

Allotments. You may have up to six "discretionary" allotments and unlimited "non-discretionary" allotments if there is sufficient net retired pay from which to deduct discretionary allotments. You may change your allotments as frequently as desired after retirement, as long as you do not exceed six discretionary allotments.



3-8 Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).

TSP is a retirement savings and investment plan for federal employees and members of the uniformed services, including the Ready Reserve.

It offers the same types of savings and tax benefits that many private corporations offer their employees under 401(k) plans. You must stop contributing to your military TSP at retirement. You may leave your TSP account alone and draw returns when permitted, or roll it into an IRA, or roll a qualified retirement savings account into your TSP account. If you have a TSP loan allotment, after you retire, DFAS cannot pay allotments for repayments of a loan against your TSP balance. Therefore, this type of allotment should stop when you separate from active-duty service, and you will need to contact TSP to establish an alternative method for repayment of the loan. You may resume active TSP participation if you become a federal civilian employee, and military and civilian TSP accounts may be combined. The TSP website offers in-depth tools and information at <https://www.tsp.gov>.

3-9 Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).

DEERS is a computerized database containing information on military sponsors and their beneficiaries who may be eligible for medical care and other military benefits. The database is automatically updated when a new ID card is issued.

3-10 Uniformed Services Identification (USID) Card.

Next Generation Uniformed Services Identification (USID) cards are issued to Retired Soldiers and eligible family members as a means of identification and as authorization for various benefits and privileges. The Next Generation USID identifies the family member as being eligible for commissary, Exchange, and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) privileges, as well as medical care.



Retired Soldiers and eligible family members who are enrolled in DEERS may apply for an ID card at any military ID card issuing facility. To renew or replace ID Cards online, or to find the nearest ID Card issuing facility go to <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

ID cards for Soldiers in the Retired Reserve and eligible family members will be issued at any ID card-issuing facility upon presentation of the Notification of Eligibility (NOE) for Non-Regular Retired Pay (15- or 20-year letter) and transfer orders to the Retired Reserve. Entry into DEERS is essential for proper eligibility verification and future ID card renewal/status changes. Reserve component Soldiers who are discharged without transfer to the Retired Reserve (known as Former Members) and their eligible family members are authorized the issuance of a USID for commissary, Exchange, and MWR privileges only, until they reach retirement eligibility.

3-11 MyArmyBenefits (MAB).

MyArmyBenefits (MAB), the Army's official military benefits website, <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/>, provides over 180 federal and state benefit fact sheets, organized by topic, military status, and life events. The site also offers personalized planning calculators for retirement, survivor benefits, and deployment estimates that are accessible using a Common Access Card (CAC) or myAuth account. MAB also provides a help desk for any benefit-related questions.

*Note: DS LOGON will be replaced by myAuth for most DOW websites, a new, secure, and user-friendly digital login, giving you access to DOW applications. myAuth can be used with your CAC, or username/password plus a secure multifactor authentication method, to access multiple DOW websites. DOW is rolling out myAuth in phases, which started with milConnect and the ID Card Office Online (IDCO) on 20 May 2025. By the end of 2026, all DOD Applications that use DS Logon will be transitioned to myAuth.



The MAB site covers important retirement benefit topics such as the Blended Retirement System (BRS), Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP), and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits and services. MAB also provides information on Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC), Concurrent Receipt (CR), Social Security compensation, and other federal

benefits. MAB provides Soldiers with comprehensive information on state-provided benefits in the state fact sheets. In addition, MAB offers comprehensive military resource locators for 54 states and territories, and 11 countries.

3-12 Army Emergency Relief (AER).

Army Emergency Relief (AER) provides three types of assistance to Retired Soldiers, their families, and survivors:

- a. Emergency assistance with a valid emergency, often involving essentials of everyday living.
- b. Assistance to survivors of deceased Soldiers based on an emergency, a sustaining need, or for special one-time need.
- c. Scholarship assistance to unmarried dependent children and spouses of Retired Soldiers.

Retired Soldiers, to include Retired Soldiers on the TDRL or PDRL, continue to enjoy the same benefits as when on active duty. U.S. Army Reserve and Army National Guard Soldiers become eligible upon the commencement of retired pay.

AER provides financial assistance to the survivors of Soldiers who die on active duty or after retirement. Generally, entitlements such as SBP, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), Social Security, or individual insurance will not commence until 30-90 days after the death of a Retired Soldier. AER will provide financial grants to survivors for "routine or normal" monthly expenses while awaiting the start of their entitlements.



There are 70 AER offices located on U.S. Army installations worldwide. AER also maintains a reciprocal agreement with the Air Force Aid Society, Coast Guard Mutual Assistance, and Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society that allows Retired Soldiers and their family members to request AER assistance through any military installation with a military relief society office. Those Retired Soldiers not located near an Army installation may apply online at <https://www.armyemergencyrelief.org/offices/>.

AER receives no appropriated funding and operates solely from donations. Retired Soldiers interested in donating can contribute either online or through a DFAS allotment from their retired pay. For details on how to do that, go to <https://www.armyemergencyrelief.org/donate/>.

Chapter 4 – Medical Care



4-1 TRICARE Programs—Medical Care After Retirement.

a. TRICARE background

Beneficiaries can access TRICARE information or learn about their health plan options by going to the official TRICARE website at <https://www.tricare.mil>.

b. TRICARE and Retired Soldiers

Retired Soldiers and their eligible family members are entitled to enroll in TRICARE. Enrollment is not automatic upon retirement, rather the service member and eligible family members must elect to enroll, or you will not have coverage through TRICARE and may be limited to space-available care at military treatment facilities (MTFs).

Your eligibility status and the accurate and timely payment of your claims are based on your data in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS). This is especially important when you retire. Visit the nearest DEERS office and update your DEERS profile. DEERS/ID Card offices can be located at <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

Evaluate your needs and the available health plan options at <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans>, and then contact a local or regional Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance Coordinator (BCAC) to seek additional assistance. BCACs are in all MTFs and can be located at <https://www.tricare.mil/contactus>.

Retired Soldiers under age 65 who are not Medicare-eligible (See TRICARE For Life below for Medicare-eligible coverage), may choose to obtain care under any of the following TRICARE plans:

TRICARE Prime: Available in the United States in Prime service areas. A managed care option offering the most affordable and comprehensive coverage. See <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/Prime> for more information.

TRICARE Select: Available within the United States. A fee-for-service plan available in the United States. Most freedom of choice. See <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TS> for more information.

TRICARE Select Overseas: Available overseas. A fee-for-service plan, which allows you the most flexibility in getting care, but will cost you out-of-pocket expenses. See <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TSO> for more information.

Uniformed Services Family Health Plan (USFHP): Available at six locations in the United States. A TRICARE Prime option available through networks of community-based, not-for-profit health care systems in six areas of the United States. See <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/USFHP> for more information.

The USFHP's sponsoring organizations and covered areas are:

- Johns Hopkins Medicine US Family Health Plan: Serving MD, Washington D.C., parts of PA, VA, DE, and WV
- Martin's Point Health Care US Family Health Plan: Serving ME, NH, VT, Upstate and Western NY, and parts of PA and OH
- US Family Health Plan of Southern New England (Brighton Marine): Serving MA, RI, and parts of Southern New Hampshire and Northern CT

- St. Vincent Catholic Medical Centers: Serving New Jersey, Western CT, Lower Hudson Valley, NYC including Nassau and Suffolk counties, and PA
- CHRISTUS Health US Family Health Plan: Serving Central, Coastal Bend, Northeast, and Southeast TX and Central LA
- US Family Health Plan at PacMed Clinics: Serving Western and most of Central and Eastern WA, Northern ID, Western OR, and most of CA

TRICARE Retired Reserve (TRR): Available globally. A premium-based health plan that qualified Retired Reserve members under age 60 and survivors may purchase. TRR provides TRICARE Select coverage and retired cost sharing. See <https://tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TRR> for more information.

TRICARE Young Adult (TYA): Unmarried dependent children who have lost eligibility for TRICARE at age 21 (or age 23 if unmarried and enrolled in college), may qualify to purchase TYA coverage, a premium-based program which provides TRICARE coverage until reaching age 26. Whether opting for TYA Prime or TYA Select, enrollment is required, and premiums must be paid. See <https://tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TYA> for more information.

TRICARE For Life (TFL): TRICARE For Life provides Medicare-wraparound coverage for military retirees and their eligible dependents who have Medicare Parts A and B. Beneficiaries, regardless of age or place



of residence, who are entitled to Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B are automatically covered by TFL, on the first date Medicare Part A and Part B coverage are effective. There are no enrollment forms or enrollment fees for TFL. Beneficiaries under the age of 65 who are entitled to Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B have the option to enroll in TRICARE Prime if they live in a Prime service area. Regardless of the plan option (Prime or TFL), Medicare becomes the primary payor and TRICARE, the secondary payor, unless the beneficiary also has other health insurance (OHI). In that case, TFL is the last payor. If you are receiving Social Security Retirement benefits or Social Security

Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits, your Part B premiums will be taken from these monthly benefits. If you are not receiving either of these benefits, you will be billed every three months. You must pay Medicare Part B premiums (<https://tricare.mil/Costs/PayFees/MedPartBFees>). TFL is available worldwide, however, Medicare does not provide coverage outside the U.S. and U.S. Territories. TRICARE is the first payor in all other overseas areas, unless you have OHI.

(https://tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TFL/TFL_O). Additional program information and important information on the rules governing the timing of your enrollment in Medicare are available at <https://www.tricare.mil/tfl>. Be sure to read the *Turning 65 Brochure* at https://tricare.mil/Publications/Brochures/medicare_turning_65 and/or the *Under 65 Brochure* at https://tricare.mil/Publications/Brochures/medicare_under_65, both are available for download.

TRICARE Plus: Is not a TRICARE plan, but a special primary care program offered at some military hospitals and clinics. Each hospital or clinic director decides if TRICARE Plus is available at their location, and you must enroll to participate. Enrollment is only for the hospital or clinic where you are enrolled and does not include private sector care coverage. The TRICARE Plus program is based on MTF capability and capacity. See <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/SpecialPrograms/Plus> for more information.

4-2 Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) or Permanent Disability Retired List (PDRL) Beneficiaries.

Service members on the TDRL or PDRL are eligible for TRICARE benefits for retired service members. Family members are also covered by TRICARE, provided they are registered in DEERS.

4-3 TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits.

TRICARE prescription drug coverage is available to all TRICARE-eligible beneficiaries who are enrolled in DEERS, go to <https://tricare.mil/pharmacy> for more information.

4-4 Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (FEDVIP).

The Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (FEDVIP) is a voluntary, enrollee-pay-all dental and vision program that offers eligible participants a choice between 12 nationwide and regional dental carriers and five vision carriers, with most plans offering both high and standard options. Premiums can be deducted from your retired pay. Eligibility for FEDVIP is verified through DEERS.

If you are an active uniformed service member and are retiring, you are now eligible to enroll in FEDVIP dental coverage and, if enrolled in a TRICARE health plan, FEDVIP vision coverage. You are considered newly eligible for the program and may enroll between 31 days prior to your military retirement date and up to 60 days following. To prevent a gap in dental coverage between your active duty or reserve dental plan and your new FEDVIP plan, you must enroll prior to your retirement date. For more information, see <https://www.benefeds.gov/learn/learn-pgm-landing/fedvip>.

Chapter 5 – Department of Veterans Affairs Benefits

5-1 General.

Soon after you retire, the VA will send you information on benefit programs available to you (based on their receipt of a copy of your DD Form 214). The VA has eligibility criteria based on your period of military service, type of discharge, and percentage of disability, if applicable. When you attend the Army Transition Assistance Program, a VA representative will speak with you. Individual counseling is also available at any local VA office.



Call (800) 827-1000 or go online to <https://www.va.gov>. You should also review the federal and state benefits fact sheets in the Benefit Library on the MyArmyBenefits website at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/> to learn about all your federal and state veteran benefits.

5-2 VA Disability Compensation.

Retiring personnel may apply to the VA for a service-connected disability rating. Submit your claim 180 to 90 days prior to discharge through the Benefits Delivery at Discharge (BDD) program to receive expedited processing of your claim including VA examinations conducted during active duty. This rating provides you with a priority group for treatment in the VA medical system; establishes a record for future medical evaluations if your medical condition deteriorates; and could mean you receive tax-free compensation for medical problems incurred while on active duty. If service-connection is granted, VA will assign you a disability rating from zero to 100% in increments of 10%. Federal law sets VA disability compensation with additional amounts payable if other conditions are met. See rates at <https://www.va.gov/disability/compensation-rates/veteran-rates/>. The rates typically increase annually, effective December 1, if a Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) is approved. Receipt of VA compensation reduces, dollar-for-dollar, the amount of retired pay you receive if your disability is rated 40% or less. All VA compensation is tax-free.

Review your medical records thoroughly and record all medical conditions you experienced during active duty while you are still on active duty! These conditions will form the basis for your medical review by the VA. Depending on your duty station at the time of retirement, you may receive a combined Service/VA physical.

If you are a Gulf War veteran, consider obtaining an examination under the DOD Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program (CCEP) or the VA Persian Gulf Registry program at <https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/gulfwar/benefits/registry-exam.asp>

Download forms to file your application for VA disability compensation from <https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/>. You may request free help in preparing and submitting your VA disability claim from VA accredited benefits experts at several Veterans Services Organizations (VSOs), such as the Disabled American Veterans (DAV), the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), and others. There is a directory available at <https://www.va.gov/ogc/apps/accreditation/>.

5-3 The PACT Act

What is the PACT Act and how will it affect my VA benefits and care?

The PACT Act is perhaps the largest health care and benefit expansion in VA history. The full name of the law is The Sergeant First Class (SFC) Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act.

The PACT Act brings these changes:

- Expands and extends eligibility for VA health care for veterans with toxic exposures and veterans of the Vietnam, Gulf War, and post-9/11 eras
- Adds over 20 more condition categories for burn pits, Agent Orange, and other toxic exposures
- Adds more presumptive-exposure locations for Agent Orange and radiation possible exposure sites
- Requires VA to provide a toxic exposure screening for every veteran enrolled in VA health care
- Helps improve research, staff education, and treatment related to toxic exposures

If you're a veteran or survivor, you can file claims now to apply for PACT Act-related benefits.

What does it mean to have a presumptive condition for toxic exposure?

To get a VA disability rating, your disability must connect to your military service. For many health conditions, you need to prove that your service caused your condition. But for some conditions, VA automatically assumes (or "presumes") that your service caused your condition. These are called "presumptive conditions."

VA considers a condition presumptive when the link between the medical condition and military service is established by law or regulation. If you have a presumptive condition, you don't need to prove that your service caused the condition. You only need to meet the service requirements for the presumption.

Am I eligible for VA health care under the PACT Act?

You're eligible to enroll now—without needing to apply for disability benefits first—if you meet the basic service and discharge requirements and any of these descriptions are true for you:

- You served in the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, Iraq, Afghanistan, or any other combat zone after 9/11, **or**
- You deployed in support of the Global War on Terror, **or**
- You were exposed to toxins or other hazards during military service

Some of the hazards include burn pits, sand and dust, particulates, oil well or sulfur fires, chemicals, radiation, warfare agents, herbicides, and other occupational hazards. Find more military exposure categories on VA's Public Health website at <https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/>.

Note: Even if none of these descriptions are true for you, you may still be eligible for VA health care based on your service.

5-4 Benefits Delivery at Discharge (BDD) and Fully Developed Claim (FDC) Programs.

The Benefits Delivery at Discharge (BDD) Program accelerates receipt of VA disability benefits through a time-sensitive process that must be started 180 to 90 days prior to retirement to complete the application and medical examination. To learn more about BDD, visit <https://www.va.gov/disability/how-to-file-claim/when-to-file/pre-discharge-claim/>.

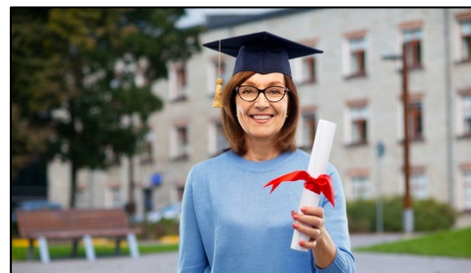
The Fully Developed Claim (FDC) Program allows a Soldier to submit a claim for disability compensation when they have less than 90 days to retirement. Submitting your disability compensation claim before discharge makes it possible to receive VA disability benefits as soon as possible after retirement. Visit <https://www.va.gov/pension/how-to-apply/fully-developed-claim/> for more information.

5-5 VA Home Loans.

VA-guaranteed home loans are available to qualified veterans and eligible surviving spouses to purchase or refinance a home for their own personal occupancy. VA home loans are provided by private lenders, such as banks or mortgage companies. Veterans may choose their own lender. VA guarantees a portion of the loan, enabling the veteran to negotiate interest rates and other loan terms with their selected lender. Adapted Housing Grants help veterans with a permanent and total service-connected disability purchase or build an adapted home or modify an existing home to account for their disability. For more information on VA home loans, visit <https://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/>.

5-6 Post-9/11 GI Bill

You can use your Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits for college, on-the-job training, apprenticeships, or non-college degree programs. Your benefits expiration date depends on when you were discharged from active duty. If your service ended before January 1, 2013, your Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits will expire 15 years after your last separation date from active service. If you do not use all your benefits within 15 years, any remaining benefits will expire and will no longer be available. If your service ended on or after January 1, 2013, your benefits do not expire. Your Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits may include financial support for school tuition and fees, books and supplies, and a monthly housing allowance. You may also receive reimbursement for license or certification tests and national exams. Eligible service members may transfer their unused benefits to eligible family members in exchange for an additional four-year service obligation. For more information, visit <https://www.va.gov/education/about-gi-bill-benefits/>.



5-7 Converting SGLI to VGLI.

Soldiers on active duty and most RC Soldiers are covered by Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI), supervised by the VA. If you have SGLI coverage when you retire, you will receive 120 days of free SGLI coverage, and the opportunity to convert SGLI to Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI) in an amount equal to or less than the SGLI coverage you have when you separate or retire from service. You will need to apply for VGLI within one year and 120 days of leaving the service. If you sign up within 240 days of leaving the service, you won't need to prove you are in good health. However, if you sign up after the 240-day period, but before the one year and 120-day period, you will need to submit evidence that you are in good health. Soldiers who are totally disabled for insurance purposes may keep SGLI at no cost for up to two years after retirement under the SGLI Disability Extension. You can apply for this extension anytime within two years after retirement, but to ensure there is no gap in coverage, you should apply within the first 120 days after retirement. VGLI costs more than SGLI (and more than some private insurance), but VGLI may be renewed every five years for life without regard to health conditions. This is an important feature for Soldiers who are uninsurable because of disabilities or other health-related problems. VGLI is also great transition insurance that you can take until you find other life insurance coverage, since SGLI coverage expires 120 days after separation or retirement. Premiums are available at <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/vgli/>. VGLI may be canceled at any time or converted to a commercial insurance product (whole life only) without proof of insurability. For more information, visit <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/sqli/>.

Family members are not eligible to continue coverage under VGLI or Family SGLI. However, your spouse can convert Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (FSGLI) into a permanent individual policy with a participating insurance company. The conversion must be within 120 days from the date of separation from service or another qualifying event. Go to <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/fsgli/> for more information.

5-8 Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife).

Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife) provides guaranteed acceptance whole life coverage of up to \$40,000 to veterans aged 80 and under with service-connected disabilities of 0-100%. Lesser amounts of coverage are available in increments of \$10,000. There are no time limits to apply for those 80 and under and no health questions or exams required. Under this plan, the elected coverage takes effect two years after enrollment if premiums are paid during the two-year period. If your death occurs within the first two years of enrollment, all premiums paid plus interest will be paid to your beneficiary. Your premium depends on your age when you apply, and the amount of coverage you want, and will never increase if you keep your VALife Policy. See <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/valife/> for more information on this new VA life insurance program.



5-9 VA Medical Care.

Provided there is adequate funding, the VA will provide no-cost hospital and outpatient care and pharmacy benefits to former Soldiers who receive VA disability compensation, are former Prisoners of War, have an illness possibly resulting from exposure to Agent Orange or environmental hazards in the Persian Gulf, or have low incomes under VA criteria. All others may receive treatment to the extent resources and facilities are available, but co-payments will be required. Family members are not entitled to VA health care.

Retiring Soldiers should enroll in the VA health care system as soon after retirement as possible, although enrollment can be done at any time in the future. Once enrolled, a veteran is placed in one of eight enrollment priority groups, with Group 1 being the highest priority for care. Some veterans may have to agree to pay co-payments to be placed in certain priority groups. The VA will provide care to as many groups as possible, depending on the availability of medical funding. You can also find out more about enrollment priority groups at <https://www.va.gov/health-care/eligibility/priority-groups/>.

Retired Soldiers are not placed into a special category; they are treated as veterans. Medical care is based on the capabilities of the VA facilities in your local area. Eligibility for care is based on your status as determined by VA eligibility criteria. Your local VA office can provide information that is more specific and help determine your entitlements under the VA medical system. To find a local VA treatment facility, visit <https://www.va.gov/find-locations/>. For more information about VA health care, visit <https://www.va.gov/health-care/>.



5-10 VA Dental Care.

Within 180 days of your retirement, the VA will treat, on a space-available basis, Retired Soldiers who have dental conditions that were documented as ongoing at time of retirement. However, if you received complete dental treatment from the military in the 90 days preceding your retirement, you have no VA dental care eligibility following retirement. Your DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty will note if you are eligible. Once the VA completes the space-available dental treatment, your eligibility for dental treatment from the VA stops, except under certain conditions. To learn more about VA dental care, visit <https://www.va.gov/health-care/about-va-health-benefits/dental-care/>.

5-11 VA Burial and Memorial Benefits.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) manages more than 150 VA national cemeteries and funds more than 120 state, territorial, and tribal veteran cemeteries. There is likely to be a final resting place of honor within easy driving distance of your home. VA and VA grant-funded cemeteries have different eligibility requirements from those of Arlington National Cemetery, which is managed by the Department of the Army. You can learn more about VA's eligibility requirements at <https://www.va.gov/burials-memorials/eligibility/>. The VA pays burial, transportation, and plot allowances to the next of kin of many veterans, including those who received a VA pension or were receiving military retired pay instead of VA compensation. To learn more about these allowances, visit <https://www.va.gov/burials-memorials/veterans-burial-allowance/>.

Spouses and minor children are also eligible for interment, even if they die before the veteran. Families can schedule a burial at a VA national cemetery on a date and time of their choosing by contacting NCA's National Cemetery Scheduling Office at (800) 535-1117.

To assist the estate planning needs of retirees and families, NCA encourages applying online for a pre-need burial eligibility determination by visiting <https://www.va.gov/burials-and-memorials/pre-need/form-10007-apply-for-eligibility/introduction>. Upon receipt of an approval email for a pre-need application, retirees will receive a link to their own Living Veteran Memorial page on VA's award-winning Veterans Legacy Memorial (VLM) website, <https://www.vlm.cem.va.gov/>. There, they can author and personalize their own biographies, add photos and other historical documents, and more to their memorial page. VLM has over 10 million veteran pages. Your Living Veteran Memorial page will remain hidden until your family applies for a burial or memorial benefit in your name.

Burial benefits available include a gravesite in any national or VA grant-funded cemetery with available space, opening and closing of the grave, perpetual care, a government headstone or marker, a burial flag, and Presidential Memorial Certificates signed by the sitting President, all at no cost to the family. Families can also apply for a VA headstone or marker even if choosing to bury their veteran in a private cemetery. If a private headstone or marker is used, family can select to have a bronze medallion affixed to the private marker that will show your status as an Army veteran. Learn more about all these benefits at <https://www.cem.va.gov/burial-memorial-benefits/>.

The Army will provide military funeral honors for Army retirees (as well as other eligible Army veterans) at the request of the family. These honors will include, at a minimum, the folding and presentation of an American flag to the next of kin and the playing of Taps.

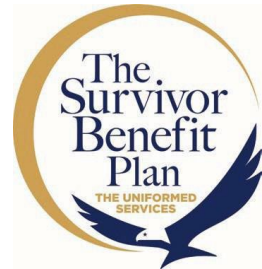


Chapter 6 – Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP)

6-1 Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP).

The Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) is designed to allow a Retired Soldier to provide a portion of retired pay as a monthly annuity to eligible survivors after the Retired Soldier's death.

The federal government pays all the premiums for Soldiers while they are on active duty. At retirement, the Soldier must decide whether to continue SBP coverage and start paying a portion of the cost.



REMEMBER, RETIRED PAY STOPS WITH THE DEATH OF THE RETIRED SOLDIER.

If you decline SBP coverage, no continuing benefits from your retired pay will be payable to your surviving family members. The government subsidizes about half of the cost of your SBP in retirement. SBP is 55% of the amount of retired pay you cover, and is a monthly annuity taxed as unearned income to survivors. **You must make your SBP election before you retire, or you will receive automatic coverage based on your full retired pay for eligible dependents at the time of retirement – by law.**

SBP IS INCOME PROTECTION, NOT LIFE INSURANCE. It does not replace, but can be supplemented by, life insurance. Your RSO can address your individual questions. Everyone's financial requirements are different. Your Army personal financial counselor can compare the costs and benefits of SBP to life insurance. You can also check out some planning tools on the U.S. Department of War Office of the Actuary website at <https://actuary.defense.gov/Survivor-Benefit-Plans/>.

Numerous independent studies of SBP have concluded that, **“For most Retired Soldiers, SBP is the most financially advantageous option.”** Unlike a private company, the government cannot go out of business and leave you with nothing. SBP is **government-subsidized** and **inflation-protected**. SBP costs are not based on your age, your health, or on economic forecasts. SBP costs do not include costs to advertise, to make a profit, to pay a salesperson's commission, to pay stock dividends, to build new company buildings or to support an investment portfolio. SBP is cost-of-living-adjusted to keep pace with inflation. It provides a tax shelter in possibly some of your highest earning years since the premiums are deducted from retired pay before income taxes are calculated. SBP is guaranteed by the U.S. Government and is payable for the lifetime of the surviving spouse unless they remarry prior to age 55. SBP premiums will stop for those who reach at least age 70 and have paid premiums for 30 years (360 months), but coverage will continue. The member is “paid up.”

There is a one-year window between the 25th and 36th month following the commencement of retired pay to terminate SBP participation with spouse concurrence. See <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning/Survivor-Benefit-Plan-Decision> for more detailed information about SBP costs, benefits, and for a personalized SBP premium calculator.

6-2 SBP Beneficiary Election Categories.

#1: Spouse. Your spouse at retirement is an eligible beneficiary regardless of the length of your marriage. Spouses will receive SBP for life unless remarried prior to age 55. If that marriage ends, the SBP annuity will resume. If your spouse dies first or you get divorced, SBP costs will stop once you notify the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). Your spouse's concurrence is required in writing if you elect less than the maximum spouse SBP coverage allowed by law. If you fail to make your SBP election before your retirement date, you will receive automatic full SBP for all your eligible dependents on your retirement date. The cost for spouse SBP coverage is 6.5% of the base amount per month. For example, with a base amount of \$1,000 per

month, the monthly cost for spouse coverage is \$65. The annuity amount is 55% of \$1,000 (or \$550) regardless of the annuitant's age. For Soldiers who entered service prior to March 1, 1990, those who are medically retiring, or RC Soldiers retiring for non-regular service, the SBP cost is the most advantageous of either 6.5% of the chosen base amount or 2.5% of the threshold amount plus 10% of the remaining base amount. The threshold amount will increase at the same time and by the same percentage as future active-duty basic pay. If you do not have a spouse when you retire, you have one year from the date of a future marriage after retirement to notify DFAS that you are electing SBP for your new spouse. If you take no action within one year to notify DFAS you are electing spouse SBP coverage, SBP coverage is closed for that spouse and any future spouse. If your spouse dies first or you get divorced, SBP costs will stop (once you notify DFAS).

#2: Spouse and Child(ren). The spouse is the primary beneficiary, with eligible children receiving the annuity only if the spouse dies, remarries before age 55, or is involved in the Retired Soldier's wrongful death. The 55% annuity is divided equally among all the eligible children. If your spouse dies or you divorce and do not elect former spouse SBP, your premiums are recalculated as child coverage. The child portion of spouse and child coverage is based on the age of your youngest child, your spouse, and you. The child portion of spouse and child is relatively low. If the spouse becomes ineligible, the recalculated child only coverage is based on your age and the age of the youngest child. Child SBP eligibility criteria is listed below in Child Only coverage.

#3: Child(ren) Only. Eligible children are the primary beneficiaries. Eligibility ends for a child at age 18 or at age 22 if a full-time, unmarried student. Marriage by a child at any age ends the child's SBP eligibility. It does not end for a child who is incapacitated during the eligibility age window unless the child marries. If you die while your child is eligible, the 55% annuity continues until your youngest child exceeds the age of eligibility or marries. "Eligible children" includes recognized natural children, adopted children, and stepchildren and foster children who live with the Retired Soldier in a regular parent-child relationship. Children of all marriages and/or relationships are eligible beneficiaries. All eligible children are covered by spouse and child(ren) or child(ren) only elections. All eligible children are covered at one cost, and the cost is based on your age and the age of the youngest child. For example, using a \$1,000 base amount, if you are 42 when you retire and your youngest child is 10, the child cost is \$2.00 per month. Children are the only beneficiaries in this option. Eligible children receive an equal portion of the 55% benefit, and the benefit is redivided for eligible children as children become ineligible. When there are no longer eligible children, your SBP cost is suspended. An incapacitated child can maintain eligibility for life as long as they remain incapacitated and unmarried.

#4: Former Spouse. This option at retirement may be elected voluntarily, by a written agreement, or be required by a court order. Former spouse costs and benefits are identical to those for a spouse. Remarriage limitations also apply. Former spouse coverage precludes spouse coverage at that time. When court-ordered former spouse SBP is elected, the only way to stop the former spouse SBP and change the election to spouse SBP is to have all court orders that apply amended to show former spouse SBP is not court-ordered or with the death of the former spouse.

#5: Former Spouse and Child(ren). This is identical to the "spouse and child(ren)" option in costs, benefits, and eligibility except that only children of the marriage to the former spouse are eligible beneficiaries. Under this election, the child receives an SBP annuity only if the former spouse becomes ineligible (through death or remarriage before age 55). For spouse and child SBP, the spouse's portion of this election costs 6.5% of the base amount. The child cost portion is based on the ages of the Soldier, the former spouse, and the youngest child. The child cost is very low.

#6: Natural Person with an Insurable Interest. If you are unmarried and have no children at retirement, you may select this option. If the insurable interest is not a relative closer than a cousin, the insurable interest must be someone with a proven financial interest in your life. Examples are a close relative or a business partner. This is a very expensive election for both RCSBP and SBP and can be cancelled at any time. Insurable interest must be based on full base amount. The basic cost is 10% of your full retired pay with an additional 5% for each five full years the beneficiary is younger than you - up to a maximum of 40%. The SBP annuity is calculated by subtracting the SBP cost from the base amount and taking 55% of that amount. If you marry or gain an eligible child, you can cancel insurable interest and elect spouse and/or child within one year of marriage and/or gaining a child. If no

action is taken within one year of marriage and/or acquiring a child, you close that category or categories for both RCSBP and SBP.

If you retire for disability and your death occurs within one year of your retirement for a cause related to your disability, your insurable interest election will be invalidated unless you made the election for a dependent authorized a DOD ID Card as your dependent in accordance with T10, USC, Section 1072(2). If your death occurs within one year of your retirement for a cause related to the disability retirement, premiums paid will be refunded to designated beneficiary. This provision does not apply to Soldiers who retire for length-of-service.

You may elect in writing to cover a new natural person insurable interest beneficiary within 180 days of the death of your original insurable interest beneficiary. You must live two years from the effective date of the election for it to be valid. If you die before the end of the two-year period, the election is invalid, and all premiums paid for the coverage since the new election's effective date will be paid in a lump sum to the person who was the intended beneficiary. Your premium for the new insurable interest election will be based on the age of the new beneficiary.

6-3 The Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP).

Upon being notified that you qualify for non-regular retired pay (i.e., receive your 15- or 20-Year Notification of Eligibility), you are eligible to enroll in RCSBP, and you must, **by law**, make your RCSBP election **within 90 days of issuance of your NOE**. If you do not make this election, by law you'll be automatically enrolled in Option C at maximum coverage for all your eligible dependents at the date of the NOE.

6-4 RCSBP Election Options.

RCSBP has the same spouse concurrence feature as SBP. Married Soldiers who don't elect the maximum coverage for their spouse under Option C will receive that coverage if their spouse does not concur in writing on the DD Form 2656-5 with one exception, a spouse concurrence is not required for a former spouse election.

Option A (Decline to Participate)

Under this option, you will have no survivor protection in place before your non-regular retirement date. Should you die, none of your retired pay will be payable to a beneficiary. However, you remain eligible to enroll in SBP when you apply for retired pay. There is no RCSBP cost.

Option B (Deferred Annuity)

This option provides an annuity, payable to your beneficiary starting on your 60th birthday, if you die before age 60. If your non-regular retirement and receipt of retired pay is before age 60 and you subsequently die prior to age 60, the annuity is not payable until your 60th birthday. This RCSBP election becomes your SBP election at your non-regular retirement. RCSBP premiums are charged at non-regular retirement.

Option C (Immediate Annuity)

This option provides an annuity, payable immediately upon your death, before age 60. This RCSBP election becomes your SBP election at your non-regular retirement. RCSBP premiums are charged at non-regular retirement.

No Spouse or Child

If you do not have a spouse or child when you receive your NOE, and you do not desire insurable interest or former spouse coverage, you cannot make an RCSBP election. However, you will still need to complete the DD Form 2656-5 and leave the election portion blank. Within one year of gaining a spouse or child after receipt of your NOE, you can elect RCSBP coverage for that eligible beneficiary on a new DD Form 2656-5. If you do not

initiate the RCSBP election within one year of gaining the RCSBP-eligible dependent, you will lose the ability to participate in RCSBP and SBP.

6-5 RCSBP Election Categories.

RCSBP Election Categories are identical to the SBP categories in section 6-2. You must report any change in beneficiary status immediately to HRC, or for ARNG Soldiers to the State Retirement Services Office or Retirement Point Accounting Management (RPAM) Administrator, to include any actions involving court-ordered or voluntary former spouse elections. Once ARNG Soldiers transfer to the Retired Reserve, they should report changes to beneficiary status to HRC instead of the State.

6-6 RCSBP Election Costs.

Depending on which option you choose, there are two possible costs associated with RCSBP/SBP: the basic cost for SBP and the reserve portion. The reserve portion is paid for the period of RCSBP coverage that you receive prior to receipt of retired pay. You pay both the basic cost and reserve portion from your retired pay once you begin receiving it. Below you will find a summary of each.

a. Basic SBP Cost

For spouse coverage, SBP costs 6.5% of the base amount covered unless 2.5% of the threshold amount plus 10% of the remaining base amount would cost less. The second method applies to non-regular retirements, medical retirements, and limited regular retirements. For spouse and child coverage, children add pennies to the monthly premium. For child only coverage, it depends on the age of the youngest child but is normally a few dollars per month. Talk to your RSO or use the MyArmyBenefits SBP Premium Calculators at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/NEW-Benefit-Calculators/SBP-Premium-Calculator> to get an estimate.

b. Reserve Portion

Option A: No cost since there was no survivor coverage in place.

Option B and Option C: The reserve portion premium is a percentage of the elected SBP base amount and is derived from your age and your beneficiary's nearest age on your election date. Talk to your RSO or use the MyArmyBenefits SBP Premium Calculators at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/NEW-Benefit-Calculators/SBP-Premium-Calculator> to get an estimate.

6-7 RCSBP Annuity.

Surviving beneficiaries will receive an annuity equal to 55% of the covered base amount of retired pay regardless of age or Social Security entitlement minus the survivor annuity premium (0.01% of the covered base amount). For additional information on the Survivor Benefit Plan, visit <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning/Survivor-Benefit-Plan-Decision>.

Chapter 7 – Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act

7-1 General.



This section offers a general discussion of the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (USFSPA) in three areas: division of retired pay; Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP); and Uniformed Services Identification (USID) Cards. It is not a legal brief, nor does it state a legal position. It cannot be used as evidence of intent, interpretation, or precedent in any legal action. The points made are not designed to answer detailed questions concerning individual cases. Individuals impacted by the USFSPA should consult a military or civilian attorney for more information.

7-2 Background.

In 1982, Congress enacted Public Law 97-252, known as the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act.

7-3 Division of Retired Pay.

The USFSPA granted two main authorities:

- a. That state courts may treat military retired pay as they would other marital property to permit a qualified division; and,
- b. That the appropriate government agency, DFAS-CL, could make direct payments to former spouses under certain conditions.

No Automatic Entitlement: The USFSPA does not provide for an automatic entitlement to a division of military retired pay. For example, a couple may have been married throughout a full military career, yet the USFSPA does not compel a state court to award a division of retired pay to the former spouse.

Enforcement: When a division of retired pay is court-ordered, USFSPA allows direct payments to former spouses only if the parties were married to each other for at least 10 years, during which time the member performed at least 10 years of creditable military service for retirement. DFAS-CL will not make direct payments to the former spouse if these two requirements are not met. Payments would be established through the court or made personally.

Child Support or Alimony: The requirement that there is 10 years of marriage that overlaps with service does not apply to direct payment of child support or alimony.

Limitations: The court order will not be honored by DFAS-CL unless the court issuing the order held jurisdiction over the member. This jurisdiction requirement, however, does not apply to child support or alimony. Regardless of the award made by the state court, the government restricts direct payment to the former spouse to 50% of the member's "disposable" retired pay, except in enforcement of child support garnishment orders, which can raise the direct pay amount to a total of 65% of disposable retired pay.

Application Procedure: Only the former spouse or the former spouse's attorney—not the member—can apply for direct pay under the USFSPA, using a DD Form 2293 (Application for Former Spouse Payments from Retired Pay). Once the process is successfully completed, payments to the former spouse begin within 90 days, in accordance with the normal retired pay cycle. If the member is not yet retired, payments begin within 90 days after date of retirement. For more information on applying for direct pay under USFSPA, go to <https://www.dfas.mil/Garnishment/usfspa/apply/>.

Former Spouse Remarriage: Remarriage by the former spouse does not result in the former spouse losing entitlement to receive direct payment of retired pay, which was awarded as property, unless so specified by the court.

7-4 Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP).

See [Chapter 6](#) above.

7-5 Uniformed Services Identification (USID) Cards.

The USFSPA and its subsequent amendments authorize military benefits to certain former spouses. All the following criteria must be met in order to receive a USID card:

- a. Marriage of at least 20 years
- b. Creditable service of at least 20 years
- c. Marriage and service overlap of at least 15 years

If the overlap is at least 20 years, the former spouse receives full privileges. If the overlap is at least 15, but less than 20 years, the former spouse receives medical care only for one year from the date of divorce. After one year, enrollment in a premium-based, temporary transitional health care program, called Continued Health Care Benefit Program (CHCBP), is available to a former spouse who does not have employer-sponsored coverage. More information is available at <https://tricare.mil/CHCBP>. Call your nearest military ID card office for additional information. There is an office locator available online at <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/locator>.

Chapter 8 – Reserve Component Retirement System

8-1 General.

If you are a United States Army Reserve (USAR) or Army National Guard (ARNG) Soldier, you must meet the following minimum requirements to be eligible for retired pay:

- Be at least 60 years of age (or younger if you have qualifying periods of service, see paragraph 8-6 below); and
- Have performed at least 20 years of qualifying service computed under T10 USC, §12732 (or more than 15 but less than 20 years if you have been found medically unfit for retention and issued a 15-Year NOE); and
- Not be entitled, under any other provision of law, to retired pay from an armed force or retainer pay as a member of the Fleet Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and
- Have not received disability severance pay.

8-2 Maximum Point Rule.

Soldiers may accumulate a total of 365 points per year (366 in a leap year). However, there are caps for retirement points earned for inactive duty service under T10 USC §12733, the maximum retirement points for inactive duty service allowed per year are:

- October 30, 2007 to present: 130
- October 30, 2000 to October 29, 2007: 90
- September 23, 1996 to October 29, 2000: 75
- Prior to September 23, 1996: 60

Inactive duty service points include retirement points earned for Inactive Duty Training (IDT) participation, extension/correspondence courses (no longer eligible for credit after 15 April 2016), and membership points. Points earned for performing Inactive duty funeral honors (IDFH) do not affect, nor are they subject to, the annual maximum points per anniversary year.

8-3 Your Responsibility.

You are responsible for maintaining records that document your reserve participation and retirement points in accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 135-133.

Who to Contact for Help:

- Nearest Army Reserve Readiness Division (RD) or Mission Support Command (MSC) Retirement Services Officer at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/About-Us/Contact-Your-RSO>. (USAR)
- ARNG State Retirement Services Officer and/or RPAM Administrator, refer to the RSO directory linked above.
- Unit Army Reserve Administrator or Regional Personnel Action Center for retirement points correction for TPU prior to discharge or transfer to the Retired Reserve. (USAR)
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) to request your LESs at

<https://www.dfas.mil/customerservice/lesrequest/>

- HRC customer service, or HRC Gray Area Retirements (GAR) Branch at (888) 276-9472
- National Archive Records Administration at <http://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/>

8-4 Notification of Eligibility (NOE) for Retired Pay (15- or 20-Year Letter).

HRC will provide the Notification of Eligibility (NOE) for Retired Pay for Non-Regular Service (commonly referred to as the 20-Year Letter), to all USAR Soldiers within one year of completing 20 qualifying years of service for retired pay purposes if you have a current valid email address on file. The state JFHQs will send this letter to the ARNG Soldiers through their units. RC Soldiers who complete at least 15, but less than 20 years of qualifying service and are deemed medically unfit for continued service in the Selected Reserve, will be issued the 15-year NOE. Approximately 90-120 days after you complete 20 years of qualifying service as determined by your AYE, your NOE will be generated from the Integrated Personnel and Pay System – Army (IPPS-A). Upon receipt of your NOE you may elect one of the following choices: continue serving in the Army Reserve or Army National Guard; transfer to the Retired Reserve as a Gray Area Retired Soldier (in the Retired Reserve, not yet in receipt of Retired Pay); or request discharge or separation.

Note: Soldiers who elect discharge before age 60 will have their high-36 average computed based on the pay rates in effect on their date of discharge, they will not receive longevity pay increases for their high 36 computation.

Continuation in an active status after receipt of the NOE requires that the Soldier earn 50 or more points in each anniversary year. You also have 90 days from the receipt of your NOE to make a decision about your Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP) election through IPPS-A.

8-5 Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) to Retired Pay.

Your retired pay will increase annually by a COLA based on the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the third quarter of one calendar year to the third quarter of the next. Retired pay COLAs are normally effective on December 1st and payable on January 1st.

8-6 Reduced Age Retirement.

You should apply for and receive confirmation of any extension of service beyond age 60 PRIOR to applying for retirement. Service past age 60 will not be calculated toward retired pay unless a waiver for that service is received with the retired pay application.

The 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) changed the retirement age from 60 to a lesser age (no earlier than age 50) for those who have served under a specific authority of law after January 28, 2008. The change does not apply to service before January 29, 2008. The 2008 NDAA lowers the retirement age for each aggregate of 90 days within a fiscal year (October 1 – September 30) or any two consecutive fiscal years for service performed after September 30, 2014, of active duty per 10 USC §12731 which states “pursuant to a call or order to active duty under section 12301(d) or 12304b of this title, or under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of this title”, which includes service under sections 688, 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, 12305, 12406, and chapter 13 (insurrection) of 10 USC. “Such service does not include service on active duty pursuant to a call or order to active duty under section 12310 of 10 USC.” Active-duty service is also service under a call to active service by the President or the Secretary of Defense under §502(f) of Title 32 (National Guard) for the purpose of responding to a national emergency declared by the President or a national emergency supported by federal funds. This does not include duty within the state on Full-Time National Guard Duty–Operational Support (FTNGD-OS) orders. The Assistant Secretary of War for Reserve and Manpower Affairs ASD (M&RA) will designate by authorizing memorandum the Full-Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD) that qualifies for reduced

age eligibility for receipt of retired pay for non-regular service. ARNG Soldiers should contact their RSO to learn more about specific missions that qualify under §502(f).

NOTE: If a Soldier is wounded or otherwise injured or becomes ill while serving on active duty pursuant to a call or order to active duty under a provision of law mentioned above, and the member is then ordered to active duty under 10 §12301(h)(1) to receive medical care for the wound, injury, or illness, each day of active duty under that order for medical care shall be treated as a continuation of the original call or order to active duty for purposes of reducing the eligibility age of the member.

The eligibility age for retirement may not be reduced below age 50. Human Resources Command, United States Army Reserve Command, and National Guard Bureau websites have policy memos concerning this subject and providing specific examples. For more information visit

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Gray%20Area%20Retirements%20Branch>.

This law only allows a Soldier to receive their retired pay early; it **does not** apply to subsidized TRICARE medical benefits as a Retired Soldier. TRICARE Prime or Select will not go into effect for the Soldier or their dependents until the Soldier reaches age 60. Soldiers retired prior to age 60 may enroll in TRICARE Retired Reserve (TRR). Remember, the decision to apply for the Reduced Age Retirement is voluntary.

8-7 Computation of Non-Regular Retired Pay.

To determine how much retired pay you may be eligible to receive at retirement eligibility age, the first step is to calculate the number of equivalent years of service. The formula for computing equivalent years of service for retired pay is simple: Total Creditable Retirement Points divided by 360. This formula computes the number of equivalent years of service you have completed (comparable to full-time service). For example, 3,600 points equals 10 years. Once you determine your equivalent years of service, you can refer to Chapter 6 of AR 600-8-7 at <https://armypubs.army.mil/ProductMaps/PubForm/AR.aspx> for the applicable retired pay formula based on your DIEMS. RC Soldiers who separate or are discharged from military service without entry into the Retired Reserve before age 60 will be credited for basic pay purposes only with the pay tables for the years before their discharge/separation. Separating/discharging rather than transferring to the Retired Reserve will impact your retired pay and should be carefully considered.

The MyArmyBenefits retirement calculator is another resource for calculating retired pay. Find it at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/NEW-Benefit-Calculators/Retirement-Calculator>.

8-8 Integrated Personnel and Pay System – Army (IPPS-A).

The Integrated Personnel and Pay System – Army (IPPS-A) is an automated system that annually accumulates and verifies retirement point data for reserve component Soldiers. With IPPS-A, errors can be corrected easily while the information needed to correct them is still available. IPPS-A goals include:

- a. Providing an accurate, annual record of military service and participation for RC Soldiers.
- b. Providing an automated Notification of Eligibility (NOE) (15- or 20-Year Letter) to USAR and ARNG Soldiers upon qualification.
- c. Eliminating annual reporting of paid attendance and school completion by USAR and ARNG units.
- d. Providing a valid data source for use by DOW in projecting future retirement costs.

HRC recommends that you review your retirement points every year to ensure they are updated, and that all corrections be processed prior to reaching your 59th birthday. If you are a Troop Program Unit (TPU) Soldier, have your Unit Army Reserve Administrator or Regional Personnel Action Center update your points. If you are an Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Soldier, contact the appropriate

Retirement Points Team at HRC to update your points. If you are an ARNG Soldier, contact your state RPAM Administrator for assistance with updating your points. If you are in any status other than listed above, you must contact the appropriate team at HRC at (888) 276-9472 for updates.

8-9 Qualifying Year.

As a USAR or ARNG Soldier, you must have 20 qualifying years of service (15 years if found medically unfit) to be eligible for retired pay at age 60. A qualifying year is a complete year, determined by your Anniversary Year Ending (AYE) date, during which you earned a minimum of 50 retirement points. For a full explanation of how retirement years are established, see AR 140-185, Training and Retirement Point Credits and Unit Level Strength Accounting Records, at https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN37197-AR_140-185-000-WEB-1.pdf, and National Guard Regulation (NGR) 680-2 at <https://www.ngbpmc.ng.mil/Portals/27/Publications/ngr/ngr%20680-2.pdf> for the ARNG; or contact your Unit Army Reserve Administrator, Regional Personnel Action Center, State Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ), or HRC.

In general terms, you established an AYE date by entering the service. As long as you have no breaks in service, your AYE will be one year later. For example, if you enlist on July 2, 2005, you would have an AYE of July 1 each year thereafter. If there is a break in service of more than 24 hours, you will establish a new AYE when you re-enter the service regardless of component or service.

8-10 Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP).

See information in Chapter 6 starting at [paragraph 6-3](#).

8-11 Non-Regular Retired Pay Process.

Once you receive your Notification of Eligibility (NOE) for retired pay (15- or 20-Year Letter), eligibility for retired pay based on non-regular service may not be denied or revoked on the basis of any error, miscalculation, misinformation, or administrative determination of years of service performed, unless it resulted directly from fraud or misrepresentation. Administrative errors, such as awarding of too many points, can be corrected; however, eligibility for retired pay cannot be withdrawn. The NOE is a valuable document and should be stored in a safe place along with other documents pertaining to your estate.



The HRC Gray Area Retirements (GAR) Branch processes non-regular retired pay applications for USAR and ARNG Soldiers. Soldiers eligible for non-regular retirement may request a retirement application by calling (888) 276-9472, or you can download the application from HRC GAR's website or you may initiate the non-regular retired pay application process by utilizing the new form tool by scanning the QR code shown here, that walks



you through completion of the DD Form 108, both options are available at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Gray%20Area%20Retirements%20Branch>. All Soldiers, including those who qualify for Reduced Age Retirement (Early Age Drop) for non-regular retirement, must submit their retired pay applications no more than nine months and no less than 90 days before their eligibility date (usually age 60 unless eligible for reduced age retirement) to ensure payment in a timely manner. The application packet consists of a DD Form 108 (Application for Retired Pay Benefits), a DD Form 2656 (Data for Payment of Retired Personnel), retirement point statement, NOE, etc. (see website at link above for all required documents).

For assistance with completion and submission of the retired pay application, contact your servicing Retirement Services Officer (RSO). There is a directory available at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/About-Us/Contact-Your-RSO>.

SUBMIT signed forms and supporting documents via e-mail to: usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-ask-hrc@army.mil **(file must be less than 3 megabytes)**, this is the preferred method of submission, or;

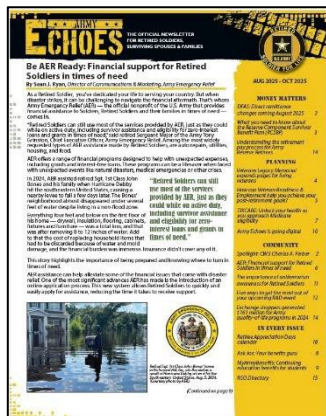
Mail your application to:

Department of the Army
US Army Human Resources Command
1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Dept. 482
Fort Knox, KY 40122-5402

If you email your application, you will receive an email verifying that HRC received your application. You will not receive a notification of receipt when you mail your application, but you may contact the HRC customer service office toll-free at (888) 276-9472 to inquire whether the packet has been received.

Chapter 9 – The Veteran Connection

9-1 ARMY ECHOES.



Army Echoes is the official electronic newsletter for Retired Soldiers, surviving spouses, and their families. The newsletter is published four times a year (February, May, August, November) and emailed to over one million Retired Soldiers and 250,000 surviving spouses. It is designed to keep you informed of significant changes to laws and benefits that affect you, and to discuss changes in the Army. Because some laws and directives require action on your part, you are urged to read each issue of *Army Echoes*.

It is important for retiring Soldiers to ensure they have a trusted commercial email address in their myPay account profile BEFORE they retire. The Army and DFAS will send *Army Echoes* and alerts about retired pay to the Soldiers' personal email address used with their myPay account.

Retired Soldiers collecting retired pay and surviving spouses who are collecting the Survivor Benefit Plan annuity should ensure that DFAS has their current mailing and email addresses. To update DFAS, create or update your myPay account. Retired Soldiers may also call DFAS at (800) 321-1080. More information is provided at <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/manage/changeofaddress/>.

Gray Area Retired Soldiers (in the Retired Reserve not yet collecting retired pay) now have a **new kind of myPay account at DFAS** that provides them a convenient way to update their contact information, so that **they can receive important news from the Army and DFAS as well as a reminder to apply for retired pay.** It's called the Gray Area Future Retiree myPay account, see <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/plan/Gray-Area-Retirees/> for more information.

9-2 Military Records.

Soldiers should obtain a copy of their medical and dental records prior to retiring; this includes all outpatient care at any military treatment facility, civilian providers, and treatment received while deployed. These records will be turned in when you process out, and once they leave your possession, it may be difficult to obtain copies. It is also advisable to retain any paper and electronic copies of military personnel records you have.

9-3 Department of Defense Self-Service Logon (DS Logon) and myAuth Authentication Platforms.

DS Logon is the secure, self-authentication protocol that provides Retired Soldiers and other beneficiaries' access to their personal records and information on many DOW and VA websites. DS Logon enables Retired Soldiers and family members, who do not have CACs, to access this information on the internet.

Soon, myAuth will be replacing DS logon as your digital login. With myAuth, you can use your CAC or username/password plus a secure multi-factor authentication method to access multiple DOD websites with just one login. DOW is rolling out myAuth in phases, which started with milConnect and the ID Card Office Online (IDCO) on 20 May 2025. By the end of 2026, all DOW Applications that use DS Logon will be transitioned to myAuth. You will continue to use your DS Logon account with other applications until they have transitioned to myAuth.

Retiring Soldiers should obtain a DS Logon username and password before retirement by following the procedures below. Note: you can create a myAuth account using your DS Logon or CAC by going to <https://myaccess.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/app/login/myauth>.

Common Access Card (CAC) Registration

As a CAC holder, you can quickly obtain a DS Logon account by authenticating online with your CAC at <https://myaccess.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/app/login> and selecting “I have a Common Access Card (CAC) with access to a card reader.”

Common Access Card (CAC) Registration without a card reader

As a CAC holder, you can also register online without access to a CAC reader, at <https://myaccess.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/app/login> and selecting “I have a Common Access Card (CAC) but NO access to a card reader” and submit the required information.

You may also register if you do not have a CAC, by selecting the third option on the list and completing the required information. For more information, visit <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/app/login>

9-4 Mobilization/Retired Soldier Recall.

The Army Human Resources Command (HRC) administers a program to recall Retired Soldiers for full or partial mobilization. Officers and enlisted personnel under age 60 and in good health are subject to recall in case of war or national emergency as declared by the President. Warrant officers may be recalled up to age 62. General officers are recalled on a case-by-case basis. HRC identifies Retired Soldiers using IPPS-A. Every effort is made to assign the Retired Soldier to a base within 300 miles of their home. Recall orders will be issued only at the time of mobilization. For more information, refer to AR 601–10, paragraph 2-2, Management and Recall to Active Duty of Retired Soldiers of the Army in Support of Mobilization and Peacetime Operations (Criteria for Recall), and the HRC Retiree Recall page at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Retiree%20Recall>.



**This publication may be downloaded from the Army
Retirement Services website at**

<https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Retirement-Planning>