

U.S. Army Retired Soldier Handbook 2026



**Your mission has changed,
but your duty has not!**

U.S. ARMY RETIRED SOLDIER HANDBOOK

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

**This handbook was prepared by
the Army Retirement Services Office
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1
Headquarters, Department of the Army**

**This handbook is for informational
purposes only. It does not make or
change policy or regulation.
Contact your Army Retirement Services
Officer (RSO) for detailed or additional
information.**

2026 Edition

Front Cover Caption: A U.S. Army Soldier shakes hands with a U.S. Army veteran during the Ivy Physical Training Event on Fort Carson, Colo., June 27, 2025. The fitness event commemorated the sacrifices of the Battle of Suoi Tre during the Vietnam War. (U.S. Army photo by Pfc. Jose Rolando Garcia)

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL

1-1 Purpose.

This handbook outlines military status after retirement, discusses retirement benefits and privileges, and provides other information, which may be helpful to Retired Soldiers, surviving spouses, and their families.

This handbook should be shared with your family members. It has information about benefits they may be entitled to after your death.

Many of the benefits listed are administered by government agencies other than the Department of the Army. Eligibility for these benefits is determined by law, regulation, or the responsible government agency.

1-2 Soldier for Life.

You are still a Soldier even though you retired from the Army. **Your mission has changed, but your duty has not.** No longer do you train and deploy to fight and win the nation's wars, but the Army and the nation still need you. As a Retired Soldier, your mission is to HIRE and INSPIRE. We need you to help veterans get jobs and to inspire America's youth to serve in the military as you did. When you talk to your friends, coworkers, and neighbors about your Army career, you dispel the myths they may have about veterans and inspire them to trust and support the Army.



To influence Americans, you should remain connected to the Army and familiar with ongoing changes, challenges, and improvements. Three good ways to stay connected to the Army are by reading the *Army Echoes* newsletter (see para 1-5 in this guide), and familiarizing yourself with the resources available on the Soldier for Life website at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil> and the MyArmyBenefits website at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/>.

There are so many ways you can continue to serve both on and off military installations. Please contact your Army Retirement Services Officer (RSO) or installation volunteer coordinator to stay involved. See para 1-4 below for contact information.

1-3 Army Retirement Services Program.

In November 1955, General Maxwell Taylor, then the Army Chief of Staff, created the Army's Retirement Services Program to provide an effective channel of communication between the Army and its retired community. The Army maintains that connection to this day. The Army Retirement Services Program will support you and your surviving spouse for life. The Army wants you to continue to serve where you live, promoting the Army and service to the nation, helping veterans get jobs, and inspiring Americans to trust and support their Army. That's the Soldier for Life mindset.

1-4 Retirement Services Offices.

Retirement Services Offices have been established at most major Army installations, at each National Guard State Headquarters, and at the four United States Army Reserve (USAR) Readiness Divisions (RDs) and two Mission Support Commands (MSCs). Contact information for RSOs is published in each issue of *Army Echoes*, the Army's official newsletter for Retired Soldiers and surviving spouses. It is also at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/About-Us/Contact-Your-RSO>. The RSO's mission is to assist you and your family members with military retirement-related matters and the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP).

1-5 Army Echoes.

Army Echoes is the official electronic newsletter for Retired Soldiers, surviving spouses, and their families. *Army Echoes* is emailed to over one million Retired Soldiers and 250,000 surviving spouses. It keeps you informed of significant changes to laws and policies that affect you. Some changes in laws and directives require you to act. Read each *Army Echoes* carefully and file it electronically or print it out. You can access the most recent copy and three-years' worth of archived copies of *Army Echoes* at

<https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter>. The Army will email the link to the latest edition of *Army Echoes* to Retired Soldiers to include Soldiers in the Retired Reserve (the Gray Area) and annuitants at the email address on file in their myPay account. To sign up for a myPay account, go to <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>. Surviving spouses who are not receiving a Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuity can go to <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter> to access the latest edition.

You should ensure that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland Center (DFAS-CL) has your current mailing and email addresses. To update DFAS, use myPay at <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>, call DFAS at (800) 321-1080, or call your RSO. More information is provided at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter>.

1-6 Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) Retired Soldier Council.

The Army Chief of Staff's Retired Soldier Council has been providing the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) with insight into the issues and concerns of Retired Soldiers and family members since Nov. 10, 1971. The 14-member council is co-chaired by a retired lieutenant general and a retired sergeant major of the army. It is comprised of officers and enlisted members, who live around the world, and represent all Retired Soldiers and their families. The Council meets a few times throughout the year to discuss retiree issues as well as how retirees can assist the Army. Members of the CSA Retired Soldier Council may be members of and be nominated by their installation/garrison, Army Service Component Command (ASCC), Readiness Division (RD)/Mission Support Command (MSC), or state National Guard retiree councils. For more information, see <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/CSA-Retired-Soldier-Council>.

1-7 Installation and Area Retiree Councils.

Retiree councils have been established at most Army installations and in some areas away from installations. These councils represent retirees in their local areas and address their concerns to the assigned garrison commander. They also extend the Army's communications network down to the individual retiree and surviving spouse. Concerns raised by these councils are either solved at the local level or submitted to the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)/Installation Management Command (IMCOM), for resolution or forwarding to the CSA Retired Soldier Council for resolution if the issues have Army-wide impact. Please consider representing your fellow Retired Soldiers by serving on an installation or area retiree council.

1-8 U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button.

Retired Soldiers are authorized to wear the U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button, which is the Army logo with the words "Retired" and "Soldier for Life" emblazoned around it. We encourage you to wear the lapel button frequently. It will identify you as a Retired Soldier and open conversations between you and Americans about the Army and your service. These conversations may help reduce the civil-military divide. The Lapel Button is issued to retiring Soldiers as part of the Army Retiring Soldier Commendation Program (ARSCP) package and may be purchased from the Exchange and other official retailers.



1-9 MyArmyBenefits (MAB) Program.

MyArmyBenefits provides comprehensive military benefits and entitlements information. The site (<https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/>) offers over 180 state and federal fact sheets organized by topic, Soldier's status, and life events. A comprehensive resource locator provides location and contact information for service providers on installations in every state and territory and 11 countries. The MyArmyBenefits Help Desk answers benefits questions Monday through Friday (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST) at (888) 721-2769 or by webform at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Help/Contact-Us>.

1-10 The Department of Defense Self-Service Logon (DS LOGON).

The Department of Defense Self-Service Logon (DS Logon) is the Department of Defense's (DOD) secure, self-authentication protocol that provides Retired Soldiers and other beneficiaries, who don't have Common Access Cards (CACs), access to their personal records and information on many DOD and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) websites. You may access the DS Logon site at: <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/>.

*Note: DS LOGON will be replaced by MyAuth, a new, secure, and user-friendly digital login, giving you access to DOD applications. MyAuth can be used with your CAC, or username/password plus a secure multifactor authentication method, to access multiple DOD websites. DOD is rolling out myAuth in phases, which started with milConnect and 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. To sign up for your myAuth account visit https://myaccess.dmdc.osd.mil/identitymanagement/help/topics/creating_a_new_myauth_account.htm

1-11 Army Community Service Program.

Army Community Service (ACS) is the hub for social service programs on installations. ACS programs promote wholesome communities that foster self-reliance and family resiliency. Retired Soldiers and their families are eligible to use ACS programs and are encouraged to become ACS volunteers. For more information, please go to <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Federal-Benefits> under Family Services.

1-12 Transition Assistance Program.

The Army Transition Assistance Program (Army-TAP) provides transition and job assistance services to Retired Soldiers at locations worldwide (<https://www.armytap.army.mil/>). Retired Soldiers and their family members with ID cards are eligible for Army TAP services on a space available basis indefinitely. To locate a TAP Center near you go to https://www.armytap.army.mil/content/center_directory.

1-13 Installation Volunteer Coordinators.

Most Army installations have an office to coordinate their volunteer efforts. Because of their wealth of personal experience and insight into many aspects of the military lifestyle, Retired Soldiers and their family members are in great demand as volunteers. You can provide a vital service in the Army's family support and family readiness programs. To volunteer, contact your installation volunteer coordinator in the ACS office, there is an installation directory available at <https://www.armymwr.com/installation>.

1-14 Military Installation Privileges Stateside.

Retired Soldiers, eligible family members, and un-remarried surviving spouses are authorized to use various Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) facilities on military installations, on a space-available basis. The availability to accommodate Retired Soldiers varies widely at different Army installations. The local installation commander determines whether these facilities may be used by Retired Soldiers. This determination is usually based on whether the facilities can accommodate Retired Soldiers without creating hardships for active-duty Soldiers.

Retired Soldiers and family members are authorized use of commissary and Exchange facilities in the United States regardless of store adequacy. Your military ID card is sufficient proof of eligibility.

1-15 Military Installation Privileges Overseas.

Some Retired Soldiers who travel overseas are disappointed to learn that they are not permitted to use the service facilities of an overseas U.S. military base which is a privilege they are normally entitled to within the United States. Army regulations regarding commissary and Exchange privileges for Retired Soldiers are applicable overseas only to the extent agreed upon by the foreign governments concerned, better known as a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). Sometimes certain facilities are so limited in an overseas area that their use cannot be extended to Retired Soldiers. Medical facilities in some foreign

countries are designed and staffed only to care for active-duty Soldiers and their eligible family members and use by Retired Soldiers and their family members must be severely limited.

Before traveling overseas, it is recommended that you contact officials at the overseas location to determine the privileges available and also visit the IMCOM Europe site at: <https://home.army.mil/imcom-europe/index.php>. Retirement Services Officers (RSOs) can provide their current address and may be able to provide additional information. See the RSO directory at: <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/About-Us/Contact-Your-RSO>.

1-16 Legal Assistance.

Most military installations have legal assistance attorneys who are available for consultation and assistance on personal legal problems of a civil nature. This assistance is available to Retired Soldiers and their eligible family members. Assistance is not given in connection to business pursuits or tax preparation. To find the closest legal assistance office, use the Resource Locator on MyArmyBenefits at: <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/> or visit <https://legalassistance.law.af.mil/>.

1-17 Army Emergency Relief.

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



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

Retired Soldiers, to include Retired Soldiers on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) or Permanent Disability Retired List (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 the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuity, 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. 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 send contributions to AER Headquarters, 2530 Crystal Drive, Suite 13161, Arlington, VA 22202. Retired Soldiers may also donate online at <https://www.armyemergencyrelief.org/donate/>. Retired Soldiers may also contribute by allotment from their retired pay. Contact AER Headquarters at (866) 878-6378 to obtain the allotment form.

For more detailed AER information specifically for surviving spouses, refer to Chapter 9, para 9-4 of this publication.

1-18 Submission of Written Material for Review.

Retired Soldiers are not required to submit writings and public statements on military subjects to the Department of the Army for official clearance. However, this does not modify any official regulations issued for safeguarding classified information. Retired Soldiers are personally responsible for ensuring that the information they release or make available for release to the public is consistent with national security policy. If in doubt as to whether the material prepared for publication may violate security regulations, the Retired Soldier may submit it for review to the Community Relations & Outreach Division, HQDA, Office of the Chief, Public Affairs, 1500 Army Pentagon, Room 1D470, Washington, D.C. 20310-1500.

Retired Army personnel holding civilian positions within DOD, or the military services are subject to the same controls on their public writing and/or speaking, whether official or unofficial, as other civilian employees.

1-19 Security Program.

Retired Soldiers have a continuing responsibility to safeguard classified information of which they have knowledge. At the time of retirement, each member having access to classified information is given an oral debriefing and is required to sign a security termination statement. A copy of the signed statement is filed as a permanent record in the individual's military personnel folder. A Retired Soldier who violates the espionage or internal security laws through unauthorized disclosure is subject to prosecution, fine, imprisonment, or in rare cases, death.

In addition, if the individual had access to classified information, they must complete the debriefing portion of the Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement, Standard Form (SF)-312. The statement they sign is:

"I reaffirm that the provisions of the espionage laws, other federal criminal laws and executive orders applicable to the safeguarding of classified information have been made available to me; that I have returned all classified information in my custody; that I will not communicate or transmit classified information to any unauthorized person or organization; that I will promptly report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation any attempt by an unauthorized person to solicit classified information, and that I (have) (have not) (strike out inappropriate word or words) received a security debriefing."

CHAPTER 2: RECORDS AND FILES

2-1 Overview.

A good plan is supported by records and files. The first step in planning for tomorrow is knowing what you have today. Therefore, we urge you to develop a list of assets and to list the location of important documents that your survivors will need to claim these assets. Tell your family members where you keep this information and this Handbook. You can use the Casualty Assistance Checklist found at:

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

2-2 Lost Records and Files.

To obtain copies of specific documents within your Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), to include the DD Form 214, go to <https://iperms.hrc.army.mil/login/> and log in using a CAC or DS Logon account.

For more information, visit

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Accessing%20or%20Requesting%20Your%20Official%20Military%20Personnel%20File%20Documents> or call (888) 276-9472.

The National Archives' National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO, is the repository for U.S. Army military personnel, health, and medical records stored in paper copy/microfiche format for discharged and deceased veterans of all services during the 20th century. Please go to <https://www.archives.gov/veterans> for additional information.

2-3 Correction of Military Records.



You, your survivors, or legal representatives may request a correction to military records using Department of Defense (DD) Form 149, Application for Correction of Military Record under the provisions of Title 10 United States Code (USC) §1552. Submit the completed DD Form 149 to: Army Review Boards Agency (ARBA), 251 18th Street South, Suite 385, Arlington VA 22202-3531. You may apply online or obtain a copy of the DD Form 149 at: <https://www.army.mil/arba#org-other-military-records-corrections>.

To justify a correction, you must prove to the satisfaction of the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) that the alleged entry or omission in the record was in error or unjust. The ABCMR considers applications and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Army.

You must file your application for correction within three years after discovering the error or injustice. If filed after three years, you must include the reason(s) the ABCMR should find it in the interest of justice to accept the late application.

Evidence may include affidavits or signed testimony executed under oath, and a brief of arguments supporting the application. All evidence not already included in your record must be submitted. The responsibility for securing new evidence rests with you.

2-4 How to Obtain Copies of Medical/Dental Records.

In 2014, the military services discontinued the practice of retiring medical/dental records to the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). In order to determine where a medical record is located, please go to: <https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/medical-records.html>

Veterans who submit a medical claim should contact the VA to determine if their record is already on file. The VA toll free number is (800) 827-1000 and will connect you to the nearest VA office.

2-5 Change of Address.

a) Who is required to update their address?

Retired Soldiers, Gray Area Retired Soldiers (in the Retired Reserve, not yet in receipt of retired pay), and surviving spouses receiving a Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuity, are responsible for updating Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) when they move or change their email address.

Prompt reporting of a change in your address is essential for receiving *Army Echoes* and special mailings from DFAS.

b) How to update your address.

1) Retired Soldiers, to include Gray Area Retired Soldiers.

- Electronic updates. You can update your address using myPay at <https://mypay.dfas.mil/>, by calling (800) 321-1080 or by calling your Retirement Services Office (RSO).
- Paper Form. Complete a Retiree Change of Address/State Tax Withholding Request ([DD Form 2866](#)) and mail it to: Defense Finance and Accounting Service, U.S. Military Retired Pay, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200. For more information, please go to <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/manage/changeofaddress/>.
- DEERS. To ensure your information is accurate in DEERS, including your eligible dependents and your mailing address, visit any military ID card issuing facility. Locate the nearest facility by going to: <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

2) Those receiving SBP or Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) annuities. Complete a Retiree Change of Address/State Tax Withholding Request (DD Form 2866) and mail it to: Defense Finance and Accounting Service, U.S. Military Annuitant Pay, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-1300. For more information, please go to [the link above](#).

3) Non-annuitant surviving spouses. Surviving spouses who are not in receipt of SBP can access *Army Echoes* at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter>. Non-annuitant surviving spouses must make address changes in the DEERS via any military ID card issuing facility. Locate the nearest ID card facility by going to: <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

4) Former spouses. Former spouses of Retired Soldiers do not receive *Army Echoes* distribution but may read *Army Echoes* at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter>, and also obtain information from the Former Spouse section of our homepage, <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Families/Former-Spouses>. Former spouses who are eligible for ID card benefits should, however, keep their addresses current within DEERS via any military ID card issuing facility. Locate the nearest ID card facility by going to: <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

5) Retired Soldiers and survivors receiving benefits from the VA. Retired Soldiers and survivors receiving benefits from the VA should notify the VA of their address change by calling (800) 827-1000 or by logging into the VA website at <https://www.va.gov/change-address/>.

2-6 Uniformed Services Identification (USID) cards.

a) General.

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. As of December 2020, the Next Generation (Next Gen) USID Card will be issued to all new retirees and their eligible family members. Currently issued USIDs to include the DD Form 2 (Retired) (blue) United States USID issued to Retired Soldiers who are entitled to retired pay and the DD Form 1173, United States USID and Privilege Card, issued to eligible family members of living and deceased Retired Soldiers remain valid. The USID identifies the holder as being eligible for commissary, Exchange, and Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) privileges, and medical care. Medical care at military treatment facilities (MTFs) is provided on a space-available basis. Military and civilian healthcare benefits are coordinated through TRICARE, <https://tricare.mil>.

A USID will be issued to Gray Area Retired Soldiers at any ID card-issuing facility upon presentation of the Notification of Eligibility (NOE) (commonly referred to as the 15- or 20-year letter) and transfer orders to the Retired Reserve. Retired Reserve Soldiers and eligible family members will receive the Next Generation USID Card. Currently issued USID to include the DD Form 2 (Reserve Retired) (Red) ID card, the DD Form 2 (Blue) Retired ID card, the DD Form 1173-1 (family members of Retired Reserve) (Red) ID card and the DD Form 1173 (family members of Retired members receiving pay) (Tan) ID card remain valid. Entry into DEERS is essential for proper eligibility verification and future ID card renewal/status changes.

Reserve Component service members who are eligible to receive non-regular (reserve) retired pay but were discharged from the service and maintain no military affiliation are known as Former Members. Prior to age 60, Former Members and their eligible dependents are entitled to be issued USIDs upon presentation of the NOE for commissary, Exchange, and MWR privileges, only. Former members and their eligible dependents are not entitled to medical care/coverage until they reach age 60. Currently issued USID cards remain valid but must be replaced with the Next Gen USID upon reaching eligibility for retired pay.



USID cards for Retired Soldiers and eligible family members contain vital personal information, such as the cardholder's date of birth, as well as a photo. ID cards also contain the DOD ID number and DOD Benefits number. Retired Soldiers with an indefinite expiration date can request a new ID card without their Social Security number.

Retired Soldiers and eligible family members who are enrolled in DEERS may apply to any Military Identification Card Office for issuance of an ID card. Find the nearest facility by visiting: <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>. If not yet enrolled in DEERS (for example, a new spouse or child), you must present supporting documents such as retirement orders, marriage certificates, birth certificates, etc. Family members may apply for an ID card without the retired sponsor being present, however, if not present, the sponsor's signature must be notarized on the completed application presented to the ID card office.

The USID Card is the property of the U.S. Government. It is non-transferable and must be surrendered upon any change in status that affects eligibility; upon expiration of the card; or upon request by military authorities. Cards should be returned to any local Military ID Card Site, or mailed to:

MDC - DSC
ATTN: CAC Returns
2102 E 21st Street N
Wichita, Kansas 67214

b) Eligibility.

Generally, the following individuals are eligible for USID Cards. The final decision is based on Army

regulations and policies. Always call ahead before traveling to an ID card issuing office.

- 1) Retired Soldiers in receipt of retired pay, or who would be in receipt of retired pay except for the offset of it due to receipt of VA disability compensation.
- 2) Gray Area Retired Soldiers in the Retired Reserve not yet in receipt of retired pay.
- 3) Former Members who are eligible to receive non-regular (reserve) retired pay but were discharged from the service prior to age 60, and their eligible dependents.
- 4) Spouses of Retired Soldiers and Gray Area Retired Soldiers. At age 65, spouse ID cards will be issued with an "Indefinite" status, never to expire as long as the individual remains eligible. Currently, any eligible dependent, including remarried and unmarried widows, widowers, and former spouses over the age of 65, can receive an ID card reflecting the "Indefinite" status.
- 5) Certain former spouses of Retired Soldiers.
- 6) Children, including stepchildren and adopted children, under age 21, or under age 23 if full-time, unmarried students, or any age if incapacitated before the age of 21 (or 23, if applicable) and dependent upon the retired sponsor above for more than one-half their support.
- 7) Children, including stepchildren, and adopted children up to age 26 enrolled in TRICARE Young Adult (TYA) will receive a TYA enrollment letter and card which can be used to obtain a dependent military ID card. (Note: The USID card does not grant MWR, commissary, or Exchange privileges.)
- 8) Parents, parents-in-law, and adopted parents, if dependent on the retired sponsor for more than one-half of their support.

Documentation for incapacitated children over 21 and dependent parents must be approved for medical benefits and entitlements by DFAS-Indianapolis Center. If you have an incapacitated child over the age of 21, you can download the DD Form 137-5, Dependency Statement - Incapacitated Child Over Age 21, Incapacitated Child form at https://www.esd.whs.mil/Directives/forms/dd0001_0499/. DFAS is the approving authority for the packet. If you have any questions regarding the packet, please call toll free: (888) 332-7411. For more information and submission information, go to the DFAS page at <https://www.dfas.mil/militarymembers/SecondaryDependency/SDC>. You must submit the completed packet through AskDFAS (see submission information at link provided above).

Note: Even if the incapacitated child has a permanent condition the packet must be resubmitted every four years.

2-7 Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).

The Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) is a computerized database containing information on military sponsors (Active, Reserve, Guard, Retired) and their beneficiaries who may be eligible for medical care and other military privileges. The database is automatically updated when a new USID card is issued. If you acquire new family members after retirement, contact the nearest military ID card issuing facility for information on DEERS enrollment and USID card issuance. Maintaining your current address in DEERS is important to ensure you receive notification of any changes with your TRICARE coverage. You can update your address in DEERS by calling (800) 538-9552 or by going to <https://milconnect.dmdc.osd.mil/milconnect>. DEERS/ID Card offices can be located at <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

CHAPTER 3: MILITARY STATUS

3-1 Composition of the Retired List.

Soldiers are placed on one of the following lists at retirement:

- U.S. Army (USA) Retired List. All Regular Army (RA) personnel retired for service, age, or physical disability and all personnel on the Army of the United States (AUS) Retired List, including retired warrant officers and enlisted Soldiers of the RA who, by reason of service in temporary commissioned grades, are entitled to receive the retired pay of the commissioned grades.
- Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL). The TDRL consists of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldiers who are retired and placed on the temporary disability retired list for disabilities that may or may not be permanent and would be qualified for retirement under 10 USC section 1201 but for the fact that the disability was not determined to be of a permanent nature and stable.
- Permanent Disability Retired List (PDRL). The PDRL consists of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldiers who are permanently retired for disabilities that are of a permanent nature and stable. Such disabilities may not be the result of the member's intentional misconduct or willful neglect, and not incurred during a period of unauthorized absence.
- Retired Reserve List. The Retired Reserve list consists of members of the reserve components who are or have been retired under 10 USC sections 7311, 8323, or 9311 or 14 USC section 291. Members of the reserve components who have been transferred to the Retired Reserve, retain their status as Reserves, and are otherwise qualified.

3-2 Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL).

If you are on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL), you must complete a physical re-examination at least once every 18 months at a time and place designated by the U.S. Army Physical Disability Agency-Temporary Disability Retired List Branch. Upon completion of your periodic re-examination, a Physical Evaluation Board (PEB) along with the agency's appellate staff (if appealed) will decide if you will –

- continue the TDRL with the same disability rating, subject to further examinations; or
- be removed from the TDRL and be permanently retired if the disability is permanent and rated at 30 percent or more, or if the disability is permanent and rated at less than 30 percent but you completed 20 or more years of creditable service; or
- be discharged from the service with severance pay if disability is determined to be less than 30 percent and you do not have 20 years of service creditable for retirement; or
- be removed from the TDRL with a finding of physically fit. If a Soldier who is found to be physically fit, he or she will be re-appointed or re-enlisted, upon their consent, in the component in which they were serving immediately before being placed on the TDRL.

TDRL Soldiers must immediately report any address change to the Commander, U.S. Army Physical Disability Agency, ATTN: AHRC-D, 1835 Army Boulevard, Bldg. 2000, Joint Base San Antonio-Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234, to ensure they receive notification of their next periodic medical examination. Soldiers traveling or living abroad also are required to undergo a medical examination at least once every 18 months. Failure to report for an examination after receipt of notification is cause for suspension of retired pay. For more information, visit

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/US%20Army%20Physical%20Disability%20Agency>.

3-3 Permanent Disability Retired List (PDRL).

The U.S. Army Physical Disability Agency will remove you from the TDRL as described above on the third anniversary of the date your name was placed on the list, or sooner on the approved recommendation of the PEB.

You will be removed from the TDRL, permanently retired for physical disability, placed on the Permanent Disability Retired List (PDRL), and entitled to receive disability retired pay if:

- You are unfit.
- Your disability has become permanent and stable for final rating purposes.
- Your disability is rated at 30 percent or more under the Veterans Affairs Schedule for Rating Disabilities, or you have at least 20 years of active federal service.

Soldiers who are on the PDRL are entitled to disability retired pay from the DOD. Disability retired pay is based on the larger of two formulas, one that is based on your disability percentage (often referred to as Method A), and the other based on years of active service (often referred to as Method B). Pay is computed based on whichever formula is most beneficial for you.

If you have been transferred from the TDRL to the PDRL, your retired pay will be recalculated using your most current disability rating.

3-4 Advancement on the Retired List.

When active service plus service on the U.S. Army retired list totals 30 years, warrant officers of the Army and enlisted Soldiers of the Army can be advanced on the Army of the United States (AUS) Retired List to the highest grade satisfactorily served on active duty or, in the case of a member of the Army National Guard, in which they served on full-time National Guard duty satisfactorily IAW T10 USC §7344.

The Secretary of the Army decides what criteria constitutes satisfactory service. Human Resources Command applies the most current criteria at the time the Retired Soldier has completed 30 years of service. Additional information regarding the Army Grade Determination Review Board (AGDRB) can be found on the Army Review Board Agency (ARBA) page at <https://www.army.mil/arba> or by going to Army Regulation (AR) 15-80, Army Grade Determination Review Board and Grade Determinations, at https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN11826_AR15-80_FINAL.pdf.

3-5 Standards of Conduct.

In accordance with AR 27-10, Military Justice:

- a) Retired Soldiers should not engage in personal or professional activities that are incompatible with the standards of conduct expected of active-duty personnel.
- b) Retired members of a regular component of the Armed Forces who are entitled to pay are subject to the provisions of the UCMJ. Retired Soldiers are subject to the UCMJ and may be tried by court-martial for violations of the UCMJ that occurred while they were on active duty or while in a retired status. Department of the Army policy provides that Retired Soldiers subject to the UCMJ will not be tried for any offense by any courts-martial unless extraordinary circumstances are present. If necessary to facilitate courts martial action, Retired Soldiers may be ordered to active duty.

All Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers remain subject to UCMJ jurisdiction for offenses committed while serving in a 10 USC duty status notwithstanding termination of a period of such duty, provided they have not been discharged from all further military service. Retired RC Soldiers are subject to recall to active duty for the investigation of UCMJ offenses they are alleged to have committed while in a Title 10 duty status, for trial by court-martial, or for proceedings under UCMJ, Article 15.

It is not feasible to cover all the provisions of the UCMJ that restrict the activities of Retired Soldiers. If there is any doubt as to whether a Retired Soldier may be in violation of a particular law by accepting

employment with the federal government or with a firm doing business with the government, advice on the matter should be obtained from the nearest installation Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO) or from the nearest military legal office.

3-6 Obligations for Military Service.

Regular Army Retired Soldiers remain subject to military law. This applies to those advanced to a higher grade on the AUS Retired list, as well as those enlisted Soldiers assigned to the Retired Reserve to complete 30 years of service. They may be ordered to active duty at any time by the President and may be assigned to duties the President considers necessary in the interest of national defense.

3-7 Mobilization.

The Secretary of the Army, with approval of the Secretary of Defense, may order any Retired Soldier of the Army's Reserve Components to active duty, with or without the Soldier's consent, when the Congress declares the existence of a state of war or national emergency.

In the event of full mobilization (war), the Army has developed a program for recalling retired Army officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldiers. This program pre-assigns Retired Soldiers, by skill, to CONUS TDA/MOBTDAs requirements considered suitable for fill by Retired Soldiers. These positions may be mobilization augmentation positions or spaces encumbered by Regular Army (RA) Soldiers. When recalled, upon reporting for active duty, Retired Soldiers free up active-duty Soldiers for deployment. Retired Soldiers may also be deployed, provided they are qualified and capable of performing duties related to their military occupational specialty. Selected Retired Soldiers may also be recalled to active duty, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to fill specific needs during contingency operations requiring less than full mobilization. In such cases, HRC will issue orders recalling those selected and provide instructions to be followed.

Retired Soldiers may be recalled up to age 64 for general officers, 62 for warrant officers, and 60 for all others.

A retired Reserve Component Soldier who is receiving retired pay or disability compensation and is recalled to active duty, active duty for training, or any other duty for which compensation is authorized, may receive only one type of payment; as such retired pay would be suspended for the duration of duty.

3-8 Military Titles and Signatures.

All retired personnel not on active duty are permitted to use their military titles socially and in connection with commercial enterprises. However, such **military titles must never be used in any manner that may bring discredit to the Army**. The use of military titles is prohibited in connection with commercial enterprises when such use, with or without the intent to mislead, gives rise to any appearance of sponsorship or approval by the Department of the Army or Department of Defense. Army Regulation 25-50, *Preparing and Managing Correspondence*, provides guidance to Retired Soldiers about using their rank in writing after retirement.

Retired Soldiers will not use military titles as part of their signature block when signing official correspondence as a civil service employee and will not use or refer to their military grade or rank except when referring to their personal retirement actions.

Retired Soldiers not on active duty will not use their military titles in connection with public appearances outside of the United States unless such use is authorized by the appropriate overseas commander.

Retired Soldiers using their military titles to sign their names to personal documents must show that they are in a retired status as follows: A. B. Smith, COL (USA Retired).

Social and business cards must reflect the retired status as prescribed above.

3-9 Saluting While Retired.

Federal law authorizes retired service members to salute the flag in the following situations:

a) The Pledge of Allegiance. Military personnel in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute. Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform. Alternately, military personnel and veterans not in uniform may stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove any non-religious headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart (4 USC §4).

b) During hoisting, lowering, or passing of the American flag. During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the American flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present in uniform should render the military salute. Members of the Armed Forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may render the military salute. All such conduct toward the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes. All other persons present should face the flag and stand at attention with their right hand over the heart, or if applicable, remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. (4 USC §9).

c) National Anthem. During a rendition of the national anthem, when the flag is displayed, individuals in uniform should give the military salute at the first note of the anthem and maintain that position until the last note. Members of the Armed Forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may render the military salute in the manner provided for individuals in uniform. All other persons present should face the flag and stand at attention with their right hand over the heart, and men not in uniform, if applicable, should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. When the flag is not displayed, all present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed. (36 USC §301).

3-10 Wearing of the Uniform.

a) Retired Soldiers may wear the Army uniform at occasions essentially of a military character, at which the uniform is more appropriate than civilian clothing. These functions include, but are not limited to: military balls, military parades, inaugurations, weddings, memorial services, and military funerals; memorial services, meetings, conferences, or similar functions of associations formed for military purposes, of which the membership is composed largely or entirely of current or honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States. Authority to wear the uniform includes wear while traveling to and from the ceremony or function, provided the travel in uniform can be completed on the day of the ceremony or function.



b) In addition to the occasions for wear listed above, retired personnel are authorized to wear the uniform only when attending parades on national or State holidays, or other patriotic parades or ceremonies in which any active or reserve U.S. military unit is taking part. Uniforms for these occasions are restricted to service and dress uniforms; the combat uniform and physical fitness uniforms will not be worn. Wearing the Army uniform at any other time, or for any other purpose than stated above, is prohibited.

c) Retired Soldiers are prohibited from wearing Army uniforms:

- 1) When furthering any political or commercial interests, or when engaged in civilian employment.
- 2) When participating in public speeches, interviews, picket lines, marches, rallies, or public demonstrations.
- 3) When attending any meeting or event that is a function of, or is sponsored by, an extremist organization.
- 4) When wearing the uniform would bring discredit upon the Army.
- 5) When specifically prohibited by Army regulations.

6) When not on active duty but acting as an instructor or responsible for military discipline at an educational institution, unless the educational institution is conducting courses of instruction approved by the Armed Forces.

All persons wearing the Army uniform will wear awards, decorations, and insignia in the same manner as prescribed for active-duty Soldiers.

On the blue service and dress uniforms, Retired Soldiers will wear the retired identification badge and may wear the combat service identification badge if they were authorized to wear the Shoulder Sleeve Insignia – Former Wartime Service while on active duty.

On the green service uniform, Retired Soldiers will wear the retired shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) and may wear the SSI – Military Operations in Hostile Conditions (MOHC) if it was authorized while on active duty.

Retired personnel on active duty will wear their uniform and insignia in the same manner as prescribed for personnel in the RA of corresponding grade and branch.

Retired personnel not on active duty may wear either the uniform reflecting their grade and branch on the date of their retirement, or the uniform prescribed for personnel in the RA of corresponding grade and branch, when appropriate, but may not mix the two uniforms. Personnel will wear the grade as shown on the retired grade of rank line on their retirement order. Personnel who will be advanced to a higher grade upon retirement have the option of wearing the insignia of that grade thereafter.

Retired Soldiers are authorized to wear military medals on appropriate civilian clothing. This includes clothes designed for veteran and patriotic organizations on Veterans Day, Memorial Day, and Armed Forces Day, as well as at formal occasions of ceremony and social functions of a military nature.

Personnel may wear either full-sized or miniature medals. Personnel who wear medals on civilian clothes should place the medals on the clothing in approximately the same location and in the same manner as for the Army uniform, so they look similar to medals worn on the Army uniform.

Retired Soldiers are authorized to wear the physical fitness uniform with civilian attire off the installation. When wearing the physical fitness uniform as a complete uniform, Retired Soldiers will follow the guidance in AR 670-1.

The guidance above is summarized from AR 670-1, *Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia*, and Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA Pam) 670-1, *Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia*.

Retired insignia may be purchased at <https://www.shopmyexchange.com/> or any installation military clothing sales store.

3-11 Decorations and Awards.

Retired Soldiers who have not received the medals to which they are entitled, or who desire replacement of medals previously issued which were lost, destroyed, or unfit for use without fault or neglect on their part, may obtain these items by writing to the National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138, by calling toll-free (866) 272-6272, or by going online to <https://www.archives.gov/veterans/replace-medals>.

The original issue of all decorations and service medals is made without cost to the Retired Soldier. Replacements are made at cost. The request for replacement of awards should include an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the loss. No money should be mailed for replacements until instructed to do so. Awards and miniatures may be purchased through Exchange Military Clothing Sales stores or online at <https://www.shopmyexchange.com/browse/military>.

The Department of Army is not involved in the issuance or replacement of foreign decorations. Retired Soldiers who have earned military decorations from a foreign nation must apply to that country's embassy directly for issue or reissue.

CHAPTER 4: EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS

4-1 Employment in DOD.

a) Employment Restrictions. There are several employment restrictions that apply to Soldiers after retirement. These restrictions are covered in DOD 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), at <https://dodsooco.ogc.osd.mil/Portals/102/Documents/Issuances/JER%20and%20Directives/JER%20May%2015%202024.pdf?ver=wgio-EYYh3yW5rTyL9Tn5A%3D%3D> and at mandatory retirement planning seminars. You are urged to contact a DAEQ before accepting post-retirement employment. After December 23, 2016, retired military members may only be appointed to federal civil service positions in the Department of Defense during the 180 days immediately after retirement if the minimum rate of basic pay for the position has been increased under 5 USC 5305 or a waiver has been approved.

b) Extension of Veterans' Preference. Veterans who are disabled or who served on active duty in the Armed Forces during certain specified time periods or in military campaigns are entitled to preference over others in hiring from competitive lists and also in retention during reductions in force IAW 5 USC §2108. In addition to receiving preference in **competitive** appointments, veterans may be considered for special **noncompetitive** appointments for which only they are eligible. For additional information, refer to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Veterans Services Vet Guide at <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/veterans-services/vet-guide-for-hr-professionals/>.

4-2 Prohibited Business Activities.

Generally, there is no provision of Federal law that prevents Retired Soldiers from being employed by a domestic corporation, doing business with, or rendering services to the U.S. Government. There are no restrictions on the amount of compensation received from private employment, nor does the receipt of salary from a private firm have any effect on the amount of retired pay received.

Retired Regular Army officers are prohibited, within two years after retirement, from representing any person in the sale of anything to the Army. The prohibition includes sales to non-appropriated fund activities under the control of the Department of the Army as well as to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. It extends to any part of the sales process that involves contacts with representatives of the Department of the Army even though the goods or services involved are formally procured or utilized by some other agency of the Government. The statute prohibits only representation of others; it does not bar retired RA officers from selling to the Department of the Army on their own behalf and solely for their own benefit.

Selling, for the purposes of the provisions discussed above, is defined as signing a bid, proposal, or contract. The Comptroller General has adopted the position that contacts between retired officers representing companies selling to the Government and officials of DOD agencies before the award of a contract should be viewed as within the sales prohibition unless clearly shown to be for some other purpose. Further, the fact that the sales contact was unsuccessful in a particular case does not afford any basis for ignoring its purpose.

The Department of the Army considers it the responsibility of the individual officers to avoid violation of Federal law and regulations, and to determine those activities that they may legally pursue without jeopardizing the rights and benefits of their retired status. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Cleveland Center (DFAS-CL) will advise retired personnel concerning the propriety of various proposed activities. Questions submitted to DFAS-CL for advisory opinions should involve concrete situations and not hypothetical questions. The facts of each case should be fully disclosed with as much detail as possible.

Furthermore, the field of law with which this handbook deals is subject to frequent change by legislation and administrative decisions by the Comptroller General of the United States. At any time, the restrictions discussed might be narrowed or broadened by congressional action or administrative interpretation.

4-3 Employment by Foreign Governments and Concerns.

The Constitution prohibits retired military (officer and enlisted) from working for foreign governments without Congressional consent. This applies to corporations owned by foreign governments, but not to independent foreign companies. Additionally, Retired Soldiers may work as independent consultants to foreign governments.

Retired Soldiers who want to accept employment with a foreign government are required by law (37 USC §908) to have prior approval of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of their military service. Acceptance of employment without this approval subjects a member's retired pay to reduction or forfeit by the amount received from the foreign government. The following information must be provided in an application to work for a foreign government:

- Name of the company and foreign country.
- Title of position with brief description of duties.
- Statement that you will or will not receive compensation for duties performed, with explanation if applicable.
- Statement that you are unaware of any reason why such employment would be inadvisable or reflect unfavorably on the United States.
- Statement if foreign citizenship is required or planned.
- Extent of foreign government control and a statement you will not be required to execute an oath of allegiance to the foreign government concerned.
- Statement that you understand withholding of retired pay equal to the amount received from the foreign government may occur if you accept employment prior to receiving the required approval.

If a Retired Soldier's approved foreign government employment changes materially, either by a substantial change in duties specified in the approved application or by a change of employer, the Retired Soldier must request further approval, following the same procedures as in the initial request.

Any Retired Soldier who accepts civil employment with a foreign government without the required approval is subject to having retired pay withheld in an amount equal to the amount received from the foreign government. This withholding is in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under law or regulation.

4-4 Representation of Interests Contrary to the United States.

Retired commissioned and warrant officers of the Regular Army, may not, within two years after retirement, act as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of any claim against the United States involving the Department of the Army, or assist in the prosecution of such a claim. Further, they are permanently prohibited from prosecuting or assisting in the prosecution of any claim against the United States involving any subject matter with which they were directly connected while on active duty.

All retired commissioned and warrant officers are permanently barred from acting as representatives or agents for anyone other than the United States in connection with any claim, contract, or other particular matter in which the United States is a party, or has a direct interest, and in which they participated personally and substantially while on active duty. Further, they are prohibited, within two years after retirement, from appearing personally before any court, department, or agency of the United States as representatives or agents for anyone other than the United States in connection with any particular matter involving a specific party in which the United States is a party or directly interested, and which was under their supervisory or official responsibility, during their last year of active duty.

For one-year after terminating official responsibilities with the government any person who had personally and substantially participated in any ongoing trade or treaty negotiations, may not knowingly represent, aid, or advise any other person concerning such ongoing trade or treaty negotiations.

Those persons who are interested in appearing as representatives before the Department of the Army or any of its agencies in matters involving claims against the United States or matters which lead to the formal presentation of claims, should become familiar with all Army Regulations which deal with filing notices of appearance. Copies of Army regulations are available for examination online at: <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

4-5 Political Activities.

a) There are no statutes or regulations which prohibit retired military personnel from supporting political parties or becoming candidates for public office. The use of military titles by retired officers with respect to politics is permissible provided the usage does not bring discredit upon the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense. Retired personnel may accept positions within the organization of political parties. The Hatch Act is not considered applicable to retired officers who hold no other Federal positions, <https://osc.gov/Services/Pages/HatchAct-Policies.aspx>.

b) DOD policy states that members of the Armed Forces (including retired members) may not wear the military uniform during or in connection with furthering political activities that could give the impression that there was official sponsorship for the activity. For additional information, refer to DODI 1334.01 at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/133401p.pdf>.

c) Retired Regular Army commissioned officers who use contemptuous words in speech or print against the President, the Vice President, members of Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Governor or Legislature of any State are subject to trial by courts martial under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

These comments should be considered as advisory in nature only. Definitive opinions and determinations in this area may be made only by the Attorney General of the United States and by Federal courts.

4-6 Conversion of Security Clearance.

Retired Soldiers who are considering employment with a cleared defense contractor in a position requiring access to classified defense information may find the following of value: The National Industrial Security Program, DOD Manual 5220.32, contains the provisions for the conversion of security clearances held while on active duty to industrial security clearances. It is important that Retired Soldiers understand that this provision is only for contract employment.

A request for conversion of a security clearance is honored within 24 months after separation regardless of retirement or standard separation. All requests for industrial security clearances must be submitted by the employing contractor and not by the individual concerned.

CHAPTER 5: MILITARY RETIRED PAY AND SPECIAL COMPENSATIONS

5-1 Overview.

For the purposes of 4 USC §111, military retirement benefits are to be considered deferred pay for past services. The Internal Revenue Service considers military retired pay a pension or current income if it is based on length of service. Retired pay for length of service normally ranges from 40 to 100 percent (or more) of basic pay for certain categories of Soldiers. Additional information is available from installation Retirement Services Officers (RSO), from the Army's Retirement Services website, <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement>, and from the Defense Finance & Accounting Service (DFAS) website, <https://www.dfas.mil/>. Several noteworthy special compensations have been approved by Congress and are highlighted in this chapter.



5-2 Procedure for Payment.

Retired Soldiers, except those recalled to active duty and entitled to active duty pay and allowances, and those who elect to waive all their pay in favor of VA compensation or a civil service retirement annuity, should have their retired pay electronically transferred to their financial institution. It is payable on the first business day of each month. If the first falls on a weekend or a holiday, retirees are paid on the last business day of the preceding month. Retired pay is administered by DFAS-CL.

International Direct Deposit (IDD) is available to U.S. military Retired Soldiers living in eligible locations overseas. Nations chosen for IDD eligibility have met the requirements of the Federal Reserve Bank. Simply put, the banks and other financial institutions in those countries provide secure and trustworthy services and have systems compatible with transferring funds from the U. S. to your account. Funds transferred through IDD are sent encrypted and arrive safely at your bank. As more countries become eligible, affected Retired Soldiers will be notified. For more information, contact DFAS-CL at (800) 321-1080, (317) 212-0551, or go online to: <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/idd>.

DFAS-CL will generate a Retiree Account Statement (RAS) when an account is established and then every time there is a change in pay thereafter, <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/ras>. An IRS Form 1099-R is provided each January for your use in filing income tax returns. For more information, visit <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/manage/taxes/>. The most convenient way to view, print and save your latest RAS is on myPay. Using myPay makes your RAS available 24 hours a day as well as tax statements and other pay account information.

To make changes in retired pay, you should advise DFAS-CL before the 10th day of the month prior to the month of payment. Changes received after the 10th may not be made until the following month. All change requests must contain the Retired Soldier's signature and SSN. Requests for changes can be uploaded to DFAS through AskDFAS at <https://www.dfas.mil/dfas/AskDFAS/>, faxed to DFAS-CL at (800) 469-6559, or made using the myPay system, <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>

Retired Soldiers who waive all retired pay in favor of receipt of VA disability compensation will be paid by the VA. Retired Soldiers who waive a portion of their retired pay to receive tax-free VA disability compensation will receive monthly payments from both the VA and from DFAS-CL. Additionally, some Retired Soldiers who waive retired pay may receive one of the following special compensation payments from DFAS-CL:

- Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC),
<https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/disability/crsc/>;
- Concurrent Military Retired Pay and VA Disability Compensation (CR),
<https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/disability/crdp>.

(CRSC and CR are covered in more detail later in this chapter.)

5-3 Method of Payment.

The Department of the Treasury requires all payments from DFAS be made by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT).

5-4 Retired Pay Mailing Address.

There are three ways you can update your mailing address:

- myPay - the quickest and easiest way to update your mailing address is to use myPay <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>. If you have trouble logging in to myPay, use the troubleshooting instructions on the myPay site or call (888) 332-7411.
- AskDFAS - Submit a ticket in AskDFAS at <https://corpweb1.dfas.mil/askDFAS/ticketInput.action?subCategoryID=23143>
- Paper Form - Complete a Retired Soldier Change of Address/State Tax Withholding Request, DD Form 2866, available at <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/manage/changeofaddress/> and mail or fax it to:

For Retired Soldiers:	For annuitants, beneficiaries, and survivors
Defense Finance and Accounting Service U.S. Military Retired Pay 8899 E. 56th Street Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200 Fax: (800) 469-6559	Defense Finance and Accounting Service U.S. Military Annuitant Pay 8899 E. 56th Street Indianapolis, IN 46249-1300 Fax: (800) 982-8459

Failing to notify DFAS of a change of address or banking information can result in missing payments and a suspension of pay. Your retired pay will be suspended if DFAS has payment returned. By law, when a retired member is missing or there is no information concerning their whereabouts, the Retired Soldier's account must be suspended.

A request for a change of address must be made even when the Retired Soldier is in a non-pay status with DFAS-CL, or even when pay is deposited directly into a bank or financial institution.

5-5 Increases in Retired Pay.

Military retired pay usually receives an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) effective Dec. 1st and payable in the January payment. All COLAs are reported in *Army Echoes* located at: <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement/Army-Echoes-Newsletter>.

5-6 Foreign Address Update for Mailed Check.

For the protection of the government, DFAS requires safeguards for retired paychecks mailed through the international postal system. The requirement to provide a Foreign Address Update for Mailed Check (FAUMC) can continue, or expand, if there is doubt as to the existence of an individual and it is deemed to be in the best interest of the government to do so.

When retired paychecks are delivered to the member through the international postal system to foreign countries, the Retired Soldier must furnish an FAUMC annually. Checks mailed to an APO, FPO or a finance/disbursing officer at an overseas address do not require submission of an FAUMC. Checks will not be addressed to a U.S. Consulate, Embassy, or Military Attaché unless the Retired Soldier is employed by that particular agency.

5-7 Allotments from Retired Pay.

Retired Soldiers are authorized a maximum of six discretionary allotments. Examples of “discretionary” allotments include premiums for health, auto, or life insurance; voluntary payments to a Family member, former spouse or relative; deposits into a financial institution, mutual fund, or investment firm; payment of an auto or personal loan, mortgage, rent, or consumer debts.

Retired Soldiers are authorized unlimited non-discretionary allotments. Examples of “non-discretionary” allotments include a payment of delinquent federal, state, or local taxes; repayment of Army Emergency Relief (AER) and Red Cross loans; and charitable contributions to the Armed Forces Retirement Home and AER.

5-8 Survivor Benefit Plan Deductions from Retired Pay.

Premium deductions for Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) participation begin on the first day of the month following the date you are eligible for retired pay. The amount of the premium deduction is increased by the COLA that is applied to retired pay, at the same time and by the same percentage. The same COLA also applies to SBP when received as an annuity by a beneficiary. SBP premium deductions continue throughout the life of the Retired Soldier, except when (as applicable):

- Your Insurable Interest beneficiary predeceases you; or you elect in writing to terminate such coverage (permitted since Oct. 5, 1994).
- There is no eligible beneficiary.
- You hold a service-connected disability rating of 100 percent for at least ten continuous years if such rating occurred after the date of retirement, or for at least five continuous years if awarded immediately upon date of discharge or release from active duty; and you withdraw from SBP with the written consent of your beneficiary. Note: The offset of the SBP annuity by the Veterans Affairs Dependency and Indemnity Compensation has been eliminated effective Jan. 1, 2023. As a result, the primary reason to withdraw from SBP in this manner no longer exists.
- You opt to discontinue SBP participation, with spouse concurrence, during the one-year period between the 25th and 36th month following commencement of retired pay.
- You make 360 monthly premium payments per category and level of coverage, and reach age 70, thereby achieving “paid-up” status -- where SBP premiums cease, and an annuity remains payable. In enacting this law in 1998, Congress set the effective date as Oct. 1, 2008.

5-9 Designation of Beneficiary for Arrears of Pay.

At retirement, you were given an opportunity to designate a beneficiary to receive your Final Pay, or Arrears of Pay (AOP). This is the amount of monthly retired pay due between the last pay date and your date of death.

You are responsible to keep this beneficiary information updated with DFAS-CL. To change a beneficiary, you can complete DD Form 2894, available at <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/provide/aop/aop-manage/>, or submit a signed written request. The request must list the beneficiary's complete name, SSN, address, and relationship to you. You must sign and date the statement, include your SSN, and have it signed by a witness. If more than one beneficiary is designated, you must designate the percentage of final pay each designated beneficiary is to receive.

You may make changes to your AOP beneficiary at any time using the below options:

myPay - the quickest and easiest way to update your mailing address is to use myPay <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>. If you have trouble logging in to myPay, use the troubleshooting instructions on the myPay site or call (888) 332-7411.

Upload a PDF of your completed and signed DD Form 2894 via the askDFAS online upload tool at <https://www.dfas.mil/dfas/AskDFAS/>. Please make sure the retiree's name and Social Security Number are on each document you upload.

By mail to DFAS, U.S. Military Retired Pay, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis IN 46249-1200; or by FAX to (800) 469-6559. Include your SSN in all correspondence with DFAS-CL.

5-10 Garnishment of Pay.

Retired pay may be garnished for enforcement of a Retired Soldier's legal obligations to provide child support or make community property or alimony payments. Upon receipt of a valid court order, DFAS-CL may use retired pay that is available, including any allotments from such pay, to satisfy the amount of the writ. The amount of the writ can include all retroactive amounts for which a Retired Soldier may be delinquent in child support or alimony payments. DFAS-CL will attempt to notify a Retired Soldier of any garnishment against retired pay. Only the Retired Soldier's disposable retired pay is subject to garnishment. "Disposable" Retired pay is defined as the gross retired pay entitlement less:

- Amounts owed to the U.S. Government.
- Federal income taxes required or authorized by law. Additional amounts for tax withholding are considered only when the Soldier submits evidence of the tax obligation.
- State taxes, under certain conditions.
- Compensation deductions under Title 5 (Civil Service) or Title 38 (VA).
- SBP or Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) premium deductions, regardless of the beneficiary.

The garnishment amount is limited to 50 percent of disposable pay if the Retired Soldier is supporting a second family, and 60 percent if the Retired Soldier is not supporting a spouse or dependent child. When a Retired Soldier is more than 12 weeks in arrears for support, the limitation is 55 percent if the Retired Soldier is supporting a second family, and 65 percent if the Retired Soldier is not supporting a second family. IAW DOD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR) 7000.14-R, Volume 7A, Chapter 41.

When DFAS-CL has been served with more than one legal process, money is available on a first-come, first-served basis.

For information on division of retired pay as property in a divorce, see Chapter 11.

VA compensation can be garnished if the Retired Soldier waived all or part of their retired pay in order to receive such compensation from the VA. All other VA compensation (e.g., pension, payments for service-connected disability, or death) may not be garnished.

5-11 Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC).

a) Overview. Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC) is a Department of Defense (DOD), not VA, program under 10 USC §1413a. CRSC restores military retired pay that is offset when a Retired Soldier accepts compensation from the VA for a disability or condition that can be directly linked to a combat-related event (as defined by the CRSC DOD program guidance). The CRSC benefit allows eligible Retired Soldiers to concurrently receive an amount equal to or less than their length of service retirement pay and their VA disability compensation. If approved, it is a form of concurrent receipt paid monthly.

b) Eligibility. Eligible categories include 20 or more years of service, medical retirement under Chapter 61 (TDRL or PDRL), and Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA).

- 1) From June 1, 2003 to Dec. 31, 2003 eligible members were Retired Soldiers who completed at least 20 years of service for retired pay computation (or 20 qualifying years in a reserve component) and who had at least a 10 percent disability based on combat-related injuries for which they have been awarded the Purple Heart, or who were rated as at least 60 percent disabled due to armed conflict, hazardous duty, training exercises, or mishaps involving military equipment.

2) From Jan. 1, 2004 to Dec. 31, 2007 eligible members were Retired Soldiers who completed 20 or more qualifying years of service for retired pay computation (or 20 qualifying years in a reserve component) and who were rated as at least 10 percent disabled due to armed conflict, hazardous duty, training exercises, or mishaps involving military equipment.

3) Effective Jan. 1, 2008, the requirement to have 20 years of credible service for retired pay was removed. Retired Soldiers (including chapter 61, Disability Retirees) are qualified to receive CRSC if they have a combat-related VA service-connected disability rating of 10 percent or higher and are drawing retirement pay, which is reduced by a VA waiver. In addition, the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) expanded CRSC eligibility to cover those who were medically retired under Chapter 61, Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA), and Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) Retired Soldiers with less than 20 years of service. Medical and TERA Retired Soldiers must still provide documentation that shows a causal link between a current VA disability and a combat-related event.

4) Retired Soldiers must now first meet all the following criteria to be eligible to apply for CRSC:

- Be retired and receiving military retired pay before applying for CRSC.
- Be awarded 10 percent or greater service-connected disability percentage by the VA. The VA awarded condition MUST meet the definition of the combat-related (as defined by CRSC DOD program guidance).
- Have a VA waiver (VA waiver Form 21-651, JUN 2015) in place for by-law reduction of military retired pay in amount of VA disability payment. Form available on the VA page at <https://www.va.gov/find-forms/>.
- Have accurately completed and signed the CRSC application form (DD Form 2860, July 2011) in accordance with the guidance provided by the Army Human Resources Command (HRC) at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Apply%20for%20CRSC>. Your claim cannot be processed unless this step is completed.

Some examples of combat-related situations (and corresponding required proof) vs. noncombat-related situations are as follows:

Situation	Possible Combat-Related	CRSC Required Proof	Noncombat-Related
Simulating War <i>Must be contributed to "training for combat"</i>	Tactical Road/Ruck Marches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical documentation, 15-6 investigation, etc. AT THE TIME OF EVENT, showing training site evacuation and connected to the claimed disability to the combat-related evacuation. 	PT Related Road Marches
	Confidence Obstacle Courses		Physical Fitness Training
	Rappelling Training		Battalion Run
Hazardous Service <i>Linked to specific incident</i>	Flight Duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation generated years after the claimed event (i.e.: Medical Retirement LODs DO NOT qualify. 	Military job-related injuries not caused by a specific incident (i.e.: Assigned infantry, artillery, engineers, etc.)
	Demolition Duty		
	Parachute Duty		
	Rappelling from military aircraft		
	Diving Duty		
Instrumentality of War <i>Instrument must be used in military training</i>	Military vehicle rollover during a convoy mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Documentation at the time of event connecting claimed 	Military sedan in civilian vehicle accident Repairing military vehicle in maintenance setting Improper use of pyrotechnics Off-post weapon incidents
	Tanks, armored vehicles, etc.		
	Ammunition and explosive devices		
	Injuries sustained from weapons malfunction		
	Gunshot wound		
	Shell fragment wounds / shrapnel		Service-related injuries in combat zone (i.e., aircraft

Armed Conflict <i>Occurred in combat zone</i>	PTSD directly related to contact (direct or indirect) with the enemy	disability to the combat-related evacuation.	emergency landing due to maintenance, repetitive motion injuries, non-direct combat-related PTSD, etc.)
	Aircraft shot down due to enemy fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valor Awards • Purple Heart • CAB/CIB/CMB • Deployment Commander Statement 	Sporting events / recreational activities in a hostile area
	Terrorist bomb		

CRSC applicants should note that an uncorroborated statement in a record that a disability is combat-related would not be considered for purposes of meeting combat-related program standards; documentation verifying the cause of the disability is required.

Program reviews will determine which disabilities, if any, are combat-related or are the result of an injury for which the member was awarded a Purple Heart. Combat-related disabilities include those that are the direct result of armed conflict or from conditions that simulate combat, or that result from the performance of uniquely hazardous military duties or caused by an instrumentality of war.

The program will make a combat-related presumption if VA disability compensation is specifically based on service-connected exposure to hazards, which are clearly combat-related, to include Agent Orange, Gulf War illnesses, radiation exposure, mustard gas, and Lewisite. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) requires engagement with the enemy (direct or indirect) combat-related documentation.

c) The Army CRSC program only determines eligibility for the program, DFAS determines and administers payment amounts. DFAS bases its payment calculations on the amounts equal-to or less-than the veteran's length of service retirement pay, and their VA disability compensation. For instance, a Specialist (E-4) medically retired with three years' time-in-service could receive \$175.00 or less per month in CRSC benefits.

d) Payment considerations.

- 1) Payments equal the amount of VA disability compensation for combat-related disabilities but are reduced for Retired Soldiers who retired from the Army under Chapter 61 (disability), whose retired pay exceeds what they would have received under a length of service retirement.
- 2) Payments are limited to the amount of the retired pay offset resulting from receipt of VA disability compensation.
- 3) Payments will be retroactive to the date approved by the Army CRSC program for all approved applications of those retired on or before the date of this law, to the extent otherwise allowed by law, providing the applicant is otherwise qualified.

e) Processing applications. Staffing constraints and volume of applications are the primary hindrance to claims processing; however, incomplete DD 2860 forms and/or failure to submit supporting documentation also contribute to delays in processing of a claim. The program is working several initiatives to shorten this wait time; however, the delay in decision will not penalize a veteran from receiving what (if any) is due. If eligible for compensation, DFAS will pay the veteran ALL tax-free pay due to them.

Retired Soldiers will be informed if their claim was approved, partially approved, or denied, as well as the reasoning behind the decision. If denied, the veteran may reapply later but must provide the documented proof linking their CRSC claimed disability to a qualifying combat-related event. The program allows a maximum of three reviews of a claimed disability. If still denied after the third attempt, the program's disapproval letter will direct the veteran to file their claim with the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) / Army Review Board Agency (ARBA). The letter will contain the ABCMR/ARBA address and contact information.

The Army's CRSC program office, charged with processing CRSC claims, is under the Special Compensations Branch (SCB), Soldier Programs and Services Division (SPSD), The Adjutant General Directorate, Army Human Resources Command (AHRC). For more information on CRSC, visit the HRC website at [https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/CRSC%20\(Combat-Related%20Special%20Compensation\)](https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/CRSC%20(Combat-Related%20Special%20Compensation)), call toll free (888) 276-9472 (Mon - Fri / 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. hours EST) or email CRSC questions to askhrc.army@us.army.mil.

5-12 Concurrent Payment of Retired Pay and Veterans Disability Compensation (CR).

For over 100 years, Retired Soldiers have been barred from concurrently receiving tax-free VA disability compensation and military retired pay. VA disability compensation used to offset military retired pay dollar-for-dollar.

In 2004, Congress granted payment of full retired pay and full VA disability compensation to certain Retired Soldiers. To be eligible for Concurrent Payment of Retired Pay and Veterans Disability Compensation (CR), veterans must:

- be retired for length of service, or if retired for disability (Chapter 61, USC), completed 20 years of service; and
- be rated by the VA as at least 50 percent service-connected disabled ("service-connected" is not necessarily "combat-related").

A Retired Soldier who receives Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC) cannot simultaneously receive CR, if otherwise qualified. DFAS-CL will conduct an annual one-month open season (typically in January) during which time a Retired Soldier who qualifies for both programs can opt to change the program under which they are paid.

No application for CR is needed. VA and DFAS-CL databases are used to determine eligible Retired Soldiers, and payment is made automatically to those who are eligible.

CHAPTER 6: TAXATION OF RETIRED PAY

6-1 General.

Retired pay, like other income, is subject to federal income taxation unless wholly or partially exempted by statute. DFAS-CL computes the amount to be withheld from retired pay and withholds this amount. Every year, DFAS-CL will send you an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1099-R that shows all the taxable retired pay paid and the amount of tax withheld during the calendar year. You can also conveniently access and print your own 1099-R using myPay, <https://myPay.dfas.mil>. It is typically available to you via myPay several weeks before a mailed copy.

If some or all your military retired pay is tax-free, due to retirement for disability, an IRS Form 1099-R will not be issued. Retired Soldiers are not required to report tax-free income.

Some Retired Soldiers who retired for disability and receive pay based on their disability percentage may have gross retired pay that is not subject to federal tax withholding (see para 6-3 for more information).

If a Retired Soldier is not a citizen of the United States and does not reside in the United States, IRS Form 1099-R will not be furnished. Nonresident alien tax will be withheld from a Retired Soldier's retired pay instead, and they will be informed at the end of each calendar year as to the amount withheld.

Taxable income from retired pay does not include SBP premiums. For example, if a Retired Soldier's non-disability retired pay is \$36,000 a year and is reduced by \$2,300 a year for SBP premiums, only the reduced retired pay of \$33,700 is reported to the IRS as taxable income.

For further details on SBP and tax issues, Retired Soldiers should consult a legal assistance attorney, a tax counsel, an official of the IRS, or State tax authorities.

6-2 Withholding Federal Taxes.

The amount withheld from retired pay for income tax used to be determined from a wage bracket withholding table and was based on whether you were married or single and the number of exemptions claimed. A new federal law changed all that. You still submit an IRS Form W-4, but it's more complicated, so plan on gathering some personal and family income and tax data before you do this. The IRS tax withholding calculator at <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/tax-withholding-estimator> will help.

If you or your spouse reach age 65 during the calendar year, or become blind, or if there is an increase in the number of dependents, you may receive credit for the additional exemptions by completing an IRS Form W-4 and mailing it to DFAS, U.S. Military Retirement Pay, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis IN 46249-1200; or by Faxing it to (800) 469-6559; or by using myPay at <https://mypay.dfas.mil/>. For additional information, go to <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/taxes/fitw>. An IRS Form W-4 may be obtained from any office of the Director of Internal Revenue and most U.S. Post Offices; as well as from the IRS website at <https://www.irs.gov/>.

6-3 Disability Retired Pay.

All or a part of your disability retirement pay could be exempt from Federal income tax, depending on when you entered active duty, the cause of the disability, and the method elected to compute retired pay.

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 made significant changes with respect to the tax-exempt status of disability retired pay for persons who first entered a uniformed service on or after Sep. 24, 1975. For these persons, retired pay is tax-exempt only if all of it is based on the percentage of disability and the disability is the direct result of one of the following: armed conflict, hazardous service, simulated war, or an instrumentality of war.

If you entered a uniformed service on or before Sep. 25, 1975, all your retired pay is tax-exempt if it is all based on a percentage of disability. When retired pay is based on years of service, tax-exempt is the portion of it equal to the amount you would get if retired pay were computed solely on the basis of

disability. The balance is taxable.

6-4 Concurrent Payment of Retired Pay and Veterans Disability Compensation (CR).

CR is a restoration of retired pay for Retired Soldiers with service-connected disabilities. It is taxed in the same manner as your retired pay, and it is normally considered taxable income. See paragraph 5-12 of this publication for more information regarding CR.

6-5 Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC).

CRSC is a special compensation for combat-related disabilities. It is a tax-free entitlement that you will be paid each month, if qualified, along with any retired pay you may already be receiving. See paragraph 5-11 of this publication for more information regarding CRSC.

6-6 Former Spouse Deductions.

Retired Soldiers are not liable for taxes on payments made to their former spouses. The Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (USFSPA) defines community property payments established in accordance with a court order and approved by the DFAS legal department as pre-tax deductions.

6-7 VA Disability Compensation.

Disability compensation received from the VA is tax-exempt, but mere entitlement to the payment will not result in any tax savings until a formal waiver of equivalent retired pay, if applicable, is executed.

If you were retired for length of service or age, it may be to your advantage to waive a part of taxable retired pay in favor of tax-free VA compensation. This is true also for those who entered a uniformed service on or after Sep. 25, 1975, and retired for disability, since their disability retired pay is taxed. On the other hand, the disability portion of retired pay for a Retired Soldier who entered a uniformed service on or before Sep. 24, 1975, is untaxed. Therefore, there would be no tax advantage gained by waiving military retired pay unless VA compensation exceeded the portion of the retired pay that is based on disability. For more information, go to <https://www.va.gov>.



6-8 State Taxation of Retired Pay.

Some states exempt all or a portion of retired pay from income taxation or have no state income tax. Some states exempt disability retired pay in the same manner as the federal government. In all states, disability payments received from VA and all Social Security payments are exempt from taxation. Few states, if any, permit a retirement income credit of the type granted by the federal government. To learn which states tax retired pay or how much of 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 Defense (DOD). If you have a state tax option, and your state taxing authority has an agreement with DOD, you can use [myPay](#) to change your state income tax withholding. Requests must indicate a whole dollar amount of \$10 or greater and the applicable state for withholding. See <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/manage/taxes/sitwl/> for details.

Once retired, state tax is based on your home of residence. The selection of a home of record outside of your state of residence no longer applies.

6-9 Additional Information.

The IRS or tax authorities of the state government concerned make determinations in each individual tax case. 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>. Answers to state tax questions may be

obtained from the applicable state website, refer to the MyArmyBenefits state fact sheets for links to your applicable state.

CHAPTER 7: MEDICAL CARE

7-1 Military Treatment Facilities.

Military hospitals and clinics, also referred to as military treatment facilities (MTFs) are found at military bases and posts around the world. To find the MTF closest to you, refer to <https://www.tricare.mil/mtf>. Detailed information on Retired Soldier healthcare can be obtained from the TRICARE website at <https://tricare.mil>.

Subject to the availability of space, facilities, and the capabilities in MTFs, Retired Soldiers and their eligible family members may receive the following

:

- Inpatient care
- Outpatient care
- Medication (Pharmacy services)
- Treatment of medical and surgical conditions
- Treatment of nervous, mental, and chronic conditions
- Treatment of contagious diseases
- Physical examinations, including eye examinations
- Immunizations
- Maternity and infant care
- Diagnostic tests and services, including laboratory and x-ray examinations
- Ambulance service and home calls when medically necessary
- Durable equipment, such as wheelchairs and hospital beds may be loaned
- Hearing Aids are available for purchase, at cost, at participating MTFs through the Retiree-At-Cost Hearing Aid Program (RACHAP)/Retiree Hearing Aid Purchase Program (RHAPP). This benefit is available to both Retired Soldiers and their dependents. It is important to note that not every medical facility is able to provide this program. For a list of participating MTFs and more information go to the Hearing Center of Excellence (HCE) website at <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Centers-of-Excellence/HCE>. This program is NOT a TRICARE benefit.
- Prescription eyewear for Retired Soldiers only. Retired Soldiers are entitled to order eyewear annually if they have a TRICARE health plan and authorized use of an MTF. This can be done at an MTF, or if over 50 miles from an MTF, through the Naval Ophthalmic Support and Training Activity (NOSTRA) website at <https://www.med.navy.mil/Naval-Medical-Readiness-Logistics-Command/Naval-Ophthalmic-Readiness-Activity/Ordering/how-to-order-retiree/>.



The following care is not authorized:

- Domiciliary or custodial care
- Prosthetic devices and orthopedic footwear, except that outside the U.S. and at stations inside the U.S. where adequate civilian facilities are unavailable, such items may be sold to eligible family members at cost to the U.S. and artificial limbs and artificial eyes may be provided
- The elective correction of minor dermatological blemishes and marks or minor anatomical anomalies

The aforementioned list of exclusions is not all inclusive, see the TRICARE link below for more information: <https://www.tricare.mil/CoveredServices/IsItCovered/Exclusions>

For purposes of this chapter, an eligible family member is:

- A spouse
- An un-remarried widow(er)
- An unmarried biological child, including an adopted child or a stepchild (if parent and sponsor are married), who either:
 - Has not passed their 21st birthday.
 - Is incapable of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity that existed before that birthday and is, or was at the time of the Retired Soldier's death, dependent on the Retired Soldier for over one-half of their support; or
 - Has not passed their 23rd birthday, is enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of the Army and is or was at the time of the Retired Soldier's death, dependent upon the Retired Soldier for over one-half of their support.
- A parent or parent-in-law who is or was at the time of the Retired Soldier's death, dependent on the Retired Soldier for over one-half of their support and was residing in the Retired Soldier's household may be eligible for Space Available care at an MTF only.
- The un-remarried former spouse of a Retired Soldier who:
 - on the date of the final decree of divorce, had been married to the Retired Soldier for a period of at least 20 years during which period the Retired Soldier performed at least 20 years of service creditable in determining the Retired Soldier's eligibility for retired pay, and
 - does not have medical coverage under an employer-sponsored health plan.
- A person who:
 - is the un-remarried former spouse of a Retired Soldier who performed at least 20 years of service creditable in determining the Retired Soldier's eligibility for retired pay, and on the date of the final decree of divorce or dissolution before April 1, 1985, had been married to the Retired Soldier for a period of at least 20 years, at least 15 of which, but less than 20 of which, were during the period the Retired Soldier performed service creditable in determining the Retired Soldier's eligibility for retired pay, and does not have medical coverage under an employer-sponsored health plan.
- A person who would qualify as an eligible family member under the sub-paragraph above, but for the fact that the date of the final decree of divorce or dissolution is on or after April 1, 1985, eligibility is for a one-year period beginning on the date of the final decree.

7-2 TRICARE.

IMPORTANT: Retired Soldiers, their eligible family members, and qualified survivors must take action and enroll in an available TRICARE plan in order to be covered for care and pharmaceuticals purchased in the civilian sector, otherwise they are eligible for MTF care and pharmacy only.

Visit <https://tricare.mil/> for up-to-date information about enrolling in TRICARE, including enrollment fees as applicable.

Registration in DEERS is a prerequisite for enrollment in TRICARE. Sponsors should be sure all their eligible family members are registered in DEERS and be diligent to keep all their information up to date in DEERS, particularly each individual's contact information. Visit <https://milconnect.dmdc.osd.mil/milconnect> for up-to-date information about DEERS registration and updates.

Members of the RC who receive a reduced age non-regular retirement under age 60 may qualify to purchase TRICARE Retired Reserve (TRR) coverage for themselves and their eligible family members. Information regarding costs and accessing care under TRR can be found on the TRR page at

Once members of the RC who receive a non-regular retirement reach age 60, and their retirement is finalized and drawing retirement pay, they and their eligible family members become eligible for and may enroll in a regular TRICARE health plan. If no enrollment request is submitted within 90 days of turning 60, retired RC members and their family members are only eligible for Direct Care in an MTF, to include pharmacy, and must wait until the TRICARE Open Season or another qualifying life event (QLE) to enroll. Visit <https://www.tricare.mil/LifeEvents> for more information on QLEs.

TRICARE health plans that may be available to Retired Soldiers, their eligible family members, and qualified survivors include TRICARE Select, TRICARE Prime, TRICARE Young Adult (Select and Prime), the Uniformed Services Family Health Plan (USFHP), and TRICARE for Life (TFL). TRICARE Prime is only available to those living within 50 miles or one hour drive time of a TRICARE network preferred provider or an MTF PCM who practices with a Prime Service Area. Visit <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans> for up-to-date information about these TRICARE health plans in addition to their interaction with available dental and vision coverage.

Retired Soldiers who are entitled to premium-free Medicare Part A must enroll in and pay the Medicare Part B premium to remain eligible for TRICARE coverage. Retirees and eligible family members entitled to Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B are automatically covered under TRICARE For Life (TFL). Those under the age of 65 and entitled to Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B have the option of using TFL or enrolling in TRICARE Prime. TFL beneficiaries remain eligible for continued pharmacy benefits under the TRICARE Pharmacy program. Those who are only entitled to Medicare Part A are only eligible for medical care and pharmacy services in an MTF provided capability and capacity exist.



For Retired Soldiers, their eligible family members, and qualified survivors who are enrolled in a TRICARE health plan as described above, TRICARE shares the cost of care obtained from civilian hospitals/doctors. TRICARE out-of-pocket costs are subject to change annually. Visit <https://tricare.mil/costs> for up-to-date information about TRICARE costs.

While TRICARE coverage is quite comprehensive, it does not cover all healthcare costs. There are special rules or limits on certain care, and some care is not covered at all. To learn more about what is covered by TRICARE, visit <https://tricare.mil/CoveredServices>.

TRICARE pays for medically necessary care and services that are provided at an appropriate setting for the required level of care. Claims for services that do not meet this definition may be denied. TRICARE can pay claims only for dates of service when the individual is enrolled in a TRICARE health plan.

TRICARE for Retired Soldiers, their eligible family members, and qualified survivors may not pay the total cost of civilian medical care. Additional coverage may be obtained by enrolling in an employer sponsored health insurance program or purchasing a TRICARE Supplement. TRICARE supplements may be obtained from most Military Service Organizations (MSOs). Please note that some of the TRICARE Supplements have a pre-existing period where coverage may be limited for a period of time. Be sure to ask when TRICARE Supplement coverage will start and for a summary of the benefits provided.

Get to know your Beneficiary Counseling and Assistance Coordinator (BCAC), formerly known as Health Benefits Advisors, or HBAs. Your BCAC's job is to help you, the user of the military healthcare system, to include retired military families. There is a BCAC at each military hospital and at most clinics. Locate the nearest BCAC, call the information number at the local military base or hospital, or find a Customer Service Community listing at: <https://tricare.mil/bcacdcao>. The TRICARE handbook, TRICARE Choices, US Family Health Plan Handbook, and TRICARE Pharmacy Handbook are available for download at <https://tricare.mil/Publications>. The TRICARE for Life handbook is available at <https://tricare.mil/tfl>.

7-3 TRICARE Overseas Program.

TRICARE Prime Overseas is not available for Retired Soldiers, their family members and survivors living overseas. More information on TRICARE Select Overseas is available at <https://tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/TSO>. Retired Soldiers living/traveling overseas and using TRICARE Select Overseas may be required to pay for their healthcare at the time of service and then submit a claim for reimbursement. Beneficiaries are required to submit proof of payment for any beneficiary submitted claims for care received overseas.

Aeromedical evacuations from an overseas location to the United States are not cashless/claimless for Retired Soldiers; must be medically necessary; and to the closest location that can provide the needed care. Aeromedical evacuations will not be reimbursed by TRICARE if the aeromedical evacuation was for the convenience of the patient or the patient's family. The nearest location that can provide the needed care may not necessarily be in the U.S. The nearest location may be another overseas location, and TRICARE can only reimburse based on those conditions. Transporting to the nearest hospital does not apply when transporting to an MTF, the MTF must be willing to accept the patient. Movement back to the U.S. may be what the family would prefer but would not meet the policy requirements.

When living or traveling overseas, Retired Soldiers should expect to pay for their healthcare up front and then submit a claim for reimbursement. It is recommended that any military Retired Soldier living and/or traveling overseas, should consider purchasing travel insurance.

Getting care when traveling:

- If enrolled in TRICARE Prime, or TRICARE Young Adult-Prime in the U.S., please visit this site and follow these guidelines when traveling:
https://www.tricare.mil/GettingCare/GettingCareSpecialScenarios/Traveling/Travel_Prime
- If enrolled in TRICARE Select, TRICARE Select Overseas or TRICARE Young Adult-Select, please visit this site and follow these guidelines when traveling:
https://www.tricare.mil/GettingCare/GettingCareSpecialScenarios/Traveling/Travel_TSE
- If enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select or TRICARE Retired Reserve, please visit this site and follow these guidelines when traveling:
https://www.tricare.mil/GettingCare/GettingCareSpecialScenarios/Traveling/Travel_TRS_TRR
- If enrolled in TRICARE for Life, please visit this site and follow these guidelines when traveling:
https://www.tricare.mil/GettingCare/GettingCareSpecialScenarios/Traveling/Travel_TFL
- To locate a TRICARE authorized provider while traveling, go to
<https://www.tricare.mil/GettingCare/FindDoctor/AllProviderDirectories>

7-4 TRICARE For Life.

Military retirees and their eligible dependents who are entitled to premium-free Medicare Part A and are enrolled in and pay the Medicare Part B premium regardless of age or place of residence, are automatically covered under TRICARE For Life (TFL), provided they meet all other TRICARE eligibility requirements. TFL acts as a second payer to Medicare. Detailed information on coverage can be found at <https://tricare.mil/tfl/>. Be sure to read the TRICARE and Medicare Under Age 65 Brochure and the TRICARE and Medicare Turning Age 65 Brochure for important action steps and timing, based on your circumstances. Brochures are listed under "Related Downloads" on the TFL site.

TRICARE beneficiaries who are entitled to premium-free Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B may use TFL even if they have other health insurance, such as a Medicare supplement or an employer-sponsored plan. However, by law, TFL will pay only after all other health insurances have paid. Given this relationship between plans, you may find that you no longer need a supplemental plan.

The TRICARE Medicare Eligible Program contract is a single, nationwide contract for health care claims processing and customer service for TRICARE beneficiaries who also have Medicare. The Defense Health Agency awarded this contract to the Wisconsin Physicians Service (WPS) Military and Veterans

Health in Madison, Wisconsin. Beneficiaries may call WPS TFL at (866) 773-0404 Mondays from 5:00 a.m. – Fridays at 10:00 p.m. (CT), for assistance. For more information, refer to their web page at <https://www.tricare4u.com/wps/portal/tdb/tricare4u/home>.

Receiving Care Overseas:

Medicare does not cover any healthcare costs outside of US states and territories. If you are traveling/living overseas, you will have to pay for your healthcare up front and then submit a claim for reimbursement to the TRICARE Overseas Program (TOP) contractor. Information about how to file a TOP claim can be found at <https://www.tricare-overseas.com/beneficiaries/claims>.

7-5 TRICARE Young Adult.

TRICARE Young Adult (TYA) is a premium-based healthcare plan available for purchase by qualified dependents. Beneficiaries who are adult-age dependents may purchase TYA coverage based on the eligibility established by their uniformed service sponsor and where they live. TYA includes medical and pharmacy benefits but excludes dental coverage. Regular TRICARE coverage ends at age 21 (or 23 if enrolled in college).

Special eligibility conditions may exist. Beneficiaries may purchase TYA coverage if they are all the following:

- A dependent of an eligible uniformed service sponsor*
- Unmarried
- At least age 21, but not yet 26 years old. (If enrolled in a full course of study at an approved institution of higher learning and sponsor provides more than 50 percent of financial support, eligibility may not begin until age 23 or upon graduation, whichever comes first)
- Not eligible to enroll in an employer-sponsored health plan through their own employment
- Not a member of the Selected Reserve or member on active duty for more than 30 days
- Not otherwise eligible for TRICARE program coverage

A monthly, automated premium payment method must be established at the time of the enrollment and made by either an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or recurring credit/debit card.

**If the beneficiary is an adult child of a non-activated member of the Selected Reserve or of the Retired Reserve, their sponsor must be enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select or TRICARE Retired Reserve to be eligible to purchase TYA coverage.*

Go to <https://tricare.mil/tya> or call your regional contractor for more information.

7-6 TRICARE Retired Reserve.

TRICARE Retired Reserve (TRR) is a premium-based healthcare plan available for purchase worldwide for Retired Reserve members, their families and survivors who qualify. TRR includes medical and pharmacy benefits under TRICARE Select retired cost sharing but excludes dental coverage.

Retired Reserve Soldiers may purchase TRR coverage if they are all the following:

- Members of the Retired Reserve of a Reserve Component who are qualified for non-regular (reserve) retirement
- Under age 60
- Not eligible for, or enrolled in, the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) program

Enrollment can be accomplished over the phone by calling your regional contractor, through the online

Beneficiary Web Enrollment (BWE) at <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/Eligibility/DEERS/BWE>, or by mailing or faxing a completed DD Form 2986-1 Reserve Component Health Coverage Request. If done online, retired Reservists/survivors will need one of the following:

- Common Access Card (CAC)
- DFAS (myPay) Account
- DOD Self-Service Logon (DS Logon)

A monthly automated premium payment method must be established at the time of enrollment and made by either an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or recurring credit/debit card.

For more information on TRR, visit <https://tricare.mil/trr>.

7-7 TRICARE Pharmacy.

TRICARE provides a world-class pharmacy benefit to all eligible Uniformed Services members, enrolled in a TRICARE Plan, including TFL. Please note that US Family Health Plan has a separate Prescription Drug plan for its enrollees. Eligible TRICARE Pharmacy beneficiaries may fill prescription medications at military treatment facility (MTF) pharmacies; through the TRICARE Home Delivery program; at TRICARE retail network pharmacies; and at non-network pharmacies. To have a prescription filled; beneficiaries need either a written prescription or an electronic prescription sent by the provider to the pharmacy, and a valid Uniformed Services identification card. TFL beneficiaries who turned age 65 on April 1, 2001, or later, must be enrolled in Medicare Part B to use the pharmacy program.

TFL beneficiaries who turned age 65 before April 1, 2001, are not required to be enrolled in Medicare Part B for the pharmacy program but are required to be enrolled in Medicare Part B for all other benefits available under TFL. TRICARE's mandatory generic drug policy requires that prescriptions be filled with a generic product, if available. In the U.S., all generic drugs must undergo Food and Drug Administration testing/approval and are considered safe alternatives to brand-name drugs. For information on how to save money and make the most of the TRICARE pharmacy benefit, visit <https://tricare.mil/CoveredServices/Pharmacy.aspx>; or call (877) 363-1303.

a) TRICARE Pharmacy Home Delivery. Home Delivery or Mail Order is an easy and convenient way to get the medications you take regularly delivered directly to your home. Express Scripts, Inc. (ESI) manages your mail-order pharmacy program and provides customer assistance. Note: If you are covered by other health insurance (OHI) with a pharmacy benefit, you may not use Home Delivery. *Exceptions:* Your OHI does not cover the medication needed or you have exceeded that plan's dollar limit of coverage, or you have supplemental pharmacy benefit, which is managed by Express Scripts.

1) Why Use It?

- **Savings:** Get up to three times the quantity of medications for your money, compared to the same prescriptions at a retail pharmacy. There are no shipping and handling fees.
- **Safety:** Two pharmacists check your order, and it is verified with the DOD's pharmacy database.
- **Convenience:** Avoid driving to a retail pharmacy and waiting in line. You can fill prescriptions by mail, phone, FAX, or online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- **Flexibility:** You can choose which medications to have home delivered. You can get special handling for special medications.

2) How to Use It.

Register; obtain a prescription; mail in your prescription or request that your provider FAX it in. You can find Home Delivery fact sheets and brochures at:

<https://tricare.mil/CoveredServices/Pharmacy/FillPrescriptions/HomeDelivery.aspx>.

Please note that in order to use this overseas, you must have a prescription written by a U.S. licensed provider and have an APO/FPO/DPO address and be in a country that allows the TRICARE Pharmacy

Home Delivery to mail drugs into the country. Please note that this is not available for anyone living in Germany regardless of your address due to German law. Home Delivery is also unavailable in Saudi Arabia.

b) TRICARE Retail Pharmacy. If you need a prescription filled right away and are unable to use an MTF pharmacy, visit one of the more than pharmacies that are part of the TRICARE retail pharmacy network. Using this network, TRICARE beneficiaries can obtain up to a 30-day supply of most immediate/short-term use prescription medications for a cost share. Select long-term medications taken for chronic conditions must be filled at mail order after two fills at a retail pharmacy.

At non-network retail pharmacies, you'll pay full price for your prescription up front. Then you can file a claim for reimbursement. Reimbursements are subject to applicable cost-shares and deductibles.

While TRICARE Pharmacy Home Delivery is more cost effective for long-term medications, we recommend using a retail network pharmacy for new prescriptions your healthcare provider has required you to start taking immediately. Your cost share is based on the type of medicine you and your doctor choose. For general information about cost shares, please see the Pharmacy cost shares page. If you would like information about coverage and cost shares for a specific medication, please use the Formulary Search Tool: <https://www.express-scripts.com/frontend/open-enrollment/tricare/fst/#/>.

To use a retail network pharmacy, simply present the pharmacist with your written prescription, along with your uniformed services identification card. Find a list of TRICARE network pharmacies online using the pharmacy locator page on the Express-Scripts website at <https://www.tricare.mil/networkpharmacy>. To check if you are eligible to use a retail network pharmacy, please see the Pharmacy Eligibility page. If you have any difficulties having your prescriptions filled at your local retail network pharmacy, contact Express-Scripts toll free at (877) 363-1303, or visit the <https://www.express-scripts.com/TRICARE/>.

c) Medicare Part D -- Prescription Drug Benefit. Medicare prescription drug coverage became available to purchase to everyone with Medicare Part A and/or Part B. *Exception:* Beneficiaries that live overseas or are in prison are not eligible for the Medicare pharmacy program. For nearly all TFL Medicare-eligible beneficiaries, under most circumstances, there is no added value in purchasing Medicare prescription drug coverage if you have TRICARE. The exception to this general rule may be for those with limited incomes and assets who qualify for Medicare's extra help with prescription drug plan costs. TFL Medicare-eligible beneficiaries, entitled to the TRICARE pharmacy benefit, should consider a number of factors when deciding whether or not to enroll in a Medicare drug plan. They should consider monthly premiums, deductibles, co-pays, and drug coverage (also known as a formulary), under the different Medicare prescription drug plan options offered and compare them to the TRICARE Pharmacy Program costs and coverage. Medicare Part D drug plan options will vary by location. If you experience difficulty using your TRICARE pharmacy benefit because you were automatically enrolled in Medicare Part D, you may make changes by contacting the TRICARE pharmacy program contractor, Express-Scripts, Inc. (ESI), at (877) 363-1303. With your permission, ESI will check your enrollment status with Medicare, and they will assist you in making any changes you request.

7-8 Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (FEDVIP).

a) FEDVIP Basics. The Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program (FEDVIP) is a voluntary, enrollee-pay-all dental and vision program available to federal employees and annuitants, certain retired uniformed service members, survivors, and active-duty family members. It is sponsored by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM). FEDVIP also offers vision coverage to those enrolled in a TRICARE health plan. In most cases, FEDVIP vision plans offer more coverage than what your health plan may offer.

b) Who Is Eligible for FEDVIP?

- 1) Most Retired Soldiers, survivors, and their eligible family members are eligible for dental coverage.
- 2) Most Retired Soldiers, survivors, and active-duty family members are eligible for vision coverage, if enrolled in a TRICARE health plan.
- 3) Unmarried children and dependents are covered until age 21 (non-students) or 23 (full-time students).

- 4) Unmarried children and dependents incapable of self-support due to a mental or physical incapacity that began before age 21 (non-student) or before age 23 (full-time student), who are financially dependent on the sponsor for more than 50% of their support. The child's or dependent's status as being incapable of self-support status must be registered in DEERS prior to enrolling in FEDVIP.
- 5) Active-duty uniformed service members are not eligible for FEDVIP dental and vision coverage.

c) How to Enroll in FEDVIP

The Federal Benefits Open Season is your annual opportunity to enroll in, change, or cancel your FEDVIP coverage. Per regulation, open season runs from the Monday of the second full week in November through the Monday of the second full week in December, unless OPM changes the dates.

You can only enroll in FEDVIP coverage outside of open season if you are newly eligible or experience a qualifying life event (QLE). Some QLE examples include getting married, losing other dental or vision coverage, acquiring an eligible Family member (e.g., birth or adoption of a child), and retirement. The enrollment actions you or your dependents may take depend on what type of QLE you have experienced.

Enrollment can be completed through BENEFEDS, the government-authorized online portal for FEDVIP, by going to <https://www.benefeds.gov>. Featuring 24/7 access across computers and smart devices, BENEFEDS provides online tools and education to help you research, enroll in, and manage your FEDVIP coverage. BENEFEDS also administers the billing systems and customer service functions necessary for the collection of FEDVIP premiums.

If you were an active uniformed service member and you retire, 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 31 days prior to your military retirement date, up to 60 days from the date you became eligible to enroll in FEDVIP, or you can enroll in FEDVIP during an annual open season. Enrolling prior to your retirement date will prevent a gap in dental coverage between your active duty or reserve dental plan and your new FEDVIP plan.

d) What FEDVIP Plans Are Available?

With 12 dental and five vision carriers to choose from, and most plans offering both high and standard options, FEDVIP offers great flexibility when selecting the right coverage for you and your Family.

- 1) National/international dental plans
 - Aetna® Dental
 - Delta Dental®
 - Blue Cross Blue Shield FEP Dental®
 - G.E.H.A® Connection Dental Federal
 - Metlife® Federal Dental Plan
 - United Concordia Dental®
 - UnitedHealthcare® Dental
- 2) Regional dental plans
 - Dominion® National
 - EmblemHealth® Dental
 - Humana® Dental
 - Triple-S Salud®
 - HealthPartners® Dental
- 3) National/international vision plans
 - Aetna VisionSM Preferred

- Blue Cross Blue Shield FEP Vision®
- The MetLife® Federal Vision Plan
- UnitedHealthcare® Vision
- VSP® Vision Care

To familiarize yourself with the program and its current offerings, or more information or questions, please visit <https://www.benefeds.com/> or call (877) 888-FEDS (3337) and for international calls (+1-571-730-5942. Use the plan comparison tool to view current FEDVIP plans and premiums based on your residential zip code and compare up to three dental and vision plans side-by-side.

7-9 Minimum Essential Coverage Under the Affordable Care Act.

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA), healthcare coverage that meets a minimum standard is called minimum essential coverage (MEC). Most TRICARE plans meet the minimum essential coverage requirement under the Affordable Care Act. Effective Jan. 1, 2019, there is no federal tax penalty for failure to have MEC. However, at the end of each tax year, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service will provide you with IRS tax forms that will help you document the months you had MEC through the TRICARE program on your federal tax returns. For more information, go to <https://tricare.mil/aca>.

7-10 Uniformed Services Family Health Plan (USFHP).

The Uniformed Services Family Health Plan (USFHP) is one option of the Military Health System known as TRICARE. The USFHP program was selected by the Department of Defense to be a provider of TRICARE Prime under a statutory requirement. As a USFHP member you receive all the benefits offered by the TRICARE Prime program. The USFHP has served the healthcare needs of military beneficiaries since 1993. The six USFHP providers began as US Public Health Service hospitals. The Department of Defense has contracted with these former US Public Health Service hospitals and their successors since 1982, and the current TRICARE contracts under which the USFHP is now operated are a continuation of this long-standing partnership under which eligible beneficiaries receive healthcare. Any beneficiary under the age of 65 with the exception of active-duty service members, who relies on the Military Health System for their healthcare and who is eligible in DEERS is eligible to enroll in the USFHP if they live in one of the six geographical areas that the USFHP serves. This includes anyone who is eligible to receive military health benefits, including active-duty family members, Retired Soldiers, family members, and activated members of the National Guard and Reserve. Additional information can be obtained at <https://www.tricare.mil/Plans/HealthPlans/USFHP>.

7-11 Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Care.

a) Medical Care. Retired Soldiers may have dual eligibility for VA medical benefits as a VA beneficiary and as a DOD beneficiary. When applying for care at a VA medical facility, a determination is first made on eligibility for care as a VA beneficiary. Following is a description of eligibility categories for both inpatient and outpatient medical care, nursing home care, and outpatient dental care.

1) Discretionary. If in the discretionary eligibility category, Retired Soldiers are eligible for VA medical care as a VA beneficiary only after they agree to make a co-payment or have their insurance carrier billed. If they do not agree to this, VA healthcare may be offered as a beneficiary of DOD at DOD expense on a space-available, resource-available basis as determined by the VA facility director.

2) Hospitalization. Eligibility for VA hospitalization and nursing home care is divided into two categories: mandatory and discretionary. Within these two categories, eligibility assessment procedures based on income levels are used to determine whether non-service-connected veterans are eligible for cost-free VA medical care. These income levels are adjusted on January 1st each year.

3) Hospital and Nursing Home Care.

- **Hospital Care:** Hospital care in VA facilities may or may not be provided to veterans in the discretionary category, depending on whether space and resources are available. However, you

must agree to pay a deductible of what you would pay under Medicare.

- Nursing Home Care: The VA may or may not provide nursing home care, depending on whether space and resources are available, however, you must pay a co-payment. Contact your local VA healthcare office for details at (877) 222-8387 or go to <https://www.va.gov/health/>.
- Mandatory Care. For veterans in this category, the law requires VA to provide hospital care at the nearest VA facility capable of furnishing the care in a timely fashion. If no VA facility is available, care must be furnished in a DOD facility or another facility with which VA has a sharing or contractual relationship. If space and resources are available after caring for mandatory category veterans, VA may furnish care to those in the discretionary category.
 - 4) Payment. Veterans in the discretionary category must agree to pay VA for their care. Veterans in the mandatory category not subject to the eligibility assessment are service-connected veterans; veterans who were exposed to herbicides while serving in Vietnam or to ionizing radiation during atmospheric testing and in the occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and need treatment for a condition that might be related to the exposure; former prisoners of war; veterans receiving VA pension; veterans of the Spanish American War, the Mexican Border period or World War I; and veterans eligible for Medicaid.
 - 5) Eligibility Assessment. The following eligibility assessment applies to all other non-service-connected veterans, regardless of age:
 - Mandatory: Hospital care is considered mandatory if the patient is among the groups just listed or if the patient's income is below the amount set by VA annually. Hospital care in VA facilities must be provided to veterans in the mandatory category. Nursing home care may be provided in VA facilities, if space and resources are available.
 - Discretionary: Hospital care is considered discretionary if the patient is a non-service-connected veteran and income is above the limit set annually by VA. The patient must agree to pay an amount for care equal to what would have been paid under Medicare. The Medicare deductible is adjusted annually. VA may provide hospital, outpatient, and nursing home care in VA facilities to veterans in the discretionary category, if space and resources are available. If the patient's medical care is considered discretionary, VA holds the patient responsible for the cost of care or for a specific amount for the first 90 days of care during any 365-day period. For each additional 90 days of hospital care, the patient is charged half the Medicare deductible. For each 90 days of nursing home care, an amount equal to the Medicare deductible is charged. In addition to the charges enumerated, the patient will be charged a small fee daily for inpatient hospital care and for nursing home care. The fee is based on the Medicare deductible and is adjusted annually.
 - VA Outpatient Care Eligibility. The number of veterans who can be enrolled in the healthcare program is determined by the amount of money Congress gives VA each year. Since funds are limited, VA set up Priority Groups to make sure that certain groups of veterans are able to be enrolled before others.

Once you apply for enrollment, your eligibility will be verified. Based on your specific eligibility status, you will be assigned a Priority Group. The Priority Groups range from 1-8 with 1 being the highest priority for enrollment. Some veterans may have to agree to pay copays to be placed in certain Priority Groups.

You may be eligible for more than one Enrollment Priority Group. In that case, VA will always place you in the highest Priority Group that you are eligible for. Under the Medical Benefits Package, the same services are generally available to all enrolled veterans. VA determines your eligibility for VA's comprehensive medical benefits package through our patient enrollment system, which is based on Priority Groups from 1 through 8.

The priority groups are:

Priority group 1

- You have a service-connected disability that we've rated as 50% or more disabling, **or**
- You have a service-connected disability that we've concluded makes you unable to work (also called unemployable), **or**
- You received the Medal of Honor (MOH)

Priority group 2

The VA may assign you to priority group 2 if you have a service-connected disability that was rated as 30% or 40% disabling.

Priority group 3

- You're a former prisoner of war (POW), **or**
- You received the Purple Heart medal, **or**
- You were discharged for a disability that was caused by—or got worse because of—your active-duty service, **or**
- You have a service-connected disability that we've rated as 10% or 20% disabling, **or**
- You were awarded special eligibility classification under Title 38, U.S.C § 1151, “benefits for individuals disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation.”

Priority group 4

- You're receiving VA aid and attendance or housebound benefits, **or**
- You have received a VA determination of being catastrophically disabled

Priority group 5

- You don't have a service-connected disability, or you have a non-compensable service-connected disability that we've rated as 0% disabling, **and** you have an annual income level that's below our adjusted income limits (based on your resident zip code), **or**
- You're receiving VA pension benefits, **or**
- You're eligible for Medicaid programs

Priority group 6

The VA may assign you to priority group 6 if any of these descriptions are true:

- You have a compensable service-connected disability that we've rated as 0% disabling, **or**
- You participated in Project 112/SHAD, **or**
- You served in World War II between Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1946, **or**
- You served in the Persian Gulf War between Aug. 2, 1990, and Nov. 11, 1998, **or**
- You served on active duty at Camp Lejeune for at least 30 days between Aug. 1, 1953, and Dec. 31, 1987

The VA may also assign you to priority group 6 if all of these descriptions are true for you:

- You served in a theater of combat operations after Nov. 11, 1998, **and**
- You were discharged from active duty on or after Oct. 1, 2013, **and**
- You meet the minimum active-duty service requirement

Note: As a returning combat veteran, you're eligible for these enhanced benefits for 10 years after discharge. At the end of this enhanced enrollment period, the VA will assign you to the highest priority group you qualify for at that time.

The VA may also assign you to priority group 6 if you were exposed to toxins or other hazards during military service at home or abroad in any of the ways listed here:

- You participated in a toxic exposure risk activity (TERA) while serving on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training.
- You were assigned to a duty station (including airspace above) in certain locations during specific periods:
 - On or after Aug. 2, 1990, in Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, or the United Arab Emirates, **or**
 - On or after Sep. 11, 2001, in Afghanistan, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Uzbekistan, or any other country that we determine is relevant
- You were deployed in support of any of these operations:
 - Operation Enduring Freedom, **or**
 - Operation Freedom's Sentinel, **or**
 - Operation Iraqi Freedom, **or**
 - Operation New Dawn, **or**
 - Operation Inherent Resolve, **or**
 - Resolute Support Mission
- You were exposed to ionizing radiation in any of these ways:
 - During atmospheric testing, **or**
 - During the occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, **or**
 - While conducting cleanup of Enewetak Atoll between Jan. 1, 1977, and Dec. 31, 1980, **or**
 - While participating in onsite response efforts in Palomares, Spain, between Jan. 17, 1966, and Mar. 31, 1967, **or**
 - While participating in onsite response efforts on Thule Air Force Base, Greenland between Jan. 21, 1968, and Sep. 25, 1968
- You were exposed to Agent Orange and served in any of these locations and time periods:
 - The Republic of Vietnam between Jan. 9, 1962, and May 7, 1975, **or**
 - Thailand at any United States or Royal Thai base between Jan. 9, 1962, and Jun. 30, 1976, **or**
 - Laos between Dec. 1, 1965, and Sep. 30, 1969, **or**
 - Cambodia at Mimot or Krek, Kampong Cham Province between Apr. 16, 1969, and Apr. 30, 1969, **or**
 - Guam or American Samoa or in the territorial waters off of Guam or American Samoa between Jan. 9, 1962, and Jul. 31, 1980, **or**
 - Johnston Atoll or on a ship that called at Johnston Atoll between Jan. 1, 1972, and Sep. 30, 1977

Priority group 7

- Your gross household income is below the geographically adjusted income limits (GMT) for where you live, **and**
- You agree to pay copays. Review current copay rates at <https://www.va.gov/health-care/copay-rates>

Priority group 8

- Your gross household income is above VA income limits and geographically adjusted income limits for where you live, **and**
- You agree to pay copays. Review current copay rates at <https://www.va.gov/health-care/copay-rates>

If you're assigned to priority group 8, your eligibility for VA healthcare benefits will depend on which subpriority group the VA placed you in.

b) Prescription Medication. Veterans receiving medications on an outpatient basis from VA facilities, for the treatment of a non-service-connected disability or condition, are required to make a co-payment for each 30-day or less supply of medication provided. Veterans receiving medications for treatment of a service-connected condition and veterans rated 50 percent or more service-connected are exempt from the co-payment requirement for medications.

c) Dental Care. Dental benefits are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) according to law. In some instances, VA is authorized to provide extensive dental care, while in other cases treatment may be limited. The eligibility for outpatient dental care is not the same as for most other VA medical benefits and is categorized into classes. If you are eligible for VA dental care under Class I, IIA, IIC, or IV you are eligible for any necessary dental care to maintain or restore oral health and masticatory function, including repeat care. Other classes have time and/or service limitations.

- 1) **Outpatient Dental Program.** The eligibility for outpatient dental care is not the same as for most other VA medical benefits and is categorized into classes. If you are eligible for VA dental care under Class I, IIA, IIC, or IV you are eligible for any necessary dental care to maintain or restore oral health and masticatory function, including repeat care. Other classes have time and/or service limitations.
- 2) **Inpatient Dental Program.** Veterans receiving hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary care will be provided dental services that are professionally determined by a VA dentist, in consultation with the referring physician, to be essential to the management of the patient's medical condition under active treatment.

d) Additional Information. For more information about eligibility for VA medical and dental benefits, contact VA at (877) 222-VETS (8387) or go to <https://www.va.gov/health-care/>.

e) How Income Is Assessed. The patient's total income under the eligibility assessment includes: Social Security, U.S. Civil Service retirement, U.S. Railroad retirement, military retirement, unemployment insurance, any other retirement income, total wages from all employers, interest and dividends, workers' compensation, black lung benefits, and any other gross income for the calendar year prior to application for care. The incomes of a spouse or dependents as well as the market value of stocks, bonds, notes, individual retirement accounts, bank deposits, savings accounts, and cash are also considered. Debts are subtracted from the patient's assets to determine net worth. The patient's primary residence and personal property, however, are excluded. The patient is not required to provide proof of income or net worth at the time care is requested.

VA is required by law to verify veterans' self-reported household income (including spouse/partner and dependents, if any) with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Social Security Administration (SSA): https://www.va.gov/healthbenefits/cost/financial_assessment.asp.

f) Medical Care Cost Recovery. All veterans applying for medical care at a VA facility will be asked if they have medical insurance. VA is authorized by law to bill insurance companies for the cost of medical care furnished to veterans, including service-connected veterans, for non-service-connected conditions covered by health insurance policies. VA is required to determine if the cost of the medical care can be recovered from companies providing group or individual health insurance. A veteran may be covered by such a policy or be covered as an eligible dependent on a spouse's policy. VA is no different from other health-care providers who need insurance information. To collect benefits covered by health insurance,

VA must obtain the information that appears on the health insurance identification card. Veterans are not responsible and will not be charged by VA for any charge required by their health insurance policies. For additional information, please refer to the VA website: <https://www.va.gov/health-care/about-va-health-benefits/va-health-care-and-other-insurance/>.

7-12 My HealtheVet.

My HealtheVet is VA's online personal health record on VA.gov. It was designed for veterans, active duty servicemembers, their dependents and caregivers. My HealtheVet helps you partner with your healthcare team. It provides you opportunities and tools to make informed decisions and manage your healthcare. For more information about account types and what you can view, visit <https://www.va.gov/resources/creating-an-account-for-vagov/>.

My HealtheVet also keeps clinical notes that your healthcare team records during your appointments or hospital stays, VA immunization records, detailed lab reports and a list of your current medical issues. These features are in addition to prescription refills, VA Appointments and Secure Messaging. More information can be found at <https://www.myhealth.va.gov/mhv-portal-web/home>.

7-13 Medicare.

a) General. Medicare is the federal government program that provides healthcare coverage (health insurance) if you are 65+, or under 65 and receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) for a certain amount of time or have End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), Lou Gehrig's Disease or Mesothelioma. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is the federal agency that runs Medicare. Medicare Part A is funded through payroll taxes and Medicare Part B has an income related monthly premium.

When covered by both Medicare and TRICARE, TFL acts as a second payer, go to <https://tricare.mil/tfl for more information>. Please note that Medicare does not cover healthcare overseas. However, to use TFL overseas, you must be entitled to Medicare Part A and have Medicare Part B.



b) Medicare's Four Parts.

- 1) **Part A:** To be eligible for premium-free Part A, an individual must be entitled to receive Medicare based on their own earnings or those of a spouse or parent. Part A helps cover inpatient hospital stays, care in a skilled nursing facility, hospice care, and some home healthcare.
- 2) **Part B:** Part B covers certain doctors' services, outpatient care, medical supplies, and preventive services. In order to remain eligible for TRICARE, if you are entitled to Medicare Part A, you must have Medicare Part B, with limited exceptions (active duty, active-duty family members and some U.S. Family Health Plan enrollees).
- 3) **Part C:** Medicare Part C is another name for a Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan. MA plans are Medicare HMOs or PPOs. MA Plans provide Medicare Part A and Part B services and many also provide Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage. MA plans generally require you to obtain healthcare services from their network of providers and facilities. Some MA plans offer additional benefits such as vision or gym membership. You may enroll in an MA plan during the annual enrollment period, or if you qualify based on one of the following: due to moving, being placed in a long-term care facility, you're eligible for Medicaid, or you want to change to a 5-star Advantage Plan, you may enroll during a Special Enrollment Period (SEP). Medicare Advantage plans are generally not advantageous to those entitled to TRICARE For Life. If you sign up a later change your mind, you can disenroll from a Medicare Advantage at any time because you are eligible for TRICARE For Life.
- 4) **Part D:** Medicare Part D is the Medicare Prescription Drug Program. You may sign up for Part D

during the annual enrollment period or if you qualify during an SEP. Medicare Part D is not required to be eligible for TRICARE Pharmacy benefits.

c) Medicaid. Medicaid provides health coverage to millions of Americans, including eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults, and people with disabilities. Medicaid is administered by states, according to federal requirements. The program is funded jointly by states and the federal government. Some people qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid. For more information about the Medicaid program, contact your local medical assistance agency or social services office.

Additional information on Social Security and Medicare can be obtained online at:

<https://www.ssa.gov/medicare/> and <https://www.medicare.gov/>.

CHAPTER 8: BURIAL AND MILITARY HONORS

8-1 Overview.

The Executive Director, Army National Military Cemeteries has oversight of policy for all Department of the Army cemeteries. This includes open and closed Army national cemeteries, Army post cemeteries, Army-controlled plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter persons originally interred in an Army Cemetery, cemeteries and burial plots located on Army property that were originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, Army cemeteries originally established to inter persons who died while criminally incarcerated, private cemeteries and plots on Army property, private cemeteries on private land, and not otherwise defined cemeteries.

8-2 VA Burial Benefits.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), National Cemetery Administration (NCA), maintains more than 150 VA national cemeteries in 45 states and Puerto Rico. While the VA does not operate a cemetery in every state, they do provide grants to states, territories, and tribal governments to establish, expand, and improve their own veterans' cemeteries, with more than 120 VA grant-funded cemeteries across the nation. As a result, most retirees are likely to find a final resting place of honor within easy driving distance of their home. VA has different eligibility criteria from those of Arlington National Cemetery. 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.

- Eligibility criteria generally include a discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Spouses and dependents are interred in the same gravesite as the veteran and are eligible for interment even if they predecease the Veteran. If both spouses are veterans, each is eligible for their own gravesite. The surviving spouse will be assigned a grave next to their pre-deceased spouse for future use when veteran status is identified at interment.
- Eligibility criteria for state, territory, or tribal VA grant-funded cemeteries are the same as for VA national cemeteries, though they may include residency requirements, and a fee may be charged for interment of spouses and dependents.

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, all at no cost to the family.

Cremated remains can be placed in an above ground columbarium, in ground, or at a scattering garden, where available, in national cemeteries with the same honors as casketed remains.

- For veterans and service members buried in private cemeteries, VA provides either a government headstone or grave marker at the request of the family. If a private headstone or marker is used, VA can provide a bronze medallion to affix to the headstone or marker showing the person interred there is an Army veteran. Veterans and service members are also eligible for a burial flag and military funeral honors at a private cemetery. Learn more at <https://www.cem.va.gov/burial-memorial-benefits/>

Some families may also be eligible for Burial Allowances to offset the costs of the funeral and transportation of the remains. More information on eligibility and how to apply can be found here: <https://www.va.gov/burials-memorials/veterans-burial-allowance/>.

All veterans who are buried in a national cemetery, a VA grant-funded cemetery, or a private cemetery with a VA-provided government headstone, marker or medallion, also receive a memorial page on VA's Veterans Legacy Memorial (VLM) site at <https://www.VA.gov/Remember>. Family, friends, and former comrades can upload tributes, photos and other remembrances to the veteran's VLM page. All content on VLM is reviewed prior to posting to ensure propriety.

VA encourages retirees to apply for Pre-Need eligibility for burial at a VA national cemetery online. The online form takes approximately 10 minutes to complete. Retired Soldiers and those with a VA disability rating are entered into an automated queue for quicker adjudication. Apply here:

<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 VA's Living Veteran Memorial page. There they can author and personalize their memorial page by uploading photos, adding a biography and more. The page goes live on the VLM site after the retiree's family applies for a burial or memorial benefit. This new feature of VLM has proven quite popular with retirees <https://www.vlm.cem.va.gov/livingveteranhome>.

For more information on VA burial benefits, contact any VA office (800) 827-1000 (Press 5) or visit: <https://www.cem.va.gov/>. Find your closest national, state, territorial or tribal veterans cemetery at <https://www.cem.va.gov/find-cemetery/>

8-3 Burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Arlington National Cemetery's eligibility requirements for burial and inurnment are different from other national cemeteries that are maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Eligibility for in-ground burial at Arlington National Cemetery is the most stringent of all U.S. national cemeteries. However, most veterans who have at least one day of active service (other than for training) and an honorable discharge are eligible for above-ground inurnment. Eligibility is determined at the time of need. Below eligibility is current as of August 29, 2025. Please check the Arlington National Cemetery website for up-to-date eligibility criteria at <https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/funerals/scheduling-a-funeral/establishing-eligibility>.

a) Eligibility.

<u>Service Member with Honorable Discharge</u>	Eligibility*	
	Inurnment in Columbarium Court or Niche Wall	In-Ground Burial (Casket)
Dies on Title 10 federal active duty (other than for training)	Yes	Yes
Dies on active duty for training only under Title 10	Yes	No
Veteran – retired from active duty and receiving retirement pay	Yes	Yes
Veteran – at least one day of active duty other than for training	Yes	No
Veteran – received Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross (Air Force or Navy), Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star or Purple Heart	Yes	Yes
Any member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and any member of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, whose death occurs under honorable conditions while on active duty for training or performing full-time service	Yes	No
Any former prisoner of war who, while a prisoner of war, served honorably in the active military, naval or air service; whose last period of service terminated honorably; and who died on or after 30 November 1993	Yes	Yes

*Reflects current eligibility criteria in accordance with Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 553, Section 12 available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-32/subtitle-A/chapter-V/subchapter-D/part-553>.

Approval authority for the burial of non-eligible adult children in Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) and Army post cemeteries is the Secretary of the Army. Requests for exception to policy for burial in ANC

should be submitted to:

Executive Director
Attn: Exception to Policy Request
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, VA 22211

Requests for exception to policy for burial in Army post cemeteries should be submitted through your Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO).



b) Assignment of space. One grave is authorized for the interment of a Retired Soldier and their eligible family members. A gravesite will be assigned at the time a request for interment is received. Gravesites may not be reserved in advance of the initial interment.

c) Arrangements for interment. As soon as possible after a Retired Soldier's death, the person making arrangements for the interment (usually the funeral director) should contact the Arlington National Cemetery's Call Center or the superintendent of the post cemetery where interment is desired. When a request for interment is received and eligibility is determined, a cemetery representative will contact the funeral director to schedule the service. Arlington National Cemetery's Call Center is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST, and on Saturday, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. EST and can be reached at (877) 907-8585.

d) Cremated remains. Arlington National Cemetery requires certification of 100% of cremated remains and a cremated remains certificate. **Arlington does not accept cremated remains by mail.** For cremated remains, the urn can be hand carried or shipped to a local funeral home for delivery to Arlington on the day of the service or up to three working days prior to the service. The size of the urn cannot be larger than 9" x 9" x 9".

e) Cost. There is no charge for a niche in the Columbarium or for the inscribed marble plaque with which each niche is sealed. Also, there is no charge for a grave in Arlington National Cemetery or Army post cemeteries, for opening and closing the grave, or for a government headstone or marker, or installation of the marker. Other disposition of remains expenses, including preparation of the remains, a casket or urn, an outer shipping container, and/or burial vault, services of a funeral director, and transportation of remains to the cemetery are the responsibility of the family or other party that secured funeral services.

Additional information concerning burial at Arlington National Cemetery, may be obtained from Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA 22211; or by calling toll free (877) 907-8585; or visit the following website: <https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil>.

8-4 Burial in Other National Cemeteries.

[Department of Veterans Affairs - National Cemetery Administration \(NCA\)](#) has responsibility for national cemeteries, except Arlington and the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH). Contact the VA at (800) 827-1000 for more information; or go online to: <https://www.cem.va.gov/find-cemetery/>

The Andersonville National Cemetery in Andersonville, Georgia is the only national cemetery administered by the National Park Service that is still active for new interments. Information on how to make burial arrangements at this location can be found at https://www.nps.gov/ande/planyourvisit/anc_burial-guidelines.htm.

8-5 Military Funeral Honors.

The Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for providing military funeral honors. "Honoring Those Who Served" is the title of the DOD program for providing dignified military funeral honors to veterans who have defended our nation.

Upon the family's request, Public Law 106-65 requires that every eligible veteran receive a military

funeral honors ceremony, to include folding and presenting the United States burial flag and the playing of Taps. The law defines a military funeral honors detail as consisting of two or more uniformed military persons, with at least one being a member of the veteran's parent service of the armed forces. The DOD program calls for funeral home directors to request military funeral honors on behalf of the veterans' Family. However, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration cemetery staff can also assist with arranging military funeral honors at VA national cemeteries. Veteran's organizations may assist in providing military funeral honors. When military funeral honors at a national cemetery are desired, they are arranged prior to the committal service by the funeral home.

The Funeral Directors are a key to the success of the Department's initiatives to improve the delivery of Military Funeral Honors for veterans. The Funeral Director's understanding of how to obtain the honors, use of the toll-free phone system to obtain honors and awareness that only the Funeral Director should request honors, will significantly support the entire effort. DOD maintains a toll-free number, 1-(877) MIL-HONR (645-4667), for use by funeral directors only to request honors, or they can contact the Casualty Assistance Center (CAC) for the area in which the interment will be conducted. There is an Army CAC locator available at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Casualty%20Assistance%20Centers%20Locator>.

8-6 Additional Information.

Funeral Honors Navigation Page:

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Funeral%20Honors%20Navigation%20Page>

How to report the death of a Retired Soldier: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Reporting%20A%20Death>

Survivor assistance: <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Families/Survivors>

CHAPTER 9: PREPARING SURVIVORS

9-1 Overview.

This section will suggest some of the things you can do now to help your family prepare for the future. It will also summarize the major benefits to which your surviving spouses and, in some cases, children or parents may be entitled.

In planning for the future, it is important to remember that retired pay stops when you die unless you elected to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP). Participation in the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) is also possible if your retirement date was prior to Sept. 21, 1972. Retired Soldiers were permitted to participate in both plans.

You are responsible for ensuring your family understands that they, generally, must apply to the appropriate government agencies before survivor benefits can be paid. It is also your responsibility to advise your family to file applications for all benefits for which they might be eligible.

9-2 Preparing a Will.



First, you should prepare a will, which expresses your desire for the distribution of your estate. A private attorney or a military legal assistance attorney should prepare your will. It is wise to use witnesses who live in the community and whose addresses are fairly permanent. Choose an executor who will be available to administer your estate and who qualifies under applicable state laws. Keep your will in a safe, known, and easily accessible place. The Department of the Army does not maintain a repository for wills. Estates can be settled faster if the will is retained locally.

9-3 Personal Affairs.

Your family's lack of knowledge of your personal affairs may result in considerable inconvenience and even a loss of benefits to your survivors. To minimize difficulties, keep a list of assets and the location of documents that will be needed to apply for them. A Retired Soldier casualty assistance checklist is provided for your use at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Resources/Retirement-Quick-Links> listed under checklists.

Various papers and documents should be readily accessible to your next of kin at the time of your death. These include your will, life insurance policies, bank books, stocks and bonds, deeds to property, Social Security card, birth certificate, most recent retired pay statement, and final DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), and DD Form 215 (Correction to DD Form 214, if applicable), and if you are a Gray Area Retired Soldier, the Notification of Eligibility (NOE) for Retired Pay, commonly referred to as the 15- or 20-Year Letter.

It is important for your surviving spouse to possess proof of marriage when applying for survivor benefits from the VA or the Social Security Administration. Equally important is proof of termination of any other marriages by you or your spouse.

9-4 Army Financial Assistance to Survivors.

AER is the Army's own emergency financial assistance organization - dedicated to "Helping the Army Take Care of Its Own." AER is a private nonprofit organization incorporated in 1942 by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the Army.

a) Eligibility. The following individuals are eligible for assistance from Army Emergency Relief:

- 1) Soldiers retired from active duty because of longevity or retired upon reaching age 60 (Reserve Component) and their eligible Family members.
- 2) Widows(ers) and orphans of Soldiers who died while on active duty or while retired.

3) Medically Retired Soldiers and their eligible family members.

b) Where to get assistance.

- 1) If you are on an Army installation or have one within a 50-mile radius of your location, go to <https://www.aerhq.org/>.
- 2) For Navy Marine Corps Relief Society locations, <https://www.nmcrs.org>. For Air Force Aid Society locations, <https://afas.org/>
- 3) For Coast Guard Mutual Assistance locations, <https://www.cgmahq.org>
- 4) In the absence of a military base within a 50-mile radius of your location, AER has a reciprocal support agreement with the American Red Cross to assist Soldiers and their eligible families. AER assistance is available by calling the American Red Cross at (877) 272-7337 and selecting option 3 for financial assistance.

If your surviving spouse has an immediate (or later) need for financial assistance, they may apply at the nearest installation's Army Emergency Relief (AER) office; online at <https://www.armyemergencyrelief.org/>, or at a local American Red Cross (ARC) chapter. For more information go to <https://www.armyemergencyrelief.org/assistance/>.

9-5 Reporting a Retired Soldier's Death to Non-Army Agencies.

Your family must report your death to the following agencies—

- If in receipt of compensation or a pension from the VA, call VA at (800) 827-1000.
- If a VA life insurance policyholder, call the VA Insurance Center at (800) 669-8477.
- If a Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI) policyholder, call the Office of Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (OSGLI) at (800) 419-1473.
- Social Security Administration (SSA) at (800) 772-1213.
- If a Civil Service Retiree, call the Office of Personnel Management (OPM): (888) 767-6738, or (202) 606-1800. Please provide OPM the deceased Retired Soldier's full name and date of death, as well as the retirement claim number, if known, and SSN.
- If in receipt of or entitled to retired pay, notify DFAS online, calling the Customer Care Center: (800) 321-1080, or through Fax or Mail. Go to <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/survivors/Retiree-Death/> for details.

9-6 Arrears of Pay.

The person you designate as the beneficiary for your Arrears of Pay (AOP) is eligible for a one-time payment which represents the retired pay due from the last pay date to (and including) your date of death.

The Defense Finance & Accounting Service – Cleveland Center (DFAS-CL) will request that the financial institution where your retired pay was sent return the full amount of retired pay deposited through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) after your death. To ensure that the final retired paycheck is returned if already sent by DFAS-CL, your surviving family members should also notify the bank, instructing them to return the final retired pay. The AOP beneficiary(ies) should then apply for your AOP, using SF 1174 (Claim for Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Member of the Uniformed Services), which is sent by DFAS-CL to the beneficiary(ies) on record. The certificate of death must accompany the completed SF 1174.

Upload a PDF of the completed/signed/witnessed SF 1174 and supporting documents via the [askDFAS online upload tool](#) at <https://www.dfas.mil/dfas/AskDFAS/>. Please make sure the retiree's name and Social Security Number are on each document you upload.

Mail to: Defense Finance and Accounting Service, U.S. Military Retired Pay, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200; or fax to (800) 469-6559. For additional information, refer to <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/survivors/Retiree-death/aop/>.

Retired paychecks which were sent by mail to a financial institution or directly to you, and which were not cashed by you before your death, must be returned to DFAS-CL. Upon receipt of a completed SF 1174, DFAS-CL will send the portion of the final month's pay rightfully owed to you to your designated beneficiary.

9-7 Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP).

a) General. Your entitlement to retired pay ceases on the day you die. Eligibility to receive any portion of your retired pay passes to your survivor(s) only if you elected to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) when you retired.

It's important to know that, if you did elect SBP, you are still responsible for updating your SBP election during retirement when certain life events occur.

Every issue of *Army Echoes* reminds Retired Soldiers to update their SBP election within one year of a change in dependent status such as gaining a child, marriage, divorce, or death. Ignoring this reminder can result in a Retired Soldier or surviving spouse accumulating a substantial debt or, in some cases, losing SBP coverage for a dependent. To change an SBP election, unless otherwise noted, submit a DD Form 2656-6 (SBP Election Change Certificate), available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-6.pdf>, to DFAS with supporting documentation (for example, divorce decree, marriage certificate, death certificate, birth certificate, adoption decree, or guardianship decree). The mailing address is on the DD Form 2656-6 or you can submit it through askDFAS - a Customer Service Tool at <https://www.dfas.mil/dfas/AskDFAS/>. For more detailed information and access to the form wizard for the DD Form 2656-6, go to the DFAS website, <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/provide/sbp/maintain/>.



SBP premiums are suspended when DFAS is properly notified there is no eligible SBP beneficiary for an SBP category. However, a retired Reserve Soldier will continue to pay child RCSBP costs for the RCSBP coverage previously received even when there is no eligible child. Following are the SBP beneficiary categories and information on the individual categories.

b) SBP Beneficiary Categories.

1) Spouse. A surviving spouse is the spouse married to the Soldier at the Retired Soldier's death. If they marry after retirement and the Retired Soldier elected spouse coverage, the marriage must last at least one year or there must have been a child born of that marriage. If the Soldier remarried the former spouse that they were married to at retirement and elected spouse SBP for at retirement, that spouse is an eligible SBP beneficiary immediately on remarriage.

Benefits are paid until the spouse dies but will stop if the spouse remarries before age 55 (and can resume if that remarriage ends by death or divorce). Since June 26, 2013, the spouse SBP category has applied to same sex spouses. A surviving spouse authorized both SBP and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) will receive both if remarried after age 55. On Dec. 23, 2019, Congress passed a law that phased out the offset of SBP by DIC. On Jan. 1, 2021, the amount of SBP offset by DIC decreased to two-thirds the DIC amount. Starting Jan. 1, 2022, the amount of SBP offset by DIC decreased further to one-third the DIC amount. Effective Jan. 1, 2023, the offset of SBP by DIC was eliminated.

If your spouse dies first or you get divorced, SBP costs will stop (if you notify DFAS). In divorce cases, spouse coverage may be converted to former spouse coverage (see the Former Spouse Coverage). In some instances of divorce, a court may require the conversion to provide for the former spouse. Your spouse SBP coverage and premiums will be suspended if your spouse dies, or you divorce and spouse SBP was not converted to a former spouse election.

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 was involved in the Retired Soldier's wrongful death. The 55 percent annuity is divided equally among the eligible children. In the case where a spouse remarried prior to age 55 and the remarriage ends, the SBP benefit goes back to the spouse. The spouse must reapply for the SBP annuity with DFAS when the remarriage ends. 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 the coverage is based on the age of your youngest child, your spouse, and you. 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. Coverage does not end for a child who is incapacitated while eligible to receive SBP as long as they remain unmarried. Marriage by a child at any age ends the child's SBP eligibility. If you die while a child is eligible, the 55 percent annuity continues until the child exceeds the age of eligibility. If more than one child, the 55 percent annuity is divided equally among all the eligible children and recalculated as children lose their eligibility. "Eligible children" include adopted children, recognized natural children, 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 the age of the youngest child and the Retired Soldier. When there are no longer eligible children, the SBP cost is suspended. For Reserve Component members who had Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP) coverage, RCSBP premiums will continue. A child election offers excellent protection for incapacitated children since the 55 percent annuity is payable to them for life if they do not marry. The mental or physical incapacity must have been incurred while in the age of eligibility. Note: Soldiers should research the impact that SBP for an incapacitated child may have on other benefits the child receives or will receive. Federal law allows payment of child SBP to a Special Needs Trust (SNT) for an unmarried child who is incapable of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity existing from an age the child would otherwise have been eligible for SBP or RCSBP.

4) Former Spouse. This option 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. The same remarriage limitations also apply. Former spouse coverage precludes spouse coverage at the same time. When court ordered former spouse SBP is elected, the only way to stop the former spouse SBP or change it to spouse SBP is with the death of the former spouse or to have all court orders that apply amended to show former spouse SBP is no longer court ordered.

5) Former Spouse and Child(ren). This is identical to the "spouse and child(ren)" option in costs and benefits, except that only children of the marriage with the former spouse are eligible beneficiaries.

6) Natural Person with an Insurable Interest. Insurable interest SBP can only be elected at your initial RCSBP or SBP election if there is no eligible spouse or child.

c) Managing Your SBP Election After Retirement

1) Marriage after Retirement Spouse Eligibility. If you marry after retirement, your new spouse is not an eligible SBP beneficiary until the first anniversary of your marriage. There are two exceptions that make a spouse eligible for SBP coverage earlier: (1) the marriage is to your former spouse who was your spouse whom you elected spouse coverage for at retirement or during the Sept. 21, 1972 - March 20, 1974 SBP open enrollment (SBP coverage and costs are effective immediately); (2) you marry and have a child born of that marriage before the first anniversary. Your new spouse is an eligible SBP beneficiary and premiums start effective at the birth of the child or at the one-year anniversary of the marriage whichever is earlier.

2) Remarriage after Retirement. If you had spouse coverage and lost your spouse through death, divorce, or annulment, within one-year of remarrying, you must choose one of three options: (1)

decline coverage for your new spouse and any future spouse; (2) increase coverage (if your previous SBP election was for reduced spouse coverage); or (3) resume your previous spouse coverage. You must inform DFAS of your remarriage and choice for spouse SBP coverage using the DD Form 2656-6 (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate) (available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-6.pdf>) by the first anniversary or, by law, your new spouse will be automatically enrolled with the previous level of SBP coverage. Your new spouse will be the SBP beneficiary, and you will owe SBP premiums starting on your first anniversary or the birth of a child of that marriage, whichever is earlier. If you remarry a spouse that you once had SBP coverage for at retirement, the coverage and SBP premiums starts immediately.

3) No Spouse at Retirement. If you were not married at retirement, you may elect spouse SBP coverage during your retirement. However, you must provide DFAS an SBP election form DD Form 2656-6 for your new spouse within one year of your marriage or the spouse SBP category will be closed for that spouse and any future spouse. SBP Premiums and coverage for your new spouse will start on the first anniversary of your marriage or the birth of a child of that marriage, whichever is earlier.

4) Divorce. If you have spouse SBP coverage, you have one year from the date of your divorce to request that DFAS change your SBP election to former spouse SBP coverage either voluntarily, as a result of a court order, or based on a separate written agreement. The court may award former spouse SBP coverage. Former spouse SBP requests must be submitted to DFAS using the DD Form 2656-6 (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate), the DD Form 2656-1 (Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Election Statement for Former Spouse Coverage) (available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-1.pdf>) with the divorce decree and any subsequent court orders or any separate written agreement. Former spouse SBP premiums are retroactive to the date of divorce.

If you take no action within one year of the divorce, you are precluded by law from changing your SBP election to former spouse. In the case of court ordered SBP, if you fail to change the SBP election to former spouse within one year of your divorce, you may be held in contempt of court.

If you are not ordered to provide former spouse SBP coverage, and choose not to do so voluntarily, you must submit a DD Form 2656-6 (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate) to DFAS with a copy of the divorce decree to change your spouse SBP to suspended spouse coverage and stop the spouse SBP premiums retroactive to the date of divorce. You could then resume spouse coverage in the future for a new spouse.

5) Former Spouse “Deemed” SBP Election. A former spouse has one year from the date of the first court order awarding former spouse SBP to “deem” the SBP election. If SBP is awarded to a former spouse and the member does not change the election to former spouse, the election will be changed as if the Retired Soldier had done so. The Retired Soldier can only change the SBP election within one-year of the divorce. If the court order awarding former spouse SBP is one year or more after the date of the divorce, only the former spouse can change the SBP election by deeming former spouse coverage.

If a court awarded former spouse SBP, the former spouse has one-year from the date of the first court order that awarded it to submit a DD Form 2656-10 (Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Former Spouse Request for Deemed Election) (available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-10.pdf>) to DFAS with a copy of the divorce and the court order. If former spouse SBP was the result of a written agreement, the former spouse will provide the written agreement awarding former spouse SBP and any court order incorporating, ratifying, or approving the written agreement.

6) Changing Former Spouse SBP to Spouse SBP when the Former Spouse dies. Federal law allows you to change SBP elections from former spouse to spouse after a former spouse's death if either the former spouse's death or the member's marriage is after Nov. 24, 2015. Submit a DD Form 2656-6 (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate) to DFAS with a copy of the supporting documents (death certificate of the former spouse and marriage certificate with the current spouse) within the timeframes outlined below:

- If you were married when your former spouse died and the death was after Nov. 24, 2015, you

have one year from the former spouse's death to change your SBP election to spouse. The effective date of your spouse SBP coverage will be the 1st of the month following the death of your former spouse or the first anniversary of the remarriage, whichever is later.

- If your former spouse died after Nov. 24, 2015, and you remarry after your former spouse's death, you have one year from your first remarriage to change your SBP election to spouse. The effective date of your spouse SBP coverage will be the first anniversary of the remarriage.
- If your former spouse died prior to Nov. 25, 2015, and you remarried after Nov. 24, 2015, you will have one year from your first remarriage to change your SBP election to spouse. The effective date will be the first anniversary of the remarriage.
- If your former spouse's death and your remarriage were both prior to Nov. 25, 2015, the law provided you a one-year open enrollment period that ended on Nov. 24, 2016, to change your SBP election to spouse coverage.

7) Child SBP Coverage Changes.

- If you have no eligible children when you retire, you may elect child SBP within one year of gaining your first eligible child after retirement. Failure to request SBP for the first eligible child following retirement closes the child SBP category. Submit a [DD Form 2656-6](#) (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate) to DFAS with a copy of the supporting documents such as a birth certificate, adoption paperwork and other paperwork establishing the child's legal dependency within one year. Child SBP coverage is effective immediately.
- If you already have child SBP coverage, you should notify DFAS-CL that you have an additional dependent child and provide the supporting documentation. Coverage for this child will be immediate.
- Election to pay SBP to an irrevocable Special Needs Trust (SNT) for a totally incapacitated child.
 - To elect to pay an SBP or RCSBP annuity to an SNT for an eligible incapacitated dependent child, SBP or RCSBP coverage must exist for that child.
 - When the incapacitated dependent child's SBP or RCSBP annuity is paid to an SNT, the annuity does not count as income for the child. If the annuity is not paid to an SNT, the annuity will count as income for the child, which could adversely affect the child's other disability-related benefits.
 - The election of payment of the SBP or RCSBP annuity to an SNT set up for the benefit of the child may be made at the time of retirement, after retirement, and even after death of the Retired Soldier.
 - You will be required to provide a separate statement from an actively licensed attorney certifying that the trust is an SNT created for the benefit of the child and is in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. For more information on Special Needs, go to <https://www.dfas.mil/RetiredMilitary/provide/sbp/special-needs-trust/>.
 - An SNT is a legal instrument specifically designed to benefit a person with a disability by providing a set of instructions for managing money set aside to help the disabled person. Unlike many other types of trusts, the special needs trust is governed by both state and federal statute and for SBP or RCSBP must be irrevocable.
 - The retiring Soldier, Retired Soldier, surviving parent, and/or legal guardians of the incapacitated dependent child can make the decision that paying the SBP or RCSBP to an irrevocable SNT for the sole benefit of the child is in the child's best interest.
 - When there is more than one child eligible for SBP or RCSBP, the SNT for –an incapacitated dependent child will be considered as a child for calculating and dividing the annuity among eligible children.
 - The RSO can explain and assist you with the process to request payment of SBP to an SNT for an incapacitated child.

8) Changing Insurable Interest Beneficiary. Within 180 days of the death of your insurable interest beneficiary, you may elect a new insurable interest beneficiary in writing. For this election to be

valid, you must live two years past the effective date of the election. If you die before the end of the two years, the election is invalid, and any premiums paid for the new insurable interest election will be paid to your SBP beneficiary. The premium for the new insurable interest beneficiary will be based on the age of the new beneficiary. Any premium increases due to the age difference between you and your new beneficiary will be applied retroactively to the entire period of the insurable interest. If you remarry or have a child, you will have one year to cancel your insurable interest and elect SBP for your spouse and/or child or you close the election category for that beneficiary and any future beneficiary in that category.

d) SBP Withdrawal and Termination.

1) If you elected SBP when you retired, you are permitted to terminate coverage from the SBP (with spouse or former spouse concurrence) between the 25th and 36th month following the date you began to receive retired pay if your spouse or former spouse concurs in writing. Submit your request for termination between the 25th and 36th month following your retirement date to DFAS on a [DD Form 2656-2 \(Survivor Benefit Plan \(SBP\) Termination Request\)](#), available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-2.pdf>. **You cannot sign it prior to the start of the 25th month.**

- No SBP premiums paid will be refunded, no annuity will be payable upon death, and you cannot resume SBP participation under any circumstance.
- Retired Reserve Component Soldiers who terminate SBP under this provision will continue to pay RCSBP premiums for RCSBP coverage previously received.
- To terminate court ordered former spouse SBP, you must provide a copy of a court order which modifies all previous court orders pertaining to the former spouse election and permits the change of election.
- To terminate former spouse SBP based on a written agreement not incorporated into a court order only requires the former spouse's concurrence on the DD form 2656-2.

2) Retired Soldiers may withdraw if they have been rated by the VA as totally service-connected disabled for ten or more continuous years (if your rating was effective after your last date on active duty) or not less than five continuous years (if your total disability rating was from your last date of active duty).

- Withdrawal is allowed because the VA will presume your death is service connected and your surviving spouse will receive VA Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) and offset the spouse SBP annuity dollar for dollar before Jan. 1, 2021. However, this offset was phased out and eliminated effective Jan. 1, 2023. This means an eligible surviving spouse will receive both the DIC and SBP, so the reason withdrawal by this means is allowed no longer exist. See note below for more details. A request for withdrawal requires the written consent of your beneficiary.
- When you die, your surviving spouse will be entitled to a refund of all spouse SBP premiums paid. No SBP will be paid to the surviving spouse.

Note: The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020 enacted the phasing out of the SBP offset by DIC. On Jan. 1, 2023, the SBP offset by DIC was eliminated meaning that the surviving spouses eligible for both SBP and DIC now receive both annuities.

3) Retired Soldiers that combine their military and federal civilian retirement may do one of the following:

- drop military SBP in favor of the Civil Service Survivor Annuity;
- keep military SBP, decline the Civil Service Survivor Annuity, and pay SBP costs directly to DFAS.

4) A Retired Soldier with insurable interest coverage may voluntarily terminate coverage at any time without the beneficiary's concurrence except for an insurable interest election for former spouse prior to Nov. 8, 1985.

9-8 Annuities for Certain Military Surviving Spouses.

To compensate surviving spouses of Retired Soldiers who died before having the opportunity to enroll in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) or the Reserve Component SBP (RCSBP), Congress created the Annuity for Certain Military Surviving Spouses (ACMSS).

a) Qualifications.

1) Nov. 18, 1997 law.

- A surviving spouse of a Retired Soldier who was retired prior to Sept. 21, 1972, was receiving retired pay at the time of death, and died before March 21, 1974 (the end date of the initial, 18-month SBP Open Enrollment Season), or
- A surviving spouse of a Reserve Component Soldier who had completed 20 qualifying years of service but was not yet age 60 and in receipt of retired pay, and who died between Sept. 21, 1972 and Oct. 1, 1978 (date RCSBP was created).

2) Oct. 5, 1999 law. Dates of death for Reserve Component members were expanded to include deaths that occurred any time before Oct. 1, 1978. Under the Barring Act, the government will not pay an amount otherwise owed beyond six years. If the ACMSS entitlement is more than six years, an applicant applying now is limited to receiving payments retroactive from the date of the ACMSS application.

b) Disqualifiers. The following conditions make an applicant ineligible for ACMSS:

- Remarriage ever; or
- Receipt of Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) from DOD; or
- Receipt of Minimum Income Widow (MIW) payments from DOD
- Receipt of Dependency & Indemnity Compensation (DIC) from the VA is not a disqualifier but results in a dollar for dollar offset of the ACMSS annuity

c) Application Process. The application form, DD Form 2769, is available online at:

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/Forms/dd/dd2769.pdf> or from an Army Retirement Services Officer (RSO).

d) Approval Authority. The Director, Army Retirement Services is the Secretarial Designee to approve ACMSS applications from qualified surviving spouses. If the application is approved, it is forwarded for payment to DFAS-CL. Whether approved or disapproved, the applicant is notified of the disposition, and documents that accompanied the application are returned.

e) Annuity Amount. ACMSS annuities are increased annually by the same Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) that is applied to military retired pay and SBP annuities.

9-9 Death Gratuity.

A tax-free, lump-sum death gratuity payment (currently \$100,000) is made to survivors of Retired Soldiers when death occurs during the 120-day period immediately following retirement. DFAS-CL issues this payment only if the VA determines the death was caused by an illness or injury incurred while the Retired Soldier was on active duty.

The claim form required to apply for this benefit is DD Form 397, Claim Certification and Voucher for Death Gratuity Payment. Find it online at

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/Forms/dd/dd0397.pdf>.

Additional information on this topic is at:

<https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/CMAOD%20Survivor%20Resources%20Frequently%20Asked%20Questions>

9-10 Government Life Insurance.

If you have National Service Life Insurance (NSLI), Veterans' Special Life Insurance (VSLI), Veterans' Reopened Insurance (VRI), Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (S-DVI), Veterans' Mortgage Life Insurance (VMLI), or Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife) at the time of your death, the VA will provide your beneficiary with the necessary forms and instructions for applying for insurance payments. Survivors who believe they are insurance beneficiaries but who do not receive claim forms and instructions should request them from the nearest VA Regional Office or from the VA Insurance Center, P.O. Box 7208, Philadelphia, PA 19101 or by calling (800) 669-8477. Identification of government insurance policies by policy number will expedite payment of claims.

If you have Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI)* or Family SGLI* (FSGLI) (as a covered spouse) at the time of your death, the Casualty Assistance Office will assist your beneficiary with filing a claim. If you have VGLI at the time of your death, the Office of Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance will provide your beneficiary with the forms needed to receive payment. Additionally, your beneficiaries are eligible for free financial counseling and free online will preparation after receiving the insurance proceeds. For more information, go to <https://www.benefits.va.gov/insurance/bfcs.asp>.

*Note: SGLI coverage ends 120 days after separation, unless you are approved for the SGLI Disability Extension which extends SGLI coverage for up to two years after separation. FSGLI coverage expires 120 days after separation from service.

9-11 Dependency and Indemnity Compensation.

a) General. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) is an annuity payable by the VA to certain survivors of veterans whose death is determined to be the result of a service-connected disability. For DIC to be payable, the veteran's death must result from:

- 1) Disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty while on active duty or active duty for training; or
- 2) Injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty while on Inactive Duty for Training (IDT) status.

DIC is tax-free and not subject to seizure by creditors. DIC has no impact on receiving Social Security benefits. As of Jan. 1, 2023, a surviving spouse's SBP annuity is not reduced by any amount of DIC.

Surviving Spouses and unmarried children under age 18 (as well as those between 18 and 23 if attending a VA-approved school or age 18 or older and deemed permanently incapable of self-support before reaching age 18) of certain veterans whose death is determined to be service-connected who were totally disabled at the time of their death and their death was not necessarily the result of a service-connected disability, IF:

- 3) The veterans was so rated for a period of at least 5 years immediately following their last discharge from military service; or
- 4) The veteran was continuously rated totally disabled for a period of 10 or more years, if not awarded immediately upon retirement; or in the case of a surviving spouse of a veteran, the marriage to the veteran must have been in effect for at least one year immediately preceding the death of the veteran.
- 5) The veteran was continuously rated totally disabled for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding death, if the veteran was a former prisoner of war.

b) Authorized Beneficiaries. Surviving spouses who were married to the veteran:

- 1) For 1 year or more, or
- 2) For any period of time if a child was born of the marriage, or was born to them before the marriage, or
- 3) Before the expiration of 15 years after the termination of the period of service in which the injury

or disease causing the death of the veteran was incurred or aggravated.

Note: There is no length-of-marriage requirement in active-duty deaths.

c) Surviving Spouse Remarriage. DIC payments terminate if the surviving spouse remarries before age 55. DIC eligibility can be restored if the subsequent marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

d) Child Eligibility. If there is no surviving spouse entitled to DIC it may be paid to the children of a veteran meeting the conditions outlined above. To be eligible for DIC payments, a child must be:

- 1) unmarried;
- 2) under the age of 18 (unless permanently incapable of self-support before age 18);
- 3) pursuing a full-time course of instruction at an approved educational institution. A child who qualifies in this category may continue to receive compensation payments until he or she reaches age 23, terminates education, or marries, whichever occurs first.
- 4) Adopted and Stepchildren. A legally adopted child or a stepchild also may qualify for DIC.

e) Parent. DIC may be paid to a parent or parents of an active Soldier or veteran whose death is the result of a service-connected disability regardless of whether a surviving spouse or child is also being compensated and who meet the income requirement threshold set by law. The term "parent" includes father, mother, father by adoption, mother by adoption, or the person who last stood in loco parentis to the deceased member before their entry into the service. This payment is based on their annual income.

Additional DIC information is available at

<https://www.va.gov/disability/dependency-indemnity-compensation/>

9-12 VA Survivors Pension (Formerly Death Pension).

VA will pay a survivors pension to a surviving spouse or to dependent children of the veteran whose income and net worth falls below a level of support related to a national standard of need. Pensioners will generally receive benefits equal to the difference between their annual income from all sources, as offset by allowable unreimbursed medical expenses paid by the claimant, and the income limit as assigned by law. In determining eligibility and the amount of benefits payable, all net worth and outside income is considered with exclusions for certain unusual one-time payments or expenditures.

Benefits are increased annually at the same time and by the same percentage as Social Security benefits (effective each Dec. 1st; payable in the Jan. 1st check).

Application for survivors pension is made on the same form as the application DIC payment (VA Form 21P-534EZ) and should be submitted in the same manner.

It is important that a surviving spouse who is receiving survivors pension payments report any change in income during the calendar year promptly to VA. Early notification to VA will save the inconvenience of being called upon to refund pension payments that have been received.

For additional information, go to <https://www.va.gov/pension/survivors-pension/>.

Aid and Attendance. Surviving spouses who qualify for survivors pension may be granted a large income threshold for entitlement purposes if they are patients in a nursing home, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Housebound Allowance. Surviving spouses who qualify for survivors pension who are not so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person but who, due to disability, are permanently housebound, may be granted a higher income threshold for survivors pension entitlement.

9-13 Loan Guaranty.

Some spouses of veterans may have home loan eligibility. If they are the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran who died as a result of service or service-connected causes; the surviving spouse of a veteran who dies on active duty or from service-connected causes, who remarries on or after attaining age 57 (since Dec. 16, 2003); the spouse of an active duty member who is listed as missing in action (MIA) or a prisoner of war (POW) for at least 90 days.

For additional information, go to <https://www.va.gov/housing-assistance/home-loans/surviving-spouse/>.

9-14 Survivors and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program.

Educational assistance is available to surviving spouses and children of veterans who are rated by VA as totally disabled by reason of service-connected disability or who die of injury or disease incurred or aggravated during wartime or in the performance of military duties during peacetime. For spouses, these benefits won't expire so long as the event that qualified the beneficiary for benefits happened to the veteran or service member on or after Aug. 1, 2023. If the event that qualified the beneficiary for benefits happened before that, they will routinely only have 10 years to use the benefits. For children, these benefits won't expire so long as the event that qualified the beneficiary for benefits happened to the veteran or service member on or after Aug. 1, 2023, or the child turned 18 years old on or after that date or completed their high school or secondary education on or after that date. If none of those conditions are met, they may routinely use benefits for eight years. Find additional information on the Dependents' Educational Assistance (DEA) program at: <https://www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/dependents-education-assistance/>.

9-15 Social Security.

Survivors may apply for Social Security benefits at the same time they apply for DIC or VA death pension. The substantiating evidence they submit to VA may also be used by the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, survivors must still apply for Social Security benefits through an SSA office. Submission of separate applications with required substantiating evidence to VA and the SSA will expedite the processing of claims for compensation or pension and Social Security benefits.

9-16 Civil Service Survivor Annuities.

If a veteran dies while employed by the federal government after at least 18 months of creditable federal civilian service, the surviving spouse and children will automatically get an annuity equal to 55 percent of what is called the "earned annuity", provided they were married for at least 9 months (or there is a child born of the marriage). This annuity is payable immediately upon the death of the employee.

Dependent children of a veteran who dies while employed by the federal government after at least 18 months of creditable civilian service are also entitled to an annuity. Their annuities will continue until the earliest date that they marry, reach 18 (age 22 if in school full time), or die.

Inquiries may be made to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20415; phone (202) 606-1800; or TTY (202) 606-2532.

Additional information can be found online at: <https://www.opm.gov/>.

9-17 Civil Service Preference.

10 points are added to the exam scores of unmarried surviving spouses of deceased Retired Soldiers who served on active duty during any war, or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge or service medal was authorized.

The (natural) mother of a Retired Soldier, who became permanently and totally disabled because of a service-connected disability, is entitled to 10-point preference provided:

- that she was married to the father of the Retired Soldier and the father is permanently and totally disabled.

- is now widowed, divorced, or separated from the Retired Soldier's father and has not remarried.
- or is widowed or divorced from the Retired Soldier's father and have remarried, but are now widowed, divorced, or separated from the husband of her remarriage.

Most civil service positions are filled through competitive examinations. Persons entitled to 10-point preference for federal civil service employment must attain an eligibility rating in a civil service examination before the 10 points can be added.

Information concerning available federal employment and civil service examinations may be obtained from the official job site USA Jobs, online at <https://www.usajobs.gov>. Examination announcements and application forms also may be obtained from most post offices throughout the U.S.

9-18 State Benefits.

MyArmyBenefits (MAB) provides fact sheets for every state and territory covering the benefits they provide Soldiers, veterans, Retired Soldiers, and survivors. Each state is different in their approach to the military and veterans and should be reviewed by Soldiers considering retirement. For example, MAB state fact sheets can be reviewed to ascertain whether military active duty or retired military are exempted from state taxes, or whether individuals and disabled veterans are exempted from property or sales taxes or granted special education assistance and benefits. In some instances, benefits similar to federal tax cancellation exist with respect to income, estate, or inheritance taxes. Many states have passed laws providing certain rights, benefits, and privileges to surviving spouses and children of deceased Soldiers. These include bonuses, educational assistance, employment preference, tax exemptions, and others. Further information is also provided in the MyArmyBenefits state fact sheets available at <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/State/Territory-Benefits>, about other laws of a particular state and points of contact for local government, and State Agencies for Veterans Affairs.

9-19 TRICARE Survivor Benefits.

If a sponsor dies after retiring from active duty (either regular or a medical retirement) or a reserve component, surviving family members remain eligible for TRICARE with the same health plan options and costs they had before their sponsor passed away. Those surviving, eligible family members under TRR, remain covered by TRR until the sponsor would have turned age 60, which then may enroll in TRICARE Prime (if in a Prime Service Area), or TRICARE Select.

Surviving spouses remain eligible for TRICARE unless they remarry, and children remain eligible until they age out or lose TRICARE eligibility for other reasons.

For more information on TRICARE Survivor Benefits, visit <https://tricare.mil/Plans/Eligibility/Survivors>.

CHAPTER 10: RETIREMENT HOMES

10-1 The Armed Forces Retirement Home.

In 1990, Congress consolidated the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (USSAH) in Washington, DC, and the U.S. Naval Home (USNH) in Gulfport, Mississippi, into the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH). The two AFRH facilities are referred to as AFRH-Washington and AFRH-Gulfport.

Veterans are eligible to become a resident of the AFRH if their Regular Army, United States Army Reserve, or Army National Guard service in the military was at least 50 percent enlisted, warrant officer, or limited duty officer and who:

- were discharged from service in the Armed Forces after 20 or more years of active service; **or**
- Are determined under rules prescribed by the Chief Operating Officer to have a service-connected disability (50% or greater) incurred in the line of duty in the Armed Forces; **or**
- Served in a war theater during a time of war declared by Congress or were eligible for hostile-fire pay and who are determined under rules prescribed by the Chief Operating Officer to be suffering from injuries, disease, or disability; **or**
- Served in a women's component of the armed forces before June 12, 1948; and are determined under rules prescribed by the Chief Operating Officer to be eligible for admission due to compelling personal circumstances; **or**
- served in the Armed Forces (Regular, Reserve, or National Guard) and are eligible for retired pay according to Ch. 1223 of Title 10, USC, including those individuals who have either completed sufficient service in a non-regular component or qualify for an early retirement (TERA/DISABILITY) and are now receiving retired pay and benefits from the Department of Defense.

Married couples are welcome, if qualified. Both individuals must meet medical and legal requirements in order to be eligible to become residents of AFRH. Accommodations for couples are subject to availability and other requirements.

- Dual-Eligible veteran Couples: qualify if the primary applicant/resident and the co-applicant are both eligible veterans (enlisted personnel, limited duty officers, or warrant officers) who meet the eligibility requirements in their own right.
- Retired veteran plus a qualified spouse: spouses of retired veterans qualify for residency if the spouse is enrolled as beneficiary in DEERS and they were married before the veteran became eligible for retirement from the Armed Forces. The veteran and non-military beneficiary spouse are required to share an apartment (double occupancy).

Applicants must be free of drug, alcohol, and psychiatric problems, and never have been convicted of a felony. At the time of admission, applicants must be able to live independently. As an example of this, they must be able to take care of their own personal needs, attend a central dining facility for meals and keep all medical appointments. If increased healthcare is needed after being admitted, assisted living and long-term care are available at both campuses.

10-2 AFRH—Washington.

When prospective residents enter the Washington campus for the first time, they are stunned by its majestic views, rolling hills, tranquil lakes, and historic landmarks. Nestled on 272 acres in the heart of our nation's capital, just minutes from the White House, U.S. Capitol and other national landmarks, the Home once housed four U.S. Presidents, including Abraham Lincoln. Considered a city within a city, the campus features everything our residents need for daily living: 400 plus private rooms for independent living equipped for cable television and telephones, banks, chapels, convenience store, post office, laundry, barber shop and beauty salon, dining room, and 24-hour security and staff. More information can be obtained online at <https://www.afrh.gov/washington>.

10-3 AFRH—Gulfport.



The Gulfport facility is located on 40 acres of prime waterfront land on the Mississippi Sound. The Gulfport facility has been home to former enlisted and warrant officer service members since 1976. It features a multi-tower complex for Independent Living, Assisted Living, Long term Care and Memory Support. Full amenities include dining, social, recreational, and therapeutic activities, a swimming pool, hobby shops, a wellness center with basic dental and eye care, a bank, a barber, and a beauty shop, bowling areas, movie theater, a computer room and library, plus a private walkway to the beach. More information can be obtained online at <https://www.afrh.gov/gulfport>.

10-4 Additional Information.

Details on AFRH can be obtained online at: <https://www.afrh.gov/>, or by writing to AFRH-Washington, 3700 N. Capitol St. NW, Washington, DC 20011-8400; and AFRH-Gulfport, 1800 Beach Drive, Gulfport, MS 39507, or by calling (800) 422-9988.

If you have general questions about the AFRH, please send an email to public.affairs@afrh.gov. Please specify a particular campus in your subject line.

10-5 State Veterans Homes.

State Veterans Homes are facilities that provide nursing home, domiciliary or adult day care. They are owned, operated, and managed by state governments. To participate in the State Veterans Home program, VA must formally recognize and certify a facility as a State Veterans Home. VA then surveys all facilities each year to make sure they continue to meet VA standards. VA does not manage State Veterans Homes. For more information, please go to:

https://www.va.gov/GERIATRICS/Guide/LongTermCare/State_Veterans_Homes.asp.

Your eligibility for State Veterans Homes is based on clinical need and setting availability. Each State establishes eligibility and admission criteria for its homes. Some State Veterans Homes may admit non-veteran spouses and gold star parents while others may admit only veterans.

A recognized State Veterans Home may receive payments from the VA to help defray the cost of care provided to veterans. The cost to you varies by state. VA does not pay for care for non-veterans. For more specific information, a listing of states' points of contact is found online at: <https://www.va.gov/statedva.htm>.

CHAPTER 11: UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES' PROTECTION ACT

11-1 Overview.

The legal ramifications associated with the dissolution of a marriage should not be taken lightly. Competent legal advice should always be sought. Each person must seek legal advice to feel satisfied, not confused, by the proceedings. Title 10, USC, is a public document, available to all lawyers. In addition, because state laws differ and because it is state law that governs divorce proceedings and decrees, it is important that your legal advisor have complete knowledge of the divorce laws applicable to the state under which the divorce will be granted and be well-versed in military divorce procedures.

11-2 Effective Date.

Public law 97-252 enacted on Sept. 8, 1982, contained the provisions commonly known as the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (USFSPA). USFSPA prevents the division of retired pay when the divorce was finalized prior to June 26, 1981.

11-3 Disposable Retired Pay.

Only "disposable" retired pay can be divided between the Retired Soldier and the former spouse. The term disposable retired pay means the total monthly retired pay to which a member is entitled:

- *less* amounts owed by that member to the United States for previous overpayments of retired pay and for recoupment required by law resulting from entitlement to retired pay;
- *less* amounts deducted from the retired pay of such member as a result of forfeiture of retired pay ordered by a court-martial or as a result of a waiver of retired pay required by law in order to receive compensation under Title 5 and/or Title 38, USC;
- (In the case of a member entitled to retired pay under chapter 61 of Title 10 USC) *equal to* the amount of retired pay of the member under that chapter of law computed using the percentage of the member's disability on the date when the member was retired, or the date on which the member's name was placed on the temporary disability TDRL; or
- *less* amounts deducted because of an election under chapter 73, Title 10, USC to provide an annuity to a spouse or former spouse to whom payment of a portion of such member's retired pay is being made pursuant to a court order under this section.

Note: The National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 amended the definition of disposable pay. For divorces entered after December 23, 2016, (in the case where the order becomes final prior to the member's retirement) the military member's disposable retired pay is limited to "the amount of retired pay to which the member would have been entitled using the member's retired pay base and years of service at the time of the court order" and increased by the cost-of-living amounts granted to military retirees from the time of the divorce to the date the member retires.

11-4 Authority for a Court to Treat Retired Pay as Property of the Member and Spouse.

Subject to the limitations of Title 10, USC, a state court may treat disposable retired pay payable to a member for pay periods beginning after June 25, 1981, either as property solely of the member, or as property of the member and his spouse in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction of such court. A court may not treat retired pay as property in any proceedings to divide or partition any amount of retired pay of a member as the property of the member and the member's spouse or former spouse if a final decree of divorce, dissolution, annulment, or legal separation (including a court ordered, ratified, or approved property settlement incident to such decree) affecting the member and the member's spouse or former spouse (A) was issued before June 26, 1981, and (B) did not treat (or reserve jurisdiction to treat) any amount of retired pay of the member as property of the member and the member's spouse or former spouse.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section does not create any right, title, or interest which can be sold, assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of (including by inheritance) by a spouse or former spouse. Payments by the Secretary concerned under subsection (d) T10 USC §1408 - Payment

of Retired or Retainer Pay in Compliance with Court Orders to a spouse or former spouse with respect to a division of retired pay as the property of a member and the member's spouse under this subsection may not be treated as amounts received as retired pay for service in the uniformed services IAW T10 USC §1408.

This section does not authorize any court to order a member to apply for retirement or retire at a particular time to effectuate any payment under this section.

A court may not treat the disposable retired pay of a member in the manner described above unless the court has jurisdiction over the member by reason of: (A) their residence, other than because of military assignment, in the territorial jurisdiction of the court; (B) their domicile in the territorial jurisdiction of the court; or (C) their consent to the jurisdiction of the court.

11-5 Court-Ordered SBP.

Since Nov. 14, 1986, state courts have been permitted to order a member to participate in SBP for the member's former spouse. This pertains both to active-duty members who can be ordered to elect SBP coverage for a former spouse at retirement, and to Retired Soldiers with spouse coverage, who must convert the category to "former spouse." Note that courts cannot order a Retired Soldier to provide former spouse coverage unless the member previously had spouse coverage for the now-former spouse.

When divorce occurs after retirement, former spouse SBP coverage will be in the same amount as spouse coverage. In active-duty divorces, the specific level of coverage to be elected can be directed by the court order.

If the former spouse remarries before age 55, SBP eligibility is lost and SBP participation by the Retired Soldier is suspended, with no costs owed during the period of ineligibility. The SBP remains the Former Spouse's property if court ordered, by written agreement, or voluntary. Therefore, if that remarriage ends, eligibility is restored; participation is resumed, as are SBP costs. Marital status changes must be documented and reported to DFAS-CL immediately.

A former spouse has one-year from the date of the first court order awarding former spouse SBP to make a written request to DFAS-CL for a deemed former spouse election. Providing DFAS-CL a copy of the divorce decree does not constitute a request for a deemed election. By law, a specific written request must be made. The form to request a deemed former spouse election is DD Form 2656-10 (Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Request for Deemed Election) available at

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2656-10.pdf>. If a Retired Soldier or retiring Soldier fails to make the former spouse election, based on a timely correct DD Form 2656-10, DFAS will change the election to former spouse or former spouse and child as if the election was made by the Retired Soldier. A member, if retired, has one-year from the date of the divorce to change their election from spouse to former spouse.

11-6 Additional Information.

More complete information may be obtained by contacting a Retirement Services Officer; an installation Judge Advocate General (JAG) officer; on the Defense Finance and Accounting Service website at <https://www.dfas.mil/Garnishment/usfspa/legal/>; or on the Army Retirement Services website at <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Families/Former-Spouses>. To find your closest installation legal office, go to <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/Benefit-Library/Resource-Locator>.

CHAPTER 12: VETERANS AFFAIRS BENEFITS

12-1 Overview.

Retirement is considered the same as discharge or relief from active duty for purposes of eligibility for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits.

VA has regional offices and centers throughout the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. For information or assistance concerning VA benefits, contact the nearest VA office. Residents of foreign countries should contact the nearest American Embassy or Consulate. Toll-free telephone service at (800) 827-1000 is available in all 50 States.

Publications describing benefits administered by VA may be obtained at no cost from the nearest VA office or online at <https://www.va.gov>.

Many of these benefits will come from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) based on the following timetable.

12-2 VA Benefits Timetable.

Many VA benefits have time limits on how long a veteran is eligible to take advantage of them. A listing of VA benefits and the time frame for application follows:

a) Dental treatment. VA provides necessary dental care, but you must apply within 180 days of discharge (under conditions other than dishonorable) from a period of active duty of 90 days or more. The time limit does not apply to veterans with dental disabilities resulting from combat wounds or service injuries. One-time dental care is also authorized if your DD Form 214 certificate of discharge does not indicate that a complete dental examination and all appropriate dental treatment had been rendered prior to discharge.

b) Education. You may be eligible for educational assistance while you pursue approved training. It is important to remember that both the training facility and the individual program must be approved. You may have eligibility for the following Education benefits:

- Post 9/11 GI Bill (Chapter 33): Tuition and fees benefits are paid to the training provider. Books and supplies, and Monthly Housing Allowance (MHA) are paid to you.
- Montgomery GI Bill Active Duty (MGIB-AD) (Chapter 30): You will be paid a monthly lump sum based on the amount of service you have, the number of courses being taken, and the type of training you're taking.
- Montgomery GI Bill Active Duty (MGIB-SR) (Chapter 1606): You will be paid a monthly lump sum based on the amount of service you have, the number of courses being taken, and the type of training you're taking.
- Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance (DEA) (Chapter 35): the beneficiary will be paid a monthly lump sum based on the number of courses being taken, and the type of training being taken.

Individual benefit eligibility can be found at the links provided below. If you want to apply for education benefits, you can do so at the GI Bill website: <https://www.va.gov/education/how-to-apply/>.

Additional information on education benefits can be found on the GI Bill website at <https://benefits.va.gov/gibill/>. For access to the GI Bill comparison tool go to <https://www.va.gov/gi-bill-comparison-tool>. VA also has a three-part guide, "Building Your Future with the GI Bill" which includes information pertaining to the following:

- Part One: A Guide to Choosing Your Education Pathway (<https://benefits.va.gov/gibill/docs/gibguideseries/chooseyoureducationpathway.pdf>)

- Part Two: A Guide to Understanding Your Benefits
(<https://benefits.va.gov/gibill/docs/gibguideseries/chooseyoureducationbenefits.pdf>)
- Part Three: A Guide to Furthering Your Career
(<https://benefits.va.gov/GIBILL/docs/gibguideseries/FurtherYourCareer.pdf>)

c) **Life insurance.**

- 1) SGLI Disability Extension. If you are totally disabled at the time of your separation or retirement and are unable to maintain gainful employment or if you have certain conditions, you may be eligible to extend your SGLI coverage for up to 2 years after separation or retirement. For more information, go to <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/sqli/>.
- 2) Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI). Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) may be converted to VGLI, which is a five-year, renewable, term policy. It is available in an amount between \$10,000 and \$500,000 in term life insurance benefits. When you leave the military, you can apply for VGLI coverage up to the amount of SGLI you have at the time of separation or retirement. You can also increase up to \$500,000 – until you're 60 years old. To learn more about the difference between term and whole life coverage, refer to the Comparing Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI) to Whole Life Insurance Coverage information sheet on the VA Insurance page at <https://benefits.va.gov/insurance/whole-life-vgli-comparison.asp>, premiums are age-based. You may convert VGLI to an individual commercial policy with a participating insurance company (VA will provide you a list of participating companies) at any time. No proof of good health is required if the conversion from SGLI to VGLI occurs within 240 days following retirement, but application must include proof of good health if application is made after 240 days but within one-year and 120 days after retirement. Eligibility for VGLI ends after 1 year and 120 days following separation or retirement. Go to <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/vgli/> for more information.

While spouses cannot convert their Family SGLI coverage to VGLI, your spouse can convert to 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.

- 3) Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (S-DVI). In conjunction with the implementation of VALife insurance on Jan. 1, 2023 (see below), the S-DVI program stopped taking new applications after Dec. 31, 2022. But if you already have S-DVI, you can keep it. For more information, go to <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/s-dvi/>.

Veterans' Mortgage Life Insurance (VMLI). VMLI provides up to \$200,000 mortgage life insurance. This is mortgage protection insurance issued to those severely disabled veterans who have received grants for Specially Adapted Housing from VA. Veterans must apply for VMLI before their 70th birthday. Information is available at <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/vmli/>.

- 4) Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife). In January 2023, VA launched a new life insurance program called Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife), which provides guaranteed acceptance whole life insurance coverage to veterans aged 80 and under, with any level of service-connected disability. Some veterans aged 81 and older may also be eligible. Guaranteed acceptance is a whole life policy that does not require a medical exam or ask health questions and there is no time limit to apply for those aged 80 and under. The full-face amount of coverage takes effect two years after enrollment as long as premiums are paid. If death occurs in the first two years of coverage, all premiums paid plus interest are paid to the beneficiary. Whole life insurance provides coverage for the entire life of the individual policyholder as long as premiums are paid. Premium rates are locked in for the life of the policy, and unlike term policies will not increase as the policyholder ages. To learn more about VALife and to apply, please visit the website at <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/valife/>.

d) Vocational rehabilitation. For certain disabled veterans, you may be entitled to services with Veteran Readiness and Employment (VR&E) (Formerly known as Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment) to help with job training, education, employment accommodations, resume development, and job seeking skills coaching. Other services may be provided to assist veterans in starting their own businesses or independent living services for those who are severely disabled and unable to work in traditional employment. For additional information on how to apply, visit the following website: <https://www.benefits.va.gov/vocrehab/index.asp>.

e) Disability compensation. VA pays compensation for disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service. Compensation is tax-free. If you are an eligible Retired Soldier, you might be entitled, based on qualifications, for concurrent receipt without monetary offset. In order to better understand concurrent receipt entitlements, you can access the following website for additional information: <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/disability/crdp.html>.

f) Medical care. VA provides a wide range of care benefits to veterans with service-connected disabilities and to non-service-connected veterans who qualify. Readjustment counseling is available at VA vet centers for veterans with readjustment concerns.

g) VA home loan guaranty. VA helps service members, veterans, and eligible surviving spouses to become homeowners. VA provides a home loan guaranty benefit and other housing-related programs to help you buy, build, repair, retain, or adapt a home for your own personal occupancy. VA Home Loans are provided by private lenders, such as banks and mortgage companies. VA guarantees a portion of the loan, enabling the veteran to negotiate interest rates and other loan terms with their selected lender. You can find more information at <https://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/>.

h) Employment assistance. VA assistance is available in finding employment in private industry or government (federal, state, and local). Note: The Unemployment Compensation program is administered by the states as agents of the federal government. The Department of Labor (DOL) website, <https://www.dol.gov/general/location>, contains links for each state's/territory's benefits, including Washington D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The amount of the benefit and the payment period varies. Apply as soon as possible after retirement. Normally, retired pay will reduce unemployment benefits dollar for dollar.

i) Veterans Pension. The Veterans Pension program provides monthly payments to wartime veterans who meet certain age or disability requirements, and who have income and net worth within certain limits. You can find more information about this program, to include eligibility requirements at <https://www.va.gov/pension/>.

j) Personalized Career Planning & Guidance (PCPG). VA is here to support you as you face education and career decisions or transition from military to civilian life. The PCPG program or Chapter 36 is a critical VA benefit that provides career counseling, assessment, education planning and guidance resources unique to your needs, and can help you set and achieve personal, career and education goals. It provides you with one-on-one support whenever you need it – putting you in the driver's seat of your education or career plan. For more information, visit Educational and Career Counseling (VA Chapter 36) / Veterans Affairs at <https://benefits.va.gov/TRANSITION/PCPG.asp>.

12-3 Veterans Crisis Line.

To reach the Veterans Crisis Line, dial 988 then press 1, text 838255, start a confidential chat at <https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/get-help-now/chat/> or TTY: 800-799-4889. The Veterans Crisis Line provides confidential crisis support for veterans and their loved ones and is available anytime 24/7. You don't have to be enrolled in VA benefits or health care to connect. More information can be found at <https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/>.



12-4 Additional Information.

Details on all VA programs and benefits are available online at <https://www.va.gov/>, by calling (800) 827-

1000; or by contacting your state or county VA official. You can also register for a VA account at the link above. The VA account is a joint VA/DOD web portal that provides resources and self-service capabilities to veterans, service members, and their families to research, access, and manage their VA and military benefits and personal information. The VA uses secure credentials to allow access to personal information and gives users the ability to perform numerous self-service functions. It also provides a list of links to other sites that provide information about military and veteran benefits. It is an essential way for veterans, service members, and their families to receive access to and service from VA and DOD.

CHAPTER 13: SOCIAL SECURITY

13-1 Overview.

Most Retired Soldiers and eligible dependents will be eligible to receive monthly Social Security benefits when they reach Social Security retirement age. If a Soldier dies, eligible family members may receive survivor benefits. Additionally, Social Security provides disability benefits to eligible Soldiers and their dependents.

Social Security is an independent agency of the U.S. federal government. Detailed information on retirement and survivor benefits are provided in the publications, "Retirement Benefits," Publication No. 05-10035, available online at <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10035.pdf>. A copy of these and other publications are available online at www.ssa.gov/pubs or can be obtained by calling (800) 772-1213, TTY: (800) 325-0778.

13-2 Eligibility Requirements for Social Security Benefits.

Earnings for active-duty military service or active-duty training have been covered under Social Security since 1957. Social Security tax, or the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), is not deducted from retired pay as that is considered "deferred" income, not "earned" income.

A person becomes insured for Social Security benefits through the credits earned in wages and self-employment covered by Social Security. Each year, the amount of earnings needed for credits goes up slightly as average earnings levels increase. You can earn up to a maximum of 4 credits per year. For more information, read the publication "How You Earn Credits." Publication No. EN-05-10072 available online at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10072.pdf.

To be eligible for retirement benefits, the Retired Soldier must be fully insured. This means that they must have earned 40 credits. Soldiers who were on active duty for at least 10 years will have earned 40 credits to be fully insured.

The number of credits earned determines whether benefits are payable. However, a Retired Soldier can increase their future Social Security benefit amount by continuing to work in Social Security covered employment after retirement.

Military retired pay and Social Security benefits are concurrently payable without offset.

13-3 Types of Social Security Payments.

a) Retirement.

1) Worker. A worker can start receiving Social Security retirement benefits as early as age 62. However, a worker is entitled to receive a full monthly Social Security benefit at full retirement age. This is determined by their date of birth (age 67 for anyone born on or after Jan. 1, 1960). If the worker waits to start benefits after full retirement age, their benefits will increase for each month they elect not to receive benefits until they reach age 70. When the worker reaches age 70, the monthly benefit stops increasing even if the worker continues to delay taking benefits. The closer the worker is to full retirement age when electing to receive the benefit, the larger the percentage of the full benefit is, for life. When a worker elects to receive an early Social Security benefit at a reduced rate, the reduced rate will continue even after the worker's full-retirement-age birthday. It will, however, increase with annual cost of living adjustments, or if additional wages are earned. Refer to the following website to determine full retirement ages, and associated reductions of benefits if taken at an earlier age: <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/nra.html>.

2) Spouse/Divorced Spouse. If a worker is receiving a Social Security retirement benefit, their spouse (or divorced spouse) may receive a spouse's benefit based on the worker's record. The maximum benefit for the spouse is 50% of the benefit the workers would receive at full retirement age. If the spouse begins receiving benefits before full retirement age, the spouse will receive a reduced benefit. Once a reduced benefit is elected, the reduced percentage rate is never increase.

A spouse (or divorced spouse) may receive a benefit as a parent who is caring for the worker's child, who is under age 16 or who has a disability, and who is entitled to a child's benefit based on the worker's record.

3) Child. Each unmarried, dependent child under age 18 (up to age 19 if a full-time student at an elementary or secondary school) is eligible for a child's benefit based on the worker's earnings. A child at any age with a disability that began before age 22, is also eligible for a child's benefit based on the worker's earnings.

b) Survivor.

1) Surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse. A surviving spouse married to the worker at least 9 months at the time of the worker's death, or a surviving divorced spouse who was married for at least 10 years to a worker may be entitled to receive 100 percent of the worker's benefit at full retirement age. The full retirement age for survivors is age 66 for people born between 1945 and 1956. The full retirement age will gradually increase to age 67 for people born in 1962 or later. This is different from the full retirement age for retirement benefits, which is 67 for people born in 1960 or later. Note: there's no marriage length requirement in the case of military active-duty deaths.

2) Caring for a Child. If the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse is under age 62 and caring for a worker's child (under age 16 or disabled) entitled to a child's benefit, their benefit will be 75% of the worker's benefit amount subject to a maximum Family benefit limit. The benefit to the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse will stop when the child reaches age 16 unless the child has a disability. If the child with a disability continues to receive benefits, the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse may continue to receive benefits.

3) Dependent children. Each unmarried dependent child under age 18 may be entitled to a child's benefit based on the Social Security record of a deceased worker. An unmarried dependent child aged 18-19 full-time student (K-12) or older may be entitled to benefits if the child developed a disability before age 22. Each child receives a monthly benefit that is 75% of the worker's benefit subject to a maximum family benefit limit.

4) Dependent parent. A parent who received more than 50% of their support from the deceased worker at the time of the worker's death, or the beginning of the worker's period of disability, may receive a benefit at age 62. This benefit would be in addition to the benefit received by a surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse or child. The parent must file proof of support within two years after the worker's death or application for a period of disability. One parent will receive 82.5% of the worker's benefit. If there are two parents, each will receive 75% of the worker's benefit subject to a maximum family benefit limit.

c) Disability. An eligible worker can become entitled to disability payments at any time before their full retirement age. A surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse develops a disability before age 60 may receive Social Security disability payments as early as age 50. The disability benefit is paid in addition to retired pay or VA service-connected disability compensation. The eligibility criteria for Social Security disability benefits are much stricter than those for other government disability programs (e.g., military retirement or VA service-connected). Contact Social Security for more details.

13-4 Eligibility for More Than One Type of Benefit.

A spouse who has earned enough credits to be eligible for Social Security benefits on their own record may also be eligible to receive benefits as a spouse or surviving spouse-based on their spouse's work record. A person entitled to a benefit based on their own work record and a surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse's benefit, may switch from one type of benefit to another if it is financially advantageous. A spouse entitled to benefits based on their own work record, and a higher benefit on their spouse's work record, is required to file for both benefits. They must be eligible to receive both at the time their application is filed.

13-5 Eligibility for a Pension from Work Not Covered by Social Security.

In most cases, a spouse or surviving spouse who received a retirement or disability pension from a local, state, or federal government pension (based on work not covered by Social Security,) will have their spouse or surviving spouse benefit reduced. The reduction amount is equal to two-thirds of their government pension. This is called the Government Pension Offset (GPO). For more information, read the GPO online publication at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10007.pdf, or calling your local Social Security office.

13-6 Benefits Reduced for Those with Little Social Security Covered Employment.

The Social Security Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) requires that a reduced formula be used to calculate Social Security benefits for those with very little Social Security covered employment. These parties are eligible for a pension based on their own work, which was not covered by Social Security. This would apply to those with few active-duty years after Dec. 31, 1956. It would also affect a civil service retiree who perhaps had only part-time Social Security covered employment. For more information, please go to <https://www.ssa.gov/prepare/government-and-foreign-pensions> or call your local Social Security office.

13-7 Lump-Sum Death Payment.

A surviving spouse or child may be eligible to receive a special lump-sum death payment of \$255 if they meet certain requirements.

Generally, the lump-sum is paid to the surviving spouse who was living in the same household with the worker when they died. If they were living apart, the surviving spouse can still receive the lump-sum if, during the month the worker died, they meet one of the following conditions:

- The surviving spouse was already receiving benefits on the worker's record;
- The surviving spouse became eligible for benefits on the deceased's record in the month of death. Visit www.ssa.gov/survivor to learn more.

If there's no eligible surviving spouse, the lump-sum can be paid to the worker's child (or children) if, during the month the worker died, the child meets the following conditions:

- The child was already receiving benefits on the worker's record;
- The child became eligible for benefits on the deceased's record in the month of death. Visit [the](#) link above to learn more.

If the eligible surviving spouse or child is not currently receiving benefits, they must apply for this payment within two years of the worker's date of death.

For more information about this lump-sum payment contact your local Social Security office, or call (800) 772-1213 (TTY (800) 325-0778), or visit <https://secure.ssa.gov/ICON/main.jsp>.

13-8 Additional Information.

To obtain more information about Social Security benefits, call toll-free (800) 772-1213; or go to their website at <https://www.ssa.gov/>.

To see what benefits you and your family may receive, create a personal my Social Security account at www.ssa.gov/myaccount.

CHAPTER 14: REFERENCES AND TERMS

14-1 References.

Related publications and forms that can be used as sources for additional information are listed below, and can be found online as follows:

Soldier for Life: <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/About-Us/Soldier-for-Life>

MyArmyBenefits: <https://myarmybenefits.us.army.mil/>

Army Publishing Directorate: <https://armypubs.army.mil/>

DOD Directives: <https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/>

IRS: <https://www.irs.gov/>

Social Security: <https://www.ssa.gov>

VA: <https://www.va.gov>

DFAS: <https://www.dfas.mil/>

Official Guide to Government Services: <https://www.usa.gov>

TRICARE: <https://www.tricare.mil/>

MyHealtheVet: <https://www.va.gov/health-care/manage-health/>

myPay: <https://mypay.dfas.mil/#/>

Army Regulations:

AR 25-50, Preparing and Managing Correspondence

AR 290-5, Army Cemeteries

AR 600-8-7, Retirement Services Program

AR 600-8-22, Military Awards

AR 600-8-24, Officer Transfers and Discharges

AR 635-8, Separation Processing and Documents

AR 635-40, Disability Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation

AR 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations

AR 638-8, Army Casualty Program

AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

DA Pam 670-1, Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

DD Forms:

DD Form 2 (Reserve Retired) (red), United States Uniformed Services Identification Card

DD Form 2 (Retired) (blue), United States Uniformed Services Identification Card

DD Form 149, Application for Correction of Military Record under the Provisions of Title 10, USC, §1552

DD Form 214, Certificate of Uniformed Service

DD Form 214-1, Certification of Uniformed Service, Reserve Component Addendum

DD Form 215, Correction to DD Form 214/214-1, Certificate Uniformed Service

DD Form 397, Claim Certification and Voucher for Death Gratuity Payment

DD Form 1172-2, Application for Identification Card/DEERS Enrollment

DD Form 1173, United States Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (Dependent of Retired

Soldier in receipt of retired pay)

DD Form 1173-1, United States Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (Dependent of Gray Area Retired Soldier not in receipt of retired pay)

DD Form 2656, Data for Payment of Retired Personnel

DD Form 2656-1, Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Election Statement for Former Spouse Coverage

DD Form 2656-2, Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Termination Request

DD Form 2656-5, Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP) Election Certificate

DD Form 2656-6, Survivor Benefit Plan Election Change Certificate

DD Form 2656-7, Verification for Survivor Annuity

DD Form 2656-8, Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Automatic Coverage Fact Sheet

DD Form 2656-10, Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP)/Reserve Component (RC) SBP Request for Deemed Election

DD Form 2769, Application for Annuity - Certain Military Surviving Spouses

DD Form 2860, Claim for Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC)

DD Form 2891, Authorization for Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) and/or Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) Costs Deduction

DFAS Retired Pay Manual:

DOD Financial Management Regulation (FMR) 7000.14-R, Volume 7B, Military Pay Policy - Retired Pay

IRS Forms:

IRS Form 1095-C, Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage

IRS Form 1099-R, Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.

IRS Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Certificate

IRS Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Periodic Pension or Annuity Payments

Standard Forms:

SF 86, Questionnaire for National Security Positions

SF 180, Request Pertaining to Military Records

SF 1174, Claim for Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Member of the Uniformed Services

SF 1199A, Direct Deposit Sign-up Form

VA Forms:

SGLV 8715, Application for SGLI Disability Extension

SGLV 8714, Application for Veterans Affairs Life Insurance (VALife), <https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/valife/>

VA Form 21-526EZ, Application for Disability Compensation and Related Compensation Benefits

VA Form 21P-527EZ, Application for Veterans Pension

VA Form 21P-530EZ, Application for Burial Benefits (Under 38 USC Chapter 23)

VA Form 21P-534EZ, Application for DIC, Survivors Pension, and/or Accrued Benefits

VA Form 21-686c, Application Request to Add and/or Remove Dependents

VA Form 22-0803 Request for Reimbursement of Licensing or Certification Test Fees

VA Form 22-0810, Request for Reimbursement of National Exam Fee

VA Form 22-1990, Application for VA Education Benefits

VA Form 22-1990e, Application for Family Member to Use Transferred Benefits

VA Form 22-1990t, Application for Individualized Tutorial Assistance

VA Form 22-1995, Request for Change of Program or Place of Training

VA Form 22-1999c. Certificate of Affirmation of Enrollment Agreement – Correspondence Course

VA Form 22-5281, Application for Refund of Education Contributions (VEAP, Chapter 32, Title 38, USC)

VA Form 22-5490, Dependents' Application for VA Educational Benefits

VA Form 22-8691, Application for Work-Study Allowance

VA Form 29-8636, Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Statement

14-2 Terms.

Annuities for Certain Military Surviving Spouses (ACMSS) (aka “Forgotten Widows”) – Monthly annuity payable to qualified surviving spouses of Retired members who died before March 20, 1974--the end of the initial open season associated with the creation of the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) on Sept. 21, 1972; OR the creation of the Reserve Component SBP (RCSBP), October 1, 1978.

Army Emergency Relief (AER) – Official nonprofit of the U.S. Army that provides financial assistance, educational scholarships, and enduring support to Soldiers, Retired Soldiers, and their families. An AER office is located on most major installations.

Arrears of Pay (AOP) – Also known as “Final Pay”. The amount of monthly retired pay which was due to the Retired Soldier before their death, and which is then payable to the named beneficiary. Application must be made on a DD Form 1174.

Army Echoes – An official emailed periodical published for Retired Soldiers, and their surviving spouses four times per year.

Base amount – Amount of retired pay upon which participation in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) is “based.” It can be any dollar amount between a minimum of \$300 and a maximum of the Retired Soldier’s gross retired pay entitlement.

Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC) – CRSC is a special compensation for combat-related disabilities. It is a tax-free entitlement that you will be paid each month along with any retired pay you may already be receiving.

Concurrent Payment of Retired Pay and Veterans Disability Compensation (CR) – CR is a restoration of retired pay for Retired Soldiers with service-connected disabilities. It is taxed in the same manner as your retired pay, and it is normally considered taxable income.

Deemed SBP Election – An SBP election that was court-ordered and then established by a former spouse's written request received by DFAS-CL within one-year of the date of the first court order awarding former spouse SBP. It implements the Court's order regardless of any inaction on the part of the Retired Soldier to comply with the Court's order regarding establishing “former spouse” SBP.

Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) – A computerized database containing information on beneficiaries eligible for military benefits.

Dependency & Indemnity Compensation (DIC) – A tax-free, monthly compensation paid by the VA to survivors of a Soldier who dies in the line of duty or veteran whose death is attributed to a service-related

injury or illness

Disposable Retired Pay – Retired pay which may be divided with a former spouse as property when a court so orders. Certain pays are not considered “disposable” and cannot be divided.

Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) – method of electronically sending retired pay to a financial institution (aka “direct deposit”). (IEFT is International Electronic Funds Transfer; it is sometimes referred to as IDD – International Direct Deposit.)

Government Pension Offset (GPO) – The provision of law that results in an offset of the normal Social Security benefit amount payable to a spouse (and surviving spouse), due to their receipt of a government-contributed pension (i.e., a non-Social Security based pension).

Gray Area Retired Soldier – A Reserve Component Soldier who has completed 20 years of creditable service, qualifying for retirement, and has transferred to the Retired Reserve or been discharged. At the age of eligibility (usually age 60 unless eligible for a reduced age retirement), this Soldier will be entitled to receive retired pay. The ID card authorizes limited benefits/entitlements during gray area.

Gross Retired Pay Entitlement (GRPE) – The full amount of retired pay to which a Retired Soldier is entitled before deductions.

Non-Annuitant Spouse – A surviving spouse of a military member who is not eligible for a Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) annuity.

Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP) – The companion plan to SBP, created October 1, 1978, that gives Reserve Component members the opportunity, upon completion of 20 years of qualifying service, to continue payment of a portion of their future retired pay should they die before pay begins at age 60 or earlier if eligible for a reduced age retirement. There are no RCSBP costs paid by the RC member until retired pay commences at age 60 or earlier if eligible for a reduced age retirement, and then it is in addition to SBP costs.

Retirement Services Officer (RSO) – On Army installations, typically aligned within the Human Resources Directorate of the garrison, the RSO provides information, counseling, and assistance to retiring and Retired Soldiers, families, and survivors, on a myriad of topics. Also found at Army Reserve Readiness Division Headquarters and Army National Guard Joint Forces State Headquarters.

Retired Soldier – A Soldier who has been retired from the Army. The word retired is a part of the Soldier's title and is capitalized. In concert with the Soldier for Life Program, a Retired Soldier is not referred to as a retiree (who may have never served in the military).

Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) – SGLI is a program that provides low-cost term life insurance coverage to eligible service members. If eligible, you are automatically issued the maximum SGLI coverage. If you qualify for SGLI, you are automatically enrolled and do not need to apply for coverage. It will remain in effect for 120 days following retirement (at no cost to the member). As of FY 23, the SGLI maximum is now \$500,000. SGLI can be converted to VGLI.

Soldier for Life (SFL) – Soldier for Life instills a culture of lifelong commitment, honor, and belonging by uniting policies, programs, and services that support Soldiers, veterans, and families across the Soldier Life Cycle. Through engagement with government and community partners, we sustain the bond between service and society empowering those who serve to thrive at every stage and continue contributing to the nation with purpose and pride.

Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) – A plan created by Congress on Sept. 21, 1972, which allows retiring Soldiers to elect to receive reduced retired pay during their lifetime to continue 55 percent of that pay to their survivor(s). SBP coverage is in place automatically, at no cost, for all active-duty members and members while on inactive duty for training.

Transition Assistance Program (TAP) – Transition job assistance for retiring Soldiers, civilians, and their family members; and for Retired Soldiers and their family members (on a space-available basis).

TRICARE – A nationwide healthcare program which shares with Retired Soldiers and their families the cost of medical care received through civilian sources.

TRICARE for Life (TFL) – A nationwide healthcare program that authorizes Retired Soldiers and eligible family members to receive medical care through civilian sources after age 65, as a second payer (in most cases) to Medicare.

TRICARE Pharmacy Home Delivery – An easy, convenient way to get regularly needed medications delivered directly to your home.

TRICARE Retail Pharmacy (TRRx) – A pharmacy program under which a prescription can be filled right away for those unable to obtain it at an MTF pharmacy. 44,000 civilian pharmacies participate in TRRx. Using this network, TRICARE beneficiaries can obtain up to a 30-day supply of most prescription medications for a small cost share.

Unpaid Retired Pay – See Arrears of Pay (AOP).

Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (USFSPA) – A 1982 federal law (P.L. 97-252) that prescribes for the division of benefits among former spouses and certain active and Retired Soldiers.

Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI) – A renewable, 5-year term VA insurance program available to Retired Soldiers. The cost is age-based. It may be converted to a private policy held by a participating company at any time.



This publication may be downloaded from the Army Retirement Services website at
<https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Army-Retirement/Post-Retirement>