



NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
111 SOUTH GEORGE MASON DRIVE
ARLINGTON VA 22204-1382

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28 January 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Army National Guard (ARNG) Post 9/11 GI Bill Guidance

1. References.

- a. Title 38, United States Code (USC), Chapter 33, Section 3301-3324, Post 9/11 Educational Assistance.
- b. Title 38, United States Code (USC), Chapter 33, Section 3311, (death of Soldier)
- c. Department of Defense Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-003: Post 9/11 GI Bill dated 22 June 2009.
- d. Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Post 9/11 GI Bill Policy memorandum dated 10 July 2009.

2. Purpose. This memorandum provides guidance and procedures to administer the Post 9/11 GI Bill; subject to the Department of Defense Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-003: Post 9/11 GI Bill dated 22 June 2009.

3. Implementation. This policy is effective immediately and remains in effect until rescinded or superseded; subject to the Department of Defense Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-003: Post 9/11 GI Bill dated 22 June 2009.

4. Overview.

a. Post 9/11 GI Bill is an educational assistance program enacted by Congress in recognition of all Service Members in every component of the Armed Forces who have sacrificed in answering the call to duty. Soldiers that served on certain active duty orders on or after 11 September 2001 for 90 aggregate days or more may be eligible to receive the Post 9/11 GI Bill. "Active duty" for the Post 9/11 GI Bill is defined by 38 USC Sec 3301(1)(B) "In the case of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, service on active duty under a call or order to active duty under section 688, 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of Title 10." All references to active duty throughout this memorandum fall under this definition.

b. The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) is the final authority on determining eligibility for the basic benefit; they administer all payments to the Soldier while the

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individual service components determine eligibility to transfer the benefit to dependants. A Soldier's previous use of other GI Bill programs may affect eligibility and the amount of total benefits available.

5. Eligibility.

a. An ARNG Soldier must meet the criteria listed below in order to become eligible for the benefit :

(1) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 36 months on active duty in the Armed Forces (including service on active duty in entry level skill training (basic training and AIT)); and after completion of such service (a) continue on active duty or (b) is discharged or released from active duty; or

(2) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve at least 30 continuous days on active duty in the Armed Forces and after completion of such service is discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces for a service-connected disability; or

(3) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 30 months, but less than 36 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (including service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such service (a) continue on active duty for an aggregate of 36 months or (b) before completion of service on active duty of an aggregate of 36 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(4) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 24 months, but less than 30 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (including service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such service (a) continue on active duty for an aggregate of less than 30 months or (b) before completion of service on active duty of an aggregate of 30 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(5) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 18 months, but less than 24 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such service (a) continue on active duty for an aggregate of less than 24 months; or (b) before completion of service on active duty of an aggregate of 24 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(6) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 12 months, but less than 18 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such

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service (a) continue on active duty for an aggregate of less than 18 months; or (b) before completion of service on active duty for an aggregate of 18 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(7) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 6 months, but less than 12 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such service (a) continue on active duty for an aggregate of less than 12 months or (b) before completion of service on active duty of an aggregate of 12 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(8) Commencing on or after September 11, 2001, serve an aggregate of at least 90 days, but less than 6 months, on active duty in the Armed Forces (excluding service on active duty in entry level and skill training); and after completion of such service (a) continues on active duty for an aggregate of less than 6 months or (b) before completion of service on active duty of an aggregate of 6 months, is discharged or released from active duty; or

(9) An individual who is the child of a person who, on or after September 11, 2001, dies in the line of duty while serving on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces.

b. Covered discharges and releases. A discharge or release from active duty of an individual described in this subsection is a discharge or release as follows:

(1) A discharge from active duty in the Armed Forces with an honorable discharge.

(2) A release after service on active duty in the Armed Forces characterized by the Secretary concerned as honorable service and placement on the retired list, transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or placement on the temporary disability retired list.

(3) A release from active duty in the Armed Forces for further service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces after service on active duty characterized by the Secretary concerned as honorable service.

(4) A discharge or release from active duty in the Armed Forces for:

(a) A medical condition which pre-existed the service of the individual as

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described in the applicable paragraph of subsection (b) and which the Secretary determines is not service-connected;

(b) Hardship; or

(c) A physical or mental condition that was not characterized as a disability and did not result from the individual's own willful misconduct but did interfere with the individual's performance of duty, as determined by the Secretary concerned in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

6. Eligibility exclusions. The following periods of active duty are not qualifying active-duty service for purposes of establishing eligibility for the Post 9/11 GI Bill.

- a. Active duty service completed on or before 10 September 2001.
- b. The 5-year Active Duty Service Obligation (ADSO) for commissioning from a service academy.
- c. The 4-year ADSO for an ROTC Scholarship.
- d. The ADSO associated with acceptance of the active component Loan Repayment Program incentive. (Does not include reserve component Student Loan Repayment Program incentive).
- e. Full-time National Guard Duty performed under Title 32 orders. (AGR, ADSW, and/or ADOS)
- f. Full-time assignment by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution to pursue a program of education that was substantially the same as programs of education offered to civilians.
- g. Service as a cadet or midshipmen in one of the service academies.
- h. Service that was terminated because a Soldier was a minor, was erroneously enlisted, or received a defective enlistment agreement.
- i. A period of Selected Reserve service used to establish eligibility for a Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service position under 10 U.S.C. § 1606 or an Intelligence Senior Level position under 10 U.S.C. § 1607.
- j. Annual training conducted under authority of 10.U.S.C § 10147 or 12301(b).

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k. For purposes of Post 9/11 GI Bill, service in the Individual Ready Reserve, Inactive National Guard, and/or Retired Reserves in a non-active duty status is not qualifying service for either determination of eligibility or eligibility to transfer unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits.

7. Duration of Eligibility

a. As a general rule, eligible Soldier entitlements expire at the end of a 15-year period beginning on the Soldier's last date of honorable discharge or release from active duty during which the Soldier reached their 90th day of consecutive service (30 days if released or discharged for service-connected disability); or

b. Upon completion of 36 months of entitlement under Post 9/11 GI Bill or 48 months of entitlement under any combination of DVA education programs.

8. Basic Benefits.

a. Benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill are based on a percentage, which is determined by a Soldier's aggregate qualifying length of active duty service. Entry level skill training (basic training and AIT) performed on or after 11 September 2001 can be included as part of the aggregate service once the Soldier has reached 24 months of aggregate service.

Aggregate length of creditable active duty service after 11 September 2001	Percentage of maximum amounts payable
At least 36 months	100
At least 30 continuous days on active duty and discharged due to service-connected disability	100
At least 30 months, but less than 36 months	90
At least 24 months, but less than 30 months	80
At least 18 months, but less than 24 months	70
At least 12 months, but less than 18 months	60
At least 6 months, but less than 12 months	50
At least 90 days, but less than 6 months	40

b. Soldiers will receive an appropriately reduced amount of the following benefits based on their percentage tier as determined by their aggregate active duty service:

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(1) Amount of tuition and fees charged, not to exceed the most expensive in-State undergraduate tuition at a public institution of higher learning (tuition and fees paid directly to the school);

(2) Monthly stipend equal to the basic allowance for housing (BAH) amount payable to a military E-5 with dependents, in the same ZIP code as the school that the student is attending (paid to the Soldier); and

(3) Yearly books and supplies stipend of \$41.67 per credit hour up to 24 credit hours (not to exceed \$1000) per academic year (paid to the Soldier); and

c. The monthly stipend and the books and supplies stipend are not payable to Soldiers on active duty.

d. The monthly stipend allowance is not payable for those pursuing education and/or training at half time or less or to Soldiers who solely take courses in a distance learning format. Soldiers enrolled at half time or less or enrolled in distance learning are eligible for an appropriately reduced stipend for books and supplies. The DVA may authorize payment of the monthly stipend allowance if the Soldier is attending at least one class in residence. The DVA is the sole determining authority of when the monthly living allowance is paid if courses are taken via distance learning.

e. Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits are subject to change based on approval by Congress. Benefit payment amounts will vary depending upon one's rate of attendance (e.g., full-time, half-time). Payment amounts are determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

9. Benefits for Soldiers Pursuing Education on Active Duty.

a. Educational assistance is payable under the Post 9/11 GI Bill Program for pursuit of an approved program of education while on active duty.

b. The amount of educational assistance payable shall be the lesser of the amount of assistance authorized under chapter 33 of Title 38 U.S.C., or the established institutional charges for tuition and fees required in similar circumstances of non-Veterans enrolled in the same program.

c. Concurrent use of Post 9/11 GI Bill and Tuition Assistance (commonly called "Top Up"). A Soldier entitled to basic educational assistance under the Post 9/11 GI Bill who is pursuing education or training while on active duty, may use, at their discretion, Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits to meet all or a portion of the charges of the educational institution for the education or training that are not paid by tuition assistance. The DVA administers this portion of the Post 9/11 GI Bill Program.

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10. Additional Benefits:

a. Montgomery GI Bill "Kickers", for those who are eligible, will be paid to the Soldier as a lump sum in an amount for the entire quarter, semester, or term, as applicable, based on the monthly amount to which the Soldier was entitled.

b. A one-time payment of \$500 may be payable to certain Soldiers relocating from highly rural areas (paid to the Soldier).

c. Benefits may be used for tutorial assistance (up to \$100 per month, not to exceed a total of \$1,200) and reimbursement of one licensing and certification test (not to exceed a total of \$2,000).

11. Issues for Soldiers with Entitlement to Existing Education Programs.

a. A Soldier who is eligible for both the Post 9/11 GI Bill and any other VA educational assistance program may make an irrevocable election to receive educational assistance under the Post 9/11 GI Bill if the Soldier, as of August 1, 2009:

(1) Is entitled to educational assistance under Chapter 30, Chapter 1606, and/or REAP, and has used, but retains unused, entitlement under the applicable program;

(2) Is entitled to educational assistance under Chapter 30, Chapter 1606, and/or REAP, but has not used any entitlement under such chapter;

(3) Is a member of the Armed Forces who is eligible for receipt of basic educational assistance under Chapter 30, and is making contributions towards Chapter 30; or

(4) Is a member of the Armed Forces who is not entitled to basic educational assistance under Chapter 30, by reason of an election not to enroll in Chapter 30; and as of the date of the Soldier's election to use Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits, meets the requirements for entitlement to educational assistance under the Post 9/11 GI Bill.

(5) Is entitled to basic educational assistance under the VEAP. VEAP-era Soldiers who did not open VEAP accounts may be eligible for benefits based on qualifying active duty service under the Post 9/11 GI Bill.

a. Soldiers eligible for Chapter 30 making an election to convert to the Post 9/11 GI Bill, the number of months of entitlement of the Soldier to educational assistance under the Post 9/11 GI Bill shall be the number of months equal to the number of months of

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unused entitlement of the Soldier under MGIB as of the date of the election. Example: A Soldier used 25 months of MGIB (Chapter 30), converts to Post 9/11 GI Bill; he/she has 11 months of remaining benefits of Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits.

b. Soldiers who convert from Chapter 1606 and/or Chapter 1607 will receive up to 36 months of benefits under Post 9/11 GI Bill as long as their combined total of benefits previously used does not exceed 48 months.

c. Soldiers may make their irrevocable election to convert to the Post 9/11 GI Bill by submitting a VA Form 22-1990 to the DVA through the VA website at www.gibill.va.gov.

12. Cessation of pay reduction under Montgomery GI Bill Chapter 30, Effective as of the first day of the month beginning on or after the date of an election to convert under paragraph 11a above, a Soldier having their pay reduced for Chapter 30 enrollment, shall have that pay reduction ceased, and the requirements of such section shall be deemed no longer applicable to the Soldier.

13. Refund of pay reduction under Montgomery GI Bill Chapter 30, A Soldier who is described in paragraph 11a, whose pay was reduced due to enrollment in Chapter 30, will receive a refund of that pay reduction subject to the following:

a. A full refund for a Soldier who used no months of benefit under the MGIB.

b. A refund reduced by a proportion, calculated by the number of months of MGIB benefits used, divided by 36.

c. The refund will be added to the monthly stipend allowance paid in the last month of eligibility under the Post 9/11 GI Bill. Soldiers who do not exhaust entitlement under the Post 9/11 GI Bill will not receive a refund of the pay reduction. Example: A Soldier used 25 months of MGIB (Chapter 30), converts to Post 9/11 (Chapter 33), he/she has 11 months of remaining benefits under Post 9/11 (Chapter 33). If he/she does not exhaust these 11 months of benefits, no refund of the \$1,200 will be given.

14. Treatment of certain contributions under Chapter 30 and REAP (commonly called "Buy-Up").

a. Soldiers who participated in the Buy-Up provision of Chapter 30 or REAP will not receive the Buy-Up amount if they elect to use benefits under the Post 9/11 GI Bill. There is no provision to allow for a refund of any Buy-Up contribution.

b. There is no provision to allow for increasing the amount allowed for Post 9/11 GI through use of a Buy-Up.

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15. Approved Programs.

a. Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits may be used for an approved program of education offered by an Institution of Higher Learning (IHL) (as that term is defined in section 3452(f) of title 38 U.S.C, and is approved for purposes of title 38 U.S.C. chapter 30, (including approval by the State approving agency concerned). This includes graduate and undergraduate training, and some vocational/technical training programs. DVA is the final authority on program eligibility.

b. Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits may not be paid for any training pursued prior to 1 August 2009.

c. Soldiers who were eligible for benefits under Chapter 30, Chapter 1606, and/or REAP, and who make an irrevocable election to use benefits under the Post-9/11 GI Bill, will be eligible to receive benefits for on-the-job training, apprenticeship training, correspondence courses, flight training, preparatory courses, and national exams. Soldiers in these circumstances will be paid just like they would have under their "old" GI Bill program (i.e., money paid to them for tuition, not to the school), and they will not receive a living allowance and/or money for books. The DVA is the sole determination authority in such cases.

16. Months of Entitlement.

a. Soldiers may receive a maximum of 36 months of full-time benefits under any one DVA educational assistance program. Soldiers eligible for two or more DVA educational assistance programs are eligible for a maximum of 48 months of benefits. DVA educational assistance programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Reserve Educational Assistance Program (REAP) (Chapter 1607)
- (2) Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve (MGIB-SR) (Chapter 1606)
- (3) Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty (MGIB-AD) (Chapter 30)
- (4) Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) (Chapter 32)
- (5) Vietnam Era GI Bill (Chapter 34)
- (6) Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program (Chapter 35)

b. A complete list of DVA educational assistance programs can be found at www.gibill.va.gov.

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17. Duplication of Benefits. State GI Bill Managers are responsible to ensure applicants are not receiving duplicate federal funds in contradiction of Section 5003(a)(1) of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008, Pub.L. 110-252, 38 U.S.C. Section 3322.

a. Soldiers cannot use Post 9/11 GI Bill and other DVA educational assistance programs (as listed in paragraph 17a (1) – (6) above) for the same period.

b. State funded programs can be used simultaneously with Post 9/11 GI Bill unless prohibited by state law or DVA policy.

c. The Student Loan Repayment Program (SLRP) is an education incentive and may be used simultaneously with Post 9/11 GI Bill.

d. Soldiers eligible for both Post 9/11 GI Bill and the ARNG MGIB GI Bill Kicker may receive both regardless of whether Kicker eligibility was established before or after establishing Post 9/11 GI Bill eligibility. However, Soldiers can only contract for a Kicker if they are eligible for the Chapter 1606 or Chapter 30 basic benefit. ARNG Kicker eligibility is suspended for AGR and Mil Tech Soldiers.

18. Transferability of unused benefits to dependents.

a. Eligibility.

(1) Any Soldier serving in the Armed Forces (active duty and/or Selected Reserve) who fulfills Post 9/11 GI Bill eligibility requirements and who, at the time of the approval of the Soldier's request to transfer entitlement to educational assistance does not have an adverse action flag for 9 or more AWOL's in a 12 month period, is eligible for the Post 9/11 GI Bill; and

(2) Has at least 6 years of service in the Armed Forces (active duty and/or Selected Reserve) on the date of election and agrees to serve 4 additional years in the Armed Forces from the date of request, regardless of the number of months transferred; or

(3) Has at least 10 years of service in the Armed Forces (active duty and/or Selected Reserve) on the date of election and cannot commit to 4 additional years of service due to an Retention Control Point (RCP) or Mandatory Retirement Date (MRD) or is precluded by standard policy (either DOD or Service) or statute must commit to serve for the maximum amount of time allowed by either RCP or MRD as of the date of request, regardless of the number of months transferred; or

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(4) Is or becomes retirement eligible during the period from 1 August 2009, through 1 August 2012 and agrees to serve the additional period, if any, specified below. For the purposes of this paragraph, a Soldier is considered to be retirement eligible if he or she has completed 20 years of active Federal service or 20 qualifying years as computed under title 10 U.S.C § 12732. Use which ever computation establishes 20 years regardless of which component the Soldier is in at the time of electing to transfer benefits.

(5) Soldiers eligible for retirement on 1 August 2009, no additional service is required.

(6) Soldiers who have an approved retirement date after 1 August 2009 and before 1 July 2010, no additional service is required.

(7) Soldiers eligible for retirement after 1 August 2009 and before 1 August 2010, one year of additional service from the date of request is required.

(8) Soldiers eligible for retirement on or after 1 August 2010 and before 1 August 2011, two years of additional service from the date of request is required.

(9) Soldiers eligible for retirement on or after 1 August 2011, and before 1 August 2012, three years of additional service from the date of request is required.

(10) Retirees recalled to active duty may transfer unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits with no additional service commitment.

b. Eligible Family Members. A Soldier approved to transfer unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits may transfer them to:

- (1) The Soldier's spouse.
- (2) One or more of the Soldier's children.
- (3) A combination of (1) and (2).

(4) The family member must be enrolled in the Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System (DEERS) at the time of transfer to receive transferred entitlement.

c. For eligibility under this section, the term "child" means a legitimate child, a legally adopted child, or a stepchild, who is unmarried and:

- (1) Up to the age of eighteen years; or

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(2) Who, before attaining the age of eighteen years, became permanently incapable of self-support; or

(3) Who, after attaining the age of twenty one years and is enrolled fulltime in a course of instruction at an approved educational institution prior to reaching the age twenty-three (per DEERs eligibility criteria); or

(4) A child's marriage after transfer of benefits is approved will not affect his or her eligibility to receive the educational benefit; however, after an individual has designated a child as a transferee under this section, the individual retains the right to revoke or modify the transfer at any time.

(5) Status of a child in paragraph 18b(4) is based on the date of approval of the request to transfer benefits, not on the date of request to transfer benefits.

d. If an eligible individual elects to transfer his or her entitlement to a spouse, a subsequent divorce will not affect the transferee's eligibility to receive educational benefits; however, the eligible individual retains the right to revoke or modify the transfer at any time.

19. Months of Transfer. The number of months of benefits transferred by a Soldier under this section may not exceed the lesser of 36 months or the amount of unused benefits remaining as determined by the DVA.

20. Transferee Usage. Dependent use of transferred educational benefits is subject to the following:

a. A spouse:

(1) May start to use the benefit immediately after the Soldier making the transfer has completed at least 6 years of service in the Armed Forces.

(2) May use the benefit while the Soldier remains in the Armed Forces.

(3) Is subject to the same 15-year limitation as the Soldier.

b. A child:

(1) May start to use the benefit after the Soldier making the transfer has completed at least 10 years of service in the Armed Forces.

(2) May use the benefit while the Soldier remains in the Armed Forces.

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(3) May not use the benefit until they have met the requirements of a secondary school diploma, or reached 18 years of age.

(4) Is not subject to the 15-year time limitation, but may not use the benefit after reaching 26 years of age.

21. Nature of Transferred Entitlement. The entitlement transferred will be available as follows:

a. A spouse:

(1) Is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter in the same manner as the Soldier from whom the entitlement was transferred.

(2) Is not eligible for the monthly housing stipend (if otherwise eligible) while the Soldier is serving on active duty.

(3) Is not eligible for the book and supply stipend (if otherwise eligible) while the Soldier is serving on active duty

b. A child:

(1) Is entitled to educational assistance under this chapter in the same manner as the Soldier from which the entitlement was transferred as if the Soldier were not on active duty.

(2) Is entitled to the monthly stipend (if otherwise eligible) regardless of the status of the Soldier.

22. Designation of Transferee. A Soldier transferring an entitlement to educational assistance under this section shall:

a. Designate the dependent or dependents to who such entitlement is being transferred; and

b. Designate the number of months of such entitlement to be transferred to each dependent; and

c. Specify the period for which the transfer shall be effective for each dependent.

23. Time for Transfer, Revocation, and Modification.

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a. Time for Transfer. A Soldier approved to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer such entitlement only while serving as a member of the Armed Forces when the transfer is executed.

b. A Soldier transferring entitlement under this section may modify or revoke at any time the transfer of any unused portion of the entitlement so transferred.

c. A Soldier may add new dependents, modify entitlement for existing dependents, or revoke entitlement while serving in the Armed Forces.

d. A Veteran may modify entitlement or revoke entitlement among only those dependents who were designated to receive transferred benefits prior to separating from the Armed Forces. Veterans who transferred entitlement prior to separating or retiring from the Armed Forces may not add new dependents after separation or retirement.

e. The modification or revocation of the transfer of entitlement under this paragraph shall be made by submitting notice of the action to both the ARNG via the TEB website and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as determined by the DVA. After separation or retirement, modifications or revocations must be done by submitting notice to the DVA only.

24. Additional Administrative Matters

a. The use of any entitlement to educational assistance transferred will be charged against the entitlement of the Soldier making the transfer at the rate of one month for each month of transferred entitlement that is used.

b. The death of a Soldier who transferred benefits will not affect the use of the entitlement by the dependent to which the entitlement was transferred.

c. A dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred may use the entitlement for the pursuit and completion of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate).

d. In the event of an overpayment of educational assistance with respect to a dependent to which entitlement is transferred, the dependent and the Soldier making the transfer will be jointly and separately liable for the amount of the overpayment. The DVA is responsible for recouping overpayment of benefits.

e. Failure to Complete Service Agreement. Except as provided below, if a Soldier transferring entitlement under this section fails to complete the service agreed to by the Soldier under paragraph 18a in accordance with the terms of the agreement of the

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Soldier under that paragraph, the amount of any transferred entitlement that is used by a dependent of the Soldier as of the date of such failure shall be treated as an overpayment of educational assistance and will be subject to collection by DVA.

f. Exceptions:

(1) The death of the Soldier.

(2) Discharge or release from active duty for a medical condition which pre-existed the service of the Soldier and was not service connected.

(3) Discharge or release from active duty for hardship.

(4) Discharge or release from active duty for a physical or mental condition not a disability and that did not result from the Soldier's own willful misconduct, but did interfere with the performance of duty.

(5) The DVA has agreed to not recoup paid benefits or revoke transferred benefits for Soldiers who are agreed to an additional service commitment and who did not complete the agreed upon service due to separation for medical disability or through a service force shaping initiative.

(6) A Soldier who separates or is released from Armed Forces prior to completion of an agreed upon additional service commitment will have their transfer of benefits revoked by the DVA. Benefits already used by a dependent will be recouped by the DVA. However;

g. If the Soldier was active component, the Soldier may join a SELRES unit and regain the authority to transfer benefits if the Soldier agrees to serve at least the remaining length of time which was not served under the original agreement.

h. If the Soldier was in a SELRES unit, that Soldier may join the active component and regain the authority to transfer benefits if the Soldier agrees to serve at least the remaining length of time which was not served under the original agreement.

25. Procedures. All requests and transactions will be completed through the Transferability of Education Benefits (TEB) Web application at <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/TEB/>. The TEB Users Manual will be located on the site and will provide instruction for enrollment; verification; and additions, changes, and revocations. TEB will be pre-populated with the Soldier's personal information, dependent information, and the DVA's estimate of the number of months of unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits, if available, to which the Soldier is entitled. This is an estimate only and will be verified by the DVA after a request to transfer benefits has

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been submitted to the VA. Soldiers are responsible for correcting inaccurate information. Soldiers may request certification of Post 9/11 GI Bill eligibility from the DVA's website prior to requesting to transfer of benefits.

a. All Soldiers electing to transfer their benefits must also complete a Transferability Statement of Understanding at <https://minutman.ngb.army.mil/benefits> . Completed Statements of Understanding may be uploaded directly to the site, emailed to the GI Bill Support Team at gibill@pec.ngb.army.mil, or mailed to:

Education Support Center
Attn: Post 9/11 GI Bill
Box 46 Camp Robinson
North Little Rock, AR 72199

b. The ARNG GI Bill Support Team is the TEB site security manager for the ARNG.

c. Once certifying officials have approved a request to transfer benefits, Soldiers may print a hard copy of the certified TEB request for their personal records. An email will be sent to the Soldiers AKO account to notify them of approval, denial, or if anything additional is needed to complete the transfer request. Additional service commitments will be recorded in the appropriate personnel system(s) (e.g. SIDPERS, IPERMS). Additional service commitments resulting from transferring unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits begin on the date of request and are served concurrent with any other additional service commitment in effect at the time of the transfer or incurred at any time after the request to transfer benefits. Transfer of Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits, in and of itself, will not limit any other reenlistment option or incentive to which a Soldier may be eligible.

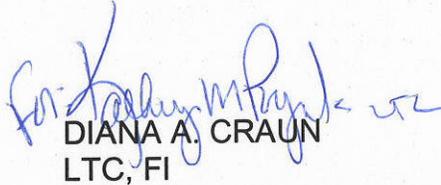
d. The DVA will verify that Soldiers are entitled to the total number of months of benefits that a Soldier requests to transfer. In the event a Soldier requested to transfer more months of Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits than to which entitled, the Soldier may, within 30 days from date of notification from the DVA, revoke the transfer of unused benefits and rescind the additional service obligation unless already serving on a term of reenlistment. If the Soldier elects to modify the number of months transferred to match the total number of months the DVA determined is available, the original additional service commitment will remain in effect.

e. Once Soldiers are approved to transfer their unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits, the approved dependant can complete and submit a VA Form 22-1990e (www.gibill.va.gov) to the DVA. The DVA will then issue the dependant a Certificate of Eligibility which can then be turned into the VA certifying representative at the dependant's school as proof of benefit.

NGB-EDU

SUBJECT: Army National Guard (ARNG) Post 9/11 GI Bill Guidance

26. The point of contact for this policy is MAJ Jeremy Serafin, GI Bill Programs Manager at (703) 601-7907, or Jeremy.serafin@us.army.mil.


DIANA A. CRAUN

LTC, FI

Chief, Education, Incentives and
Employment Division

Encl

Appendix A – Transferability Statement of Understanding

DISTRIBUTION:

Each State MILPO

Each State ESO

Each State GI Bill Manager

Each State RRM