

VOLUME 7A, CHAPTER 35: “SEPARATION PAYMENTS”**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

Changes are identified in this table and also denoted by **blue font**.

Substantive revisions are denoted by an asterisk (*) symbol preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision.

Unless otherwise noted, chapters referenced are contained in this volume.

Hyperlinks are denoted by **bold, italic, blue, and underlined font**.

The previous version dated **July 2020** is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated hyperlinks and formatting to comply with current administrative instructions.	Revision
2.1.1.2.1.	Clarified the limitation of selling 60 days of leave in a career.	Revision
2.6	Inserted guidance for Inter Service Leave Transfer.	Addition
3.1.3.	Updated the conditions for Half Separation Pay.	Revision
3.2	Updated the Limitations on Separation Pay.	Revision
3.4	Clarified the computation of Separation Pay.	Revision
8.4	Updated the Ineligibility for Voluntary Separation Pay.	Revision
8.8	Update the payment of Voluntary Separation Pay.	Revision
8.11.3	Added a provision of recoupment for Voluntary Separation Pay and renumbered subsequent subparagraphs accordingly.	Addition
9.0	Updated the Voluntary Retirement Incentive concluded December 31, 2018.	Revision
References	Updated to reflect current statutes and supporting references.	Revision

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CHAPTER 35

SEPARATION PAYMENTS

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

This chapter prescribes the policy for entitlements that members may receive when separating from military service.

1.2 Authoritative Guidance

The pay policies and requirements established by DoD in this chapter are derived primarily from, and prepared in accordance with the United States Code (U.S.C.). Due to the subject matter in this chapter, the list of authoritative sources is extensive. The specific statutes, regulations, and other applicable guidance that govern each individual section are listed in a reference section at the end of the chapter.

2.0 ACCRUED LEAVE PAY

2.1 General Entitlement

2.1.1. A member who is discharged or separated under honorable conditions is entitled to payment of unused accrued leave unless the member continues on active duty under conditions that require accrued leave to be carried forward, or in the case of a Reserve Component member, the member elects to have the leave carried forward to the member's next period of active service. An enlisted member who voluntarily extends their enlistment for the first time is also entitled to payment for unused accrued leave.

2.1.1.1. Conditions for Payment of Unused Accrued Leave. See Tables 35-1 through 35-4 for specific rules governing whether a member may be paid for unused accrued leave.

2.1.1.2. Career Leave Payment Limitation of 60 days

* 2.1.1.2.1. **Generally** a Service member is entitled to receive payment for no more than 60 days of accrued leave during a military career. See subparagraph 2.1.1.4 for exceptions.

2.1.1.2.2. A Service member eligible for an unused accrued leave settlement is authorized an election with regard to payment or carryover of the leave. The member may elect to receive payment for a portion of the unused leave, not to exceed a career total of 60 days, and to have the remaining accrued leave carried forward to a new or extended enlistment. The total of paid and carried forward leave may exceed 60 days.

2.1.1.3. One-Time Leave Payment. An enlisted member of the Armed Forces who would lose accumulated leave in excess of the 120 days in subparagraph 2.2.2.2 may elect to be paid for such leave up to 30 days. This election can only be taken once during a career. This leave payment does apply against the 60 days of leave paid during a career as stated in subparagraph 2.1.1.2. This one-time payment exception applies to members who:

2.1.1.3.1. Serve on active duty for a continuous period of at least 120 days in an area in which the member is entitled to hostile fire pay/imminent danger pay;

2.1.1.3.2. Are assigned to a deployable ship or mobile unit, or to other duty designated by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned as qualifying;

2.1.1.3.3. Are performing duty designated by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) as qualifying duty; or

2.1.1.3.4. Serve on active duty in a duty assignment in support of a contingency operation.

2.1.1.4. Exceptions to the 60-Day Career Leave Payment Limitation

2.1.1.4.1. Contingency Operations. The 60-day leave payment limitation does not apply with respect to leave accrued by a member of a Reserve Component or retired Reserve; a retired member of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps; or a member of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve during any period while the member also is:

2.1.1.4.1.1. Serving on active duty in support of a contingency operation on or after December 5, 1991; or

2.1.1.4.1.2. Serving on active duty in connection with the Persian Gulf conflict (other than for training) under authority of Title 10, United States Code, sections 688, 12301, 12302, 12304, 12306, or 12307 ([10 U.S.C. § 688](#), [10 U.S.C. § 12301](#), [10 U.S.C. § 12302](#), [10 U.S.C. § 12304](#), [10 U.S.C. § 12306](#), or [10 U.S.C. § 12307](#)), on or after August 2, 1990.

2.1.1.4.2. Active Duty of 31 to 365 Days. The 60-day leave payment limitation does not apply to leave accrued by a member of a Reserve Component while serving on active duty, full-time National Guard duty, or active duty for training during a period of more than 30 days, but not in excess of 365 days, beginning on or after October 1, 2001.

2.1.1.4.3. Death on Active Duty. The 60-day leave payment limitation does not apply to leave accrued by a member who dies while on active duty (or a member or former member who dies after retirement or discharge, but before receiving payment of accrued leave). Payment of accrued leave for a deceased member is based upon the unused accrued leave that he or she carried forward into the leave year in which deceased, plus the unused leave that accrued during that leave year, beginning on or after February 10, 1996.

2.1.1.4.4. Career Leave Payment Total. Unused leave accrued specifically under the conditions of subparagraphs 2.1.1.4.1 through 2.1.1.4.3 is in addition to the member's career leave payment limitation of 60 days. Such unused leave may be carried forward into a new contract period of active duty and later be eligible for payment in addition to other leave to which the 60-day career ceiling applies. See paragraph 2.2 for rules that apply to accounting for accrued and used leave, and subparagraph 2.3.2 for calculating the payment amount and the possible application of the Combat Zone (CZ) Tax Exclusion (CZTE).

Example: On January 1, 2018, a National Guard member on active duty, under Title 32, is mobilized for 3 years with his unit under 10 U.S.C. § 12301. Although previously paid for career leave of 48 days, the member elected to carry forward all 32 days of accrued unused leave from the pre-mobilization period.

On April 6, 2018, he was discharged and immediately ordered to active duty for another period of 3 years. The member used leave from April 2 through April 5, 2018 (4 days). He has 36 days accrued unused leave at discharge (32 days from his balance brought forward, plus 8 days accrued under the mobilization, minus the 4 days of leave used). He may elect to be paid for a maximum of 16 days of leave at discharge, which includes the 12 days up to the 60-day limitation, plus 4 days of excepted leave (earned 8 days excepted leave less the 4 days used).

The remaining balance of 20 days (or more, if he takes payment for less than the full 16 days of leave) may be carried forward into the new active duty period. If a payment is made for 12 days or less, then 4 days of the carryover are an exception to the 60-day payment limitation and may be paid in the future if they remain unused.

2.1.2. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, a member sentenced to unsuspended dismissal or unsuspended dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge by court-martial may be required to take leave pending review of the conviction (for example, appellate leave) as provided by [10 U.S.C. § 876a](#). Such member may elect to be paid in a lump sum for the leave accrued to his or her credit as of the day before the day the leave begins. Otherwise, each day of appellate leave will be charged as a day of leave and the member paid accordingly until all of the member's accrued leave is used. Payment will be based on the rate of basic pay to which the member was entitled on the day before the day leave is to begin.

2.1.3. A member who is discharged under other than honorable conditions forfeits all accrued leave at the time of discharge and is not entitled to payment for accrued leave, regardless of the length of time the separated member has served.

2.1.4. Except as provided in subparagraph 2.1.5, a member who receives an entry-level discharge before completing 6 months of active duty will be considered as having received an honorable discharge with payment of accrued leave being authorized.

2.1.5. A member, who is discharged before completing 6 months of active duty because of failure to serve satisfactorily, forfeits all accrued leave at the time of discharge. Such forfeiture also applies to any member with prior military service who had a break in service of 90 or more consecutive days. The following constitute reasons for failure to serve satisfactorily.

2.1.5.1. Enlisted reasons include:

2.1.5.1.1. Defective enlistment and induction (minority and fraudulent entry only);

2.1.5.1.2. Entry-level performance and conduct;

2.1.5.1.3. Unsatisfactory performance;

2.1.5.1.4. Drug and/or alcohol abuse rehabilitation failure;

2.1.5.1.5. Misconduct, moral, and/or professional dereliction;

2.1.5.1.6. Separation in lieu of trial by court-martial; or

2.1.5.1.7. Security (unless the member receives an honorable discharge).

2.1.5.2. Officer reasons include:

2.1.5.2.1. Separation for cause (e.g., officers separated for substandard performance of duty);

2.1.5.2.2. Dropped from the rolls;

2.1.5.2.3. Misconduct, moral, and/or professional dereliction;

2.1.5.2.4. Separation in lieu of trial by court-martial; or

2.1.5.2.5. Security (unless the member receives an honorable discharge).

2.2 Leave Accounting

2.2.1. Accrued leave must be carefully accounted for and accurately identified as to the time and circumstances under which it was earned. The number of days accrued and value of unused leave that is to be sold depends upon the timeframe and circumstances under which it was earned.

2.2.1.1. Leave earned is valued using only basic pay.

2.2.1.2. Leave accrued in a CZ or Qualified Hazardous Duty Area (QHDA), or while hospitalized as a result of action in such a zone or area, is generally known as CZTE leave. See Chapter 44, paragraph 2.3 for full descriptions of the circumstances under which such leave accrues. CZTE leave for enlisted members is exempt from federal and state income tax withholding. CZTE leave for officers is exempt from federal and state income tax withholding up to a specified limit. See subparagraph 2.3.2 for a discussion of tax exclusion limits. All leave earned during a month in which a member serves for any period of time in a CZ or QHDA area is CZTE leave. A single day of qualifying service in such circumstance qualifies all leave accrued in that month as CZTE leave.

2.2.1.3. A member of a Reserve Component who accumulates leave during a period of active service may carry over any accumulated leave to the member's next period of active service without regard to separation or release from active service if the separation or release is under honorable conditions. This accumulated leave is subject to fiscal year carry forward limitations (75 days during the period October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2015, and 60 days otherwise).

2.2.2. Leave accrues to a Service member serving on active duty for 30 days or more. It accrues at the rate of 2½ days for each month of active service, excluding periods of absence from duty without leave, periods of confinement resulting from a court-martial, and periods of leave required to be taken pending review of a court-martial conviction. For partial months, it accrues at the rate of ½ day for any period of 6 days or less.

2.2.2.1. A member may not carry forward a leave balance of more than 60 days into a new fiscal year, except during the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2015, when 75 days may be carried forward or when entitled to Special Leave Accrual (SLA). Members with 75 days of leave under this provision will need to use 45 days of leave during the period from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015; otherwise, leave in excess of 60 days on September 30, 2015 will be lost.

2.2.2.2. A member who serves on active duty while entitled to hostile fire/imminent danger pay for a continuous period of at least 120 days may carry forward up to 120 days of SLA into the new fiscal year. Under this exemption, unused leave may be carried forward until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the service in the qualifying hostile fire/imminent danger area is terminated. If the 120 days of SLA were earned during the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2015, then unused leave may be carried forward until the end of the fourth fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the service in the qualifying hostile fire/imminent danger area is terminated.

2.2.2.3. A member not qualifying for SLA for service in a hostile fire/imminent danger area may qualify and carry forward up to 120 days of unused leave when assigned to a designated deployable ship, mobile unit, or other similar prescribed duty. On or after August 29, 2005, a member may also qualify and carry forward up to 120 days of unused leave if he or she is performing qualifying duties as designated by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

2.2.2.3.1. The duty assignment must be under conditions where operational mission requirements prohibit normal leave utilization as determined by the military service concerned or designated commander. Under this exemption, unused SLA leave may be carried forward until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the qualifying service is terminated.

2.2.2.3.2. If the 120 days of leave were accumulated during the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2015, then unused leave may be carried forward until the end of the fourth fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the service in the qualifying assignment or other similar prescribed duty is terminated.

2.2.2.4. The maximum amount of SLA leave that may be carried forward is the leave balance at the end of the fiscal year following the end of the SLA period not to exceed 120 days. The maximum amount will be reduced to a new level whenever the leave balance drops below the previously set level. If at any time, the leave balance drops to or goes below 60 days, or 75 days during the period October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2014, then there is no longer any SLA protected leave. If the leave balance is over 60 days, but is below 75 days between October 1, 2014, and September 30, 2015, then the SLA is protected. Subject to this rule, if on October 1, 2015, a member had between 60 and 75 leave days and those leave days were entitled to SLA protection, the member will retain their SLA protected leave in accordance with [10 U.S.C. § 701](#).

2.2.2.4.1. Therefore, the actual maximum leave that can be carried forward into succeeding fiscal years is the lowest leave balance achieved following the completion of the SLA duty or the usual 60 days, or 75 days during the period October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2015, whichever is greater. If the SLA qualifying period crosses a fiscal year, then the entire leave balance (not to exceed 120 days) will be carried forward and the leave accrued from the beginning of the new fiscal year through the end of the SLA qualifying period will be added to establish the maximum.

2.2.2.4.2. Any portion of a leave balance in excess of 60 days that could have been taken before the end of the fiscal year had the member not been assigned to SLA qualifying duty will not be included in the carryover amount.

Example 1: On August 31, 2011, a member had a leave balance of 80 days. On September 15, 2011, he was assigned to duty qualifying for SLA as described in subparagraph 2.2.2.1. Had the member not been assigned to SLA duty, he could have possibly taken 15 days leave from September 16 through September 30. If the member had taken leave during this period, then there would still have been a loss of 7.5 days (82.5 days accrued through September 30, less the 15 days potentially taken and the normal 60-day carryover restriction) at the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, since only the portion that potentially could have been taken is protected, the member may carry forward 75 days and will lose 7.5 days of leave.

Example 2: The member in example 1 continued on SLA duty until September 15, 2012. No leave was permitted during this period, and the member's accrued leave totaled 105 days at the end of September. If the leave balance does not drop at any time below 105 days, then it may be carried forward for 3 fiscal years, until September 30, 2015.

If the member took 30 days of leave from April 1 through April 30, 2013, then this would result in a leave balance of 92.5 days (105 days accrued through September, plus 17.5 days accrued from October through April, less the 30 days of leave taken) and a new maximum amount of leave that may be carried forward. If no further SLA is earned and the leave balance is not further reduced to a new lower level, then the maximum leave the member may carry forward into succeeding fiscal years (until September 30, 2015) is 92.5 days.

Example 3: On September 30, 2014, a member had a leave balance of 74 days. On October 1, 2014, the member's leave balance is still 74 days. This is because, on October 1, 2014, the authorized leave carry-over amount for all leave was 75 days. On the same date, October 1, 2014, the member was assigned to duty qualifying for SLA as described in subparagraph 2.2.2.1. He remains on duty there for the entire fiscal year, earning 30 days of leave. On September 30, 2015, he has 104 days of leave. Since he has 104 days at the end of the fiscal year and is entitled to SLA protection, then on October 1, 2015, he still has 104 days.

2.2.2.5. Active duty members who serve in duty assignments in support of a contingency operation are authorized to accumulate annual leave in excess of 60 days, or 75 days for the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2015, as shown on the end of month September Leave and Earnings Statement. These members are authorized to retain up to 120 days until the end of the second fiscal year after the fiscal year in which such service on active duty is terminated.

2.2.3. Leave will be accounted for by crediting it sequentially in the chronological order in which it is accrued. Generally, when used, leave will be charged with the most recently accrued leave charged first. This method is known as Last In, First Out. As an exception, CZTE leave will be charged first, regardless of when it was earned.

Example: On August 31, 2014, a member had accrued 75.5 days of unused leave, of which 7.5 days was accrued unused CZTE leave. The CZTE leave had been earned for two separate periods, 5 days for active service from January 2 through February 6, 2012 in a CZ and 2.5 days for active service from August 7 through August 30, 2014 in a QHDA. The member took leave from September 5 through September 24, 2014, a period of 20 days. The leave taken is first applied to the 7.5 days of CZTE leave. This leaves 12.5 days to be applied to the non-CZTE leave earned, reducing that balance to 55.5 days as of September 24, 2014.

2.2.4. Effective March 11, 2020 through September 30, 2020, and pursuant to 37 U.S.C. § 701(f)(1)(A) and (B)(iii), Service members performing active service, are authorized to accumulate annual leave in excess of 60 days not to exceed 120 days as shown on the end of month September 2020 Leave and Earnings Statement. Such members are authorized to retain such unused leave until the end of fiscal year 2023 (September 30, 2023).

2.2.4.1. This authorization does not apply to Service members who would otherwise be authorized to accumulate leave in excess of 60 days as of October 1, 2020 under 10 U.S.C. § 701(f)(1)(A), (B)(i), and (ii) or 701(f)(2) prior to March 11, 2020.

2.2.4.2. Leave will be accounted for by crediting it sequentially in the chronological order in which it is accrued. Generally, when used, leave will be charged with the most recently accrued leave charged first. This method is known as Last In, First Out.

2.3 Leave Payments and Taxability

2.3.1. Payments for accrued leave are normally subject to taxation and income tax withholding.

2.3.2. Payments for CZTE leave for Service members is tax-exempt from federal taxation and not subject to federal or state income tax withholding up to the monthly limit specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). That limit is different for enlisted members and officers. The limit is fully described in Chapter 44, subparagraph 2.2.1 and summarized as follows:

2.3.2.1. Enlisted members (E-1 and above) and warrant officers (W-1 through W-5) have no limitation or ceiling on the value of payments exempt from federal or state taxes and federal tax withholding for any month in which they qualify for an exemption.

2.3.2.2. Officers (O-1 and above) are subject to a limit on the value of federal tax-exempt payments and exemption from federal and state tax withholding for each month in which they qualify for an exemption. The exemption amount for officers is set at the value of the highest rate of enlisted basic pay plus the value of any hostile fire or imminent danger pay the officer may have been entitled to in that qualifying month. The applicable rate of enlisted basic pay would be that listed in Chapter 1, Table 1-10, Note 3 for the corresponding qualifying month. To determine whether the limitation will apply to a payment for accrued unused leave, the leave must be allocated to the months in which earned and for which the officer qualified for CZTE status.

2.3.2.2.1. The value of the leave for each individual month must be added to any payments the officer has received for that tax-exempt month and the total compared to the monthly limitation amount.

2.3.2.2.2. Tax exemption may only be given for the value of the portion of the CZTE leave that does not exceed the limitation available. Any payments for CZTE leave value that exceed the limitation available will be treated as taxable income.

Example: A Reserve Component O-6 with over 12 years of service began active duty on March 25, 2018, and reported temporary additional duty to a designated CZ on March 26, 2018. He departed the zone on May 2, 2018, and was separated from active duty and paid for unused accrued leave on May 4, 2018. The officer was entitled to monthly basic pay of \$8,073.90 and to imminent danger pay of \$225. The monthly basic pay for the most senior enlisted member in each military service is \$8,361.00 per month during that period. The officer has been paid for his active duty service and is awaiting payment for his earned leave. He had previously sold back 58 days of leave at the end of other active duty periods.

The officer earned .5 days of leave in March and in May and 2.5 days for April. The total of 3.5 days leave when added to the 58 days previously sold would exceed the maximum of 60 days that may be sold in a career. This leave, however, is exempt from payment limitation since the Reserve officer was on active duty for a period of more than 30 but less than 365 days. Payment of the .5 days of leave for both March and May is fully exempt from income tax and income tax withholding since the prior tax-free payments for his basic pay and hostile fire/imminent danger pay in those 2 months was well below the tax exemption limitation value of \$8,586.00 (senior enlisted basic pay of \$8,361.00 and hostile fire/imminent danger pay of \$225).

However, only a portion of the 2.5 days of unused accrued leave attributable to April is exempt from income tax and income tax withholding. The officer has already received tax-exempt treatment of his April salary and imminent danger pay using all but \$287.10 of his available exemption (exemption equals \$8,586.00 and the amount used was the officer's base pay of \$8,073.90 plus the hostile fire/imminent danger pay of \$225, equal to \$8,298.90). The 2.5 days of leave is valued at \$672.83, leaving \$385.73 of the leave payment subject to tax and tax withholding.

2.4 Leave Payments and Debts

Payments for accrued leave may be used to satisfy debts to the U.S. Government without restriction.

2.5 Leave Payment to Beneficiaries

Payments for accrued leave owed at death will be paid to the eligible beneficiary or beneficiaries under the provisions of Chapter 36, section 3.0.

2.5.1. If a member dies while on active duty of 30 days or more, then the accrued leave is payable along with all other unpaid pay and allowances to the eligible beneficiary.

2.5.2. If a member or former member dies after retirement or discharge, but before receiving any or all compensation for accrued leave, then the balance is payable to the eligible beneficiary and claims for payment must be submitted to the appropriate following address:

Army and Air Force Members:

Director – Military Pay Operations Indianapolis
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)-Indianapolis
DFAS-JFL/IN
8899 E. 56th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46249-0845

Navy Members:

Director – Military Pay Operations Navy
DFAS-Cleveland
DFAS-JFLADA
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, OH 44199-2055

Marine Corps Members:

Director – Military Pay Operations Marine Corps
DFAS-Cleveland
MPO-JFLT
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, OH 44199-2055

***2.6 Inter Service Transfers**

Every member has the option to elect to carryover some or all of their leave during an inter service transfer, regardless of enlisted, warrant officer, or commissioned officer status prior to or after the transfer.

2.6.1. An enlisted member transferring to another enlisted position may be paid for unused leave, subject to the career leave payment limitation.

2.6.2. An enlisted member transferring to an officer position may not be paid for unused leave.

2.6.3. A commissioned or warrant officer transferring to an officer position may not be paid for unused leave.

2.6.4. A commissioned or warrant officer transferring to an enlisted position may not be paid for unused leave.

3.0 SEPARATION PAY (NON-DISABILITY)**3.1 Entitlement**

3.1.1. Full Separation Pay. Full payment of non-disability separation pay is authorized to Service members of the Regular and Reserve Components who have been involuntarily separated from active duty and have met each of the following four conditions:

3.1.1.1. The member has met one of the following criteria for active military service:

3.1.1.1.1. The member is on active duty or full-time National Guard duty and has completed at least 6 years, but less than 20 years, of active service. Reserve members not on the active duty list when separated must have 6 years of continuous active duty or full-time National Guard duty immediately preceding separation. A period of active duty is considered continuous if any break in active service does not exceed 30 days; or

3.1.1.1.2. A member who is a Regular officer and is separated under [10 U.S.C. Chapter 36](#) (except under [10 U.S.C. § 630\(1\)\(A\)](#), [10 U.S.C. § 643](#), [10 U.S.C. § 580](#), or [10 U.S.C. § 8373](#)) must have completed at least 6 years, but less than 20 years, of active service;

3.1.1.2. The member's separation must be characterized as "honorable" and none of the conditions apply that are listed in paragraph 3.2;

3.1.1.3. The member is being separated involuntarily, through either the denial of reenlistment or the denial of continuation on active duty or full-time National Guard duty, under one of the following four specific conditions:

3.1.1.3.1. The member must be fully qualified for retention but denied reenlistment or continuation. This includes a Service member who is eligible for promotion as established by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, but is denied reenlistment or continuation on active duty under established promotion or high year of tenure policies;

3.1.1.3.2. The member must be fully qualified for retention but involuntarily separated under a Reduction in Force by authority designated by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned;

3.1.1.3.3. The member, if a Regular officer, commissioned or warrant, must be separated under 10 U.S.C. § 580, [10 U.S.C. § 1165](#), 10 U.S.C. § 8373, or Chapter 36 (except section 630(1)(A)); if a Reserve commissioned officer other than a commissioned warrant officer, must be separated or transferred to the retired Reserve under [10 U.S.C. § 573](#) or [10 U.S.C. § 861](#); or if a Reserve commissioned officer on the active duty list or a Reserve warrant officer must be separated for similar reasons under military service policies; or

3.1.1.3.4. The member must be denied reenlistment or continuation on active duty or full-time National Guard duty under subparagraphs 3.1.1.3.1 through 3.1.1.3.3, and have accepted an earlier separation from active duty; and

3.1.1.4. The member must have entered into a written agreement with the military service concerned to serve in the Ready Reserve in a Reserve Component of the Armed Forces for a minimum period of 3 years following the separation from active duty.

3.1.1.4.1. A member who enters into this written agreement and is qualified for service in the Ready Reserve will, upon separation from active duty, be enlisted or appointed, as appropriate, as a Reserve member by the military service concerned. If the person has a service obligation under [10 U.S.C. § 651](#) or any other law that is not completed at the time of separation from active duty, then the 3-year obligation begins on the day after the day the member completes the prior obligation.

3.1.1.4.2. A member who enters into this written agreement and is not qualified for enlistment or appointment in the Ready Reserve need not be enlisted or appointed by the military service concerned to be considered to have met this condition of eligibility for separation pay.

3.1.2. Sole Survivorship Discharge

3.1.2.1. A sole survivorship discharge is the separation of a member from the Armed Forces at the member's request when the member is the only surviving child in a family in which:

3.1.2.1.1. The father, mother, or one or more siblings served in the Armed Forces, and was killed; died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease; is in a captured or missing in action status; or is permanently 100 percent disabled or hospitalized on a continuing basis (and is not gainfully employed because of the disability or hospitalization); and

3.1.2.1.2. The death, status, or disability did not result from the intentional misconduct or willful neglect of the parent or sibling and was not incurred during a period of unauthorized absence.

3.1.2.2. A member who receives a sole survivorship discharge will be entitled to full separation pay, even though the member completed less than 6 years of active service immediately before that discharge.

3.1.2.3. The amount of the full separation pay to be paid will be based on the years of active service actually completed by the member before the member's discharge.

3.1.2.4. These sole survivorship discharge provisions will apply to any sole survivorship discharge granted after September 11, 2001.

3.1.2.5. Effective October 28, 2009, members who receive a sole survivorship discharge will not be required to repay any unearned bonus, incentive pay, or similar benefit previously paid to the member.

3.1.2.6. Effective October 28, 2009, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may grant an exception to the requirement to terminate the payment of any unpaid amounts of a bonus, incentive pay, or similar benefit if he determines that termination of the

payment of the unpaid amounts would be contrary to a personnel policy or management objective, would be against equity and good conscience, or would be contrary to the best interests of the United States.

* 3.1.3. Half Separation Pay. Half Separation Pay of non-disability separation pay is authorized to members of the Regular and Reserve Components who are involuntarily separated from active duty and have met each of the following [five](#) conditions:

3.1.3.1. The member [meets](#) the criteria for active service specified in subparagraph 3.1.1.1;

3.1.3.2. The member's separation must be characterized as "honorable" or "general ([under honorable conditions](#))," and none of the conditions apply that are listed in paragraph 3.2;

3.1.3.3. The member must be separated involuntarily by the military service concerned through either the denial of reenlistment or the denial of continuation on active duty or [the member is separated instead of board action as provided in DoD Instruction \(DoDI\) 1332.30](#), under one of the following specific conditions:

3.1.3.3.1. [The member is not fully qualified for retention and is denied reenlistment or continuation by military service concerned, as provided for in DoDI 1332.14 or DoDI 1332.30](#) under any of the following conditions:

3.1.3.3.1.1. [Weight control failure;](#)

3.1.3.3.1.2. [Parent or custody of minor child;](#)

3.1.3.3.1.3. [Military personnel security program;](#)

3.1.3.3.1.4. [Disability that existed before service;](#)

3.1.3.3.1.5. [Mental or physical conditions and circumstances not constituting a disability;](#)

3.1.3.3.1.6. [Alcohol or drug abuse rehabilitation failure; or](#)

3.1.3.3.1.7. [Failure to meet minimum retention standards;](#)

3.1.3.3.2. Separated under a military service specific program established as a half separation pay level by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned [in accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 1174](#); or

3.1.3.3.3. Denied reenlistment or continuation on active duty [by the military service concerned](#) under subparagraphs 3.1.3.3.1 and 3.1.3.3.2, and accept an earlier separation from active duty; and

3.1.3.4. The member must have entered into a written agreement with the military service concerned to serve in the Ready Reserve of a Reserve Component for a minimum period of 3 years following separation from active duty.

3.1.3.4.1. A member who enters into this written agreement and is qualified for the Ready Reserve will, upon separation from active duty, be enlisted or appointed, as appropriate, as a Reserve member by the military service concerned. If the person has a service obligation under 10 U.S.C. § 651 or any other provision of law that is not completed at the time of separation from active duty, then the 3-year obligation begins on the day after the day the member completes the prior obligation.

3.1.3.4.2. A member who enters into this written agreement and is not qualified for enlistment or appointment in the Ready Reserve need not be enlisted or appointed by the military service concerned to be considered to have met this condition of eligibility for separation pay.

NOTE: In extraordinary instances, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may award full separation pay to a member otherwise eligible for half separation pay when the specific reasons for the separation and the overall quality of the member's service have been such that denial of full separation pay would be clearly unjust.

*3.2 Limitations of Eligibility

Service members separated under the following circumstances are not eligible for separation pay:

3.2.1. The following examples will be considered to be a separation at the member's own request:

3.2.1.1. A member who declines training that the service offers to qualify for a new skill or rating as a precondition to reenlistment or continuation on active duty;

3.2.1.2. A member who requests separation as provided for in DoDI 1332.14 or under regulations established by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned;

3.2.1.3. An officer is separated for twice failing to promote and either (or both) of those failures to promote was the result of the officer submitting a request in writing not to be selected for promotion or who otherwise directly caused the non-selection through written communication to the selection board in accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 614(b); or

3.2.1.4. An officer who is separated for twice failing to promote when he or she was offered and declined continuation on active duty for a period that is equal to or more than the amount of service required to qualify the officer for retirement.

3.2.2. The member is separated from active duty during an initial term of enlistment or an initial period of obligated service. The initial term of enlistment or initial period of obligated service is the active service obligation that the member incurred upon initial enlistment or upon enrollment in a commissioning program. This limitation also applies to a member who desires to reenlist or continue at the conclusion of the initial term of enlistment or an initial period of obligation and is denied by the military service concerned;

3.2.3. The member is released from active duty for training or from full-time National Guard duty for training;

3.2.4. The member is immediately eligible at separation for retired or retainer pay based upon his or her military service;

3.2.5. The member is a warrant officer whose appointment is terminated and who then elects to enlist;

3.2.6. The member is separated as a result of the execution of a court-martial sentence;

3.2.7. The member is being dropped from the rolls of the military service concerned;

3.2.8. The member is being separated under other than honorable conditions;

3.2.9. The member is an enlisted member who is separated for unsatisfactory performance or misconduct, as set forth in DoDI 1332.14, except when half separation pay is authorized in subparagraph 3.1.3;

3.2.10. The member is an officer who is separated for substandard performance or acts of misconduct or moral or professional dereliction, except when half separation pay is authorized in subparagraph 3.1.3;

3.2.11. The member is separated under a military service-specific program established as a no-payment level by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned;

3.2.12. A determination is made by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned in an extraordinary case that the conditions under which the member is separated do not warrant a separation payment. This authority is not to be delegated. It is intended that only sparing use will be made of this discretionary authority to deny payment;

3.2.13. A Regular officer having twice failed for selection for promotion to the next higher grade is not entitled to separation pay if that officer, after such second failure of selection for promotion, is selected for and declines continuation on active duty for a period that is equal to or more than the amount of service required to qualify the officer for retirement; or

3.2.14. A Reserve officer who, is not selected for promotion to the next higher grade for the second time and is to be discharged or released from active duty, and after such failure of promotion, is selected for and declines continuation on active duty:

3.2.14.1. If the period of time for which the officer was selected for continuation on active duty is less than the amount of service that would be required to qualify the officer for retirement, then the officer's discharge or release from active duty will be considered involuntary; or

3.2.14.2. If the period of time for which the officer was selected for continuation on active duty is equal to or more than the amount of service that would be required to qualify the officer for retirement, then the officer's discharge or release from active duty will not be considered involuntary.

3.3 Computation of Active Service

Compute active service time as follows:

3.3.1. Qualifying years, except as noted in subparagraph 3.1.1.1, do not have to be continuous; however, the last phase of the qualifying term must end immediately before the separation from active duty occurs;

3.3.2. Fractions of years will be computed by counting each full month of active service, in addition to the number of full years of active service, as 1/12 of a year. Disregard any remaining fractional part of a month;

3.3.3. Periods for which a Service member previously has received separation pay, severance pay, or readjustment pay may be counted for eligibility purposes (to ensure the member meets the minimum required years of active duty), but may not be used in the multiplier to determine the amount of separation pay for a subsequent separation;

3.3.4. Count periods of active military service in a Regular or Reserve Component. Include periods of active duty for training;

3.3.5. Do not include periods of absence without leave, confinement time awaiting trial that results in a conviction, confinement time while serving a court-martial sentence, and time lost while not on duty. Count time in service to make up for lost time; and

3.3.6. Do not include service as a cadet or midshipman while in a military service academy or a Reserve Officer Training Program.

*3.4 Computation of Separation Pay

3.4.1. Full separation pay is 10 percent of the product of the number of years of active service and 12 times the monthly basic pay to which the Service member was entitled at the time of discharge or release from active duty. Table 35-5 also contains information related to computation of full separation pay.

Example, the formula for an E5 Service member who qualifies for separation pay and is separated after 8 years of active service may look like: $0.1((12 \times \$3,497.70 \text{ monthly base pay})(8)) = \$33,577.92$ full separation pay.

3.4.2. Half separation pay is one-half of the amount computed in subparagraph 3.4.1.

3.5 Recoupment of Separation Pay From Retired Pay, Retainer Pay, or Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Disability Compensation

Service members who receive separation pay under any provisions of law based on service in the Armed Forces, and, subsequently, either qualify for retired or retainer pay under 10 U.S.C. (Armed Forces) or 14 U.S.C. (Coast Guard), or become eligible for disability compensation administered by the VA, are subject to the recoupment of the gross taxable separation pay they received. Recoupment from retired pay, retainer pay, or VA disability compensation will be completed as follows:

3.5.1. If the Service member receives either retired or retainer pay, then recoupment will be accomplished through monthly deductions from each payment of retired or retainer pay payable to the retired member until the total amount of the deductions equals the gross taxable amount of separation pay received by the member. See Volume 7B, Chapter 4 for guidance on the calculation of the recoupment.

3.5.2. If the Service member receives VA disability compensation, then recoupment will be accomplished through a deduction from the VA disability compensation payable to the retired member in an amount that is equal to the gross taxable amount of separation pay made after September 30, 1996. The amount to be deducted from the VA disability compensation will be equal to the gross taxable amount of such separation pay, less the amount of federal income tax withheld from such pay at the flat withholding rate for supplemental payments prescribed under Publication 15, Department of the Treasury, IRS. This reduction, however, will not apply to disability compensation for which the entitlement to that disability compensation is based on a later period of active duty than the period of active duty for which the separation pay was received. See Volume 7B, Chapter 4 for guidance on the calculation of the recoupment.

4.0 READJUSTMENT AND SEVERANCE PAY (OTHER THAN DISABILITY) PROVISIONS

4.1 Readjustment Pay

Readjustment Pay is a lump-sum payment to members of a Reserve Component of any Military Service, members of the Army or Air Force without component, and Regular Army commissioned officers below the grade of O-4 who were on active duty (other than for training) on September 14, 1981, and were involuntarily released after completing at least 5 years of continuous active duty and who did not qualify for retirement. Separation Pay superseded Readjustment Pay.

4.2 Repay Readjustment or Severance Pay

Members, who received readjustment or severance pay before September 15, 1981, and who, on or after September 15, 1981, became entitled to retired or retainer pay under 10 U.S.C. (Armed Forces) or 14 U.S.C. (Coast Guard), are required to repay the readjustment or severance pay, in accordance with the laws in effect on September 14, 1981.

4.3 Refund Upon Retirement

A Reserve member who received a readjustment payment on separation after June 28, 1962, and before September 15, 1981, and who later qualifies for retired or retainer pay under 10 U.S.C. (Armed Forces) or 14 U.S.C. (Coast Guard), (upon completing 20 years of active service), must refund 75 percent of the gross readjustment pay, without interest, by immediate deduction from retired or retainer pay. This is not required if readjustment pay had been waived or refunded under paragraph 4.4.

4.4 Waiver or Refund Before Retirement

A member may waive entitlement to readjustment pay. Also, the full amount of readjustment pay may be refunded before retirement. Under either condition, the member will receive retired or retainer pay immediately upon retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

4.5 VA Disability Compensation

When a member who receives readjustment pay before September 15, 1981, becomes entitled to VA disability compensation, the VA deducts 75 percent of the readjustment payment from future VA compensation. The VA does not make a deduction when VA disability compensation is based on a later period of service. A member who elected, on or before June 27, 1962, to receive readjustment pay in lieu of VA disability compensation may have been awarded disability compensation effective on and after June 28, 1962. The VA reduces the disability compensation by 75 percent of the readjustment payment, unless readjustment pay was waived or refunded.

5.0 DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY

5.1 Entitlement

A member separated from the military service for physical disability is entitled to severance pay, if qualified, as prescribed in personnel regulations of the military service concerned. When a member is entitled to disability severance pay, separation orders specify this entitlement. Academy cadets and midshipmen may be entitled to severance pay if it is determined that they have a qualifying disability, and they have separated as a result of that disability.

5.2 Disability Incurred During Non-pay Status

A member who incurs a disability while in a total pay forfeiture status as defined in Chapter 48, section 5.0 is not entitled to disability severance pay. This is true even though the Secretary of the Military Department concerned remits the unexecuted portion of the sentence, including all uncollected forfeitures.

5.3 Computation

5.3.1. Formula. To compute disability severance pay, multiply the sum of the highest applicable basic pay amount (described in paragraph 5.3.3) for 2 months by the number of combined years (but not over 19) of active service and inactive duty points. Do not include as basic pay the 25-percent increase prescribed under certain conditions for a Navy or Marine Corps member retained on active duty after enlistment expires.

5.3.2. Years of Service. The member's separation orders will specify the total combined years of active service and inactive duty points to be counted in computing severance pay. Round this total to the nearest whole year, with 6 months or more rounded up. The maximum number of years of service for computing the disability severance pay will be 19 years. The minimum number of years for computation purposes will be:

5.3.2.1. Six years in the case of a member separated from the Armed Forces for a disability incurred in the line of duty in a CZ (as designated by the SecDef) or incurred during the performance of duty in combat-related operations (as designated by the SecDef); or

5.3.2.2. Three years in the case of any other member.

5.3.3. Grade at Which Disability Severance Pay is Computed. Compute severance pay based on the basic pay of the following highest grade or rank described:

5.3.3.1. The grade or rank in which the member is serving on the date placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) or, if not applicable at separation;

5.3.3.2. A higher temporary or permanent grade or rank than that subparagraph 5.3.3.1 in which member served satisfactorily as determined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned; or

5.3.3.3. For those selected for promotion to a permanent regular or reserve grade, if the disability for which the member was separated found during a physical examination, then the grade or rank to which the member would have been promoted if there was no disability. For those who would have been promoted to a temporary grade or rank had it not been for the discovery of the disability, then that temporary grade or rank if eligibility for promotion was required to be based on cumulative years of service or years in grade.

Example: An E-6 has 11 years, 4 months, and 9 days of active service and 76 inactive duty training periods (points) on the date of separation for physical disability. Compute the entitlement as follows:

11 years, 4 months, 9 days = 11.3583 years

76 points / 360 = .2111 years

Total Service = 11.5694 years

Since it is a decimal greater than or equal to .5, round the total upward to 12 years.

12 years times 2 months of basic pay of an E-6 over 10 equals the amount of disability severance pay.

NOTE: For purposes of this calculation, the number of points [credited for activities other than active service or funeral honors](#), may not exceed 60 points for any anniversary year that closed before September 23, 1996; 75 points for anniversary years that closed on or after September 23, 1996; 90 points for anniversary years that close on or after October 30, 2000; and 130 points for anniversary years that close on or after October 30, 2007.

5.4 Taxability and Withholding

5.4.1. General. Disability severance pay is normally taxable income. However, it is not subject to tax withholding or reporting if at least one of the following two conditions exists:

5.4.1.1. The entitlement resulted from combat-related injury or illness, as determined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, which happens as a result of any of the following activities:

5.4.1.1.1. As a direct result of armed conflict;

5.4.1.1.2. While performing extra-hazardous service, even if the service does not directly involve combat;

5.4.1.1.3. Under conditions simulating war, including maneuvers or training; or

5.4.1.1.4. By an instrumentality of war, such as weapons; or

5.4.1.2. The member is entitled to disability compensation as determined by the VA or has received a proposed disability rating from the VA at the time of separation through the Integrated Disability Evaluation System.

5.4.2. Withholding Taxes. Income taxes are withheld from all payments of disability severance pay unless the member qualifies for an exemption under subparagraph 5.4.1.

5.4.3. Entitlement to VA Disability Compensation After Payment of Disability Severance Pay

5.4.3.1. A member's disability severance pay may still qualify for an exemption from taxation under subparagraph 5.4.1.2 after disability severance pay has been paid if the VA determines that the member is entitled to VA disability compensation.

5.4.3.2. Depending upon when a member receives notification of disability compensation, refund of the income taxes withheld may be requested from DFAS or the IRS.

5.4.4. Receipt of Official Notification of VA Disability Compensation in the Same Tax Year of the Disability Severance Pay Payment

5.4.4.1. A member may request refund of taxes withheld from the gross taxable amount of their disability severance pay payment from DFAS if notification of disability compensation from the VA is received in the same tax year in which the member received disability severance pay. See subparagraph 2.5.2 for the addresses of the DFAS sites.

5.4.4.2. A refund request must include documentation evidencing the VA's award of disability compensation and must be received and processed by DFAS on or before December 31st of the year in which the disability severance pay payment was paid. If a refund is processed before December 31st, but after the Military Payroll Systems end of year cut off (typically around December 20th), a corrected IRS Form W2c may be issued by DFAS.

Example: Member received disability severance pay on January 2, 2018. On December 1, 2018, the VA issues an award letter to member authorizing disability compensation. Member may submit a request for refund to DFAS for processing before December 31, 2018.

5.4.5. VA Disability Compensation Awarded in a Tax Year Subsequent to the Year of the Disability Severance Pay Payment

5.4.5.1. A member must obtain a refund for income taxes withheld from their disability severance pay payment from the IRS in accordance with their procedures when the date of the VA's award of disability compensation is in a tax year subsequent to the year in which the member received disability severance pay.

5.4.5.2. DFAS will not issue a corrected W-2 to a member as a result of a VA determination in a year subsequent to the year in which the disability severance payment was paid. The member may claim a reduction in the year of payment's taxable income from the IRS in accordance with their procedures.

Example: Member received disability severance pay on January 2, 2018. On June 1, 2019, the VA issues an award letter to member authorizing disability compensation. Member may request a refund only from the IRS.

5.5 Availability to Liquidate Debts

Disability severance pay may be used to liquidate debts to the U.S. Government.

5.6 Recoupment From VA Compensation

The VA deducts disability severance compensation from any VA compensation for the same disability to which the member or member's dependents become entitled. There are two exceptions:

5.6.1. No deduction will be made in the case of disability severance pay received by a member for a disability incurred in the line of duty in a CZ or incurred during performance of duty in combat-related operations (as designated by the SecDef); or

5.6.2. No deduction will be made from any death compensation to which a member's dependents become entitled after the member's death.

5.7 Other Benefits and Claims

A member who is paid disability severance pay is not entitled to any payment from the military service for, or arising out of, service performed by the member before separation. This does not prohibit payment if an amount is due the member on the date of separation or if a claim is allowed under law.

6.0 CONTRACT CANCELLATION PAY AND ALLOWANCES

6.1 Entitlement

Reserve members released from active duty (other than for training) without their consent before the end of their active duty agreement made under [10 U.S.C. § 12311](#)(a) are entitled to a special payment under [10 U.S.C. § 12312](#). This payment is in addition to any pay and allowances to which the member is otherwise entitled.

6.2 Computation

To compute the amount payable, multiply the number of years and fraction of years of the unexpired period of service under the contract, by the sum of basic pay, special pay, and allowances for 1 month to which the member is entitled on the day of release. Count a fraction of a month that is 15 days or more as a whole month and disregard a fraction of a month that is less than 15 days. Separation orders show the number of years and months of unexpired service for which contract cancellation pay and allowances are payable.

6.3 Restrictions

A member is not entitled to the special payment authorized by this section if:

6.3.1. Dismissed or discharged under the sentence of a court-martial;

6.3.2. Released because of an unexplained absence without leave of at least 3 months;

6.3.3. Released because of conviction and sentence to confinement in a federal or state penitentiary or correctional institution which sentence has become final;

6.3.4. Released because of a physical disability resulting from intentional misconduct or willful neglect;

6.3.5. Eligible for retired pay, separation pay, or severance pay under another provision of law (this restriction does not apply to readjustment pay);

6.3.6. Placed on a [TDRL](#); or

6.3.7. Released to accept an appointment, or to be enlisted, in a Regular Component of an Armed Force.

6.4 Withholding Tax

Contract cancellation pay is subject to withholding tax.

6.5 Availability to Liquidate Debts

Contract cancellation pay may be used to liquidate debts to the U.S. Government.

7.0 MISCELLANEOUS SEPARATION PAYMENTS

7.1 Discharge Gratuity

See Table 35-6.

7.2 Travel Allowance on Separation

See [Joint Travel Regulations \(JTR\)](#), Chapter 5 and Volume 9.

8.0 VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PAY (VSP)

8.1 Entitlement

A member who separates voluntarily may, under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, be paid VSP. The authority to separate a member in conjunction with VSP applies through December 31, 2025.

8.2 Eligibility

The Secretary of the Military Department concerned, may offer a member the opportunity to apply for VSP if the member:

8.2.1. Has served on active duty or full-time National Guard for more than 6 years but less than 20 years;

8.2.2. Has served at least 5 years of continuous active duty or full-time National Guard duty immediately preceding the date of separation from active duty;

8.2.3. [Has not been approved for payment of a voluntary separation incentive under 10 U.S.C. § 1175;](#)

8.2.4. Meets such other requirements as the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, may prescribe, which may include requirements relating to years of service; skill; rating; military specialty; competitive category, grade or rank; remaining period of obligated service; or any combination of these factors; and

8.2.5. Requests separation from active duty or full-time National Guard duty.

8.3 Initial Term of Obligated Service

Effective January 1, 2009, the member is required to complete the initial term of obligated service in addition to meeting requirements in paragraph 8.2 prior to separation. Prior to January 1, 2009, a member's obligation to complete an initial term of obligated service before separation will be subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Military Departments concerned. For the purpose of this section, "initial term of obligated service" means the initial period of required active-duty service incurred upon commissioning or enlistment, together with any additional period of required active-duty service incurred during the initial period of required active-duty service.

*8.4 Ineligible for VSP

The Secretary of the Military Department concerned, will not offer a member the opportunity to apply for VSP if a member:

8.4.1. Does not meet any of the eligibility requirements of paragraph 8.2;

8.4.2. Is discharged with disability severance pay under section 5.0 ([10 U.S.C. § 1212](#));

8.4.3. Is transferred to the TDRL under [10 U.S.C. § 1202](#) or [10 U.S.C. § 1205](#);

8.4.4. Is being evaluated for disability retirement under [10 U.S.C. Chapter 61](#);

8.4.5. Has previously been discharged with VSP;

8.4.6. Is subject to pending disciplinary action or is subject to administrative separation or mandatory discharge under any other provision of law or regulation;

8.4.7. Is approved for retirement under temporary early retirement authority; or

8.4.8 Has not completed the 4 year service obligation incurred from requesting transfer of the Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits.

8.5 Application for VSP

A member may request and subsequently enter into a written agreement with the Secretary of the Military Department concerned to separate from active duty or full-time National Guard duty. [The Secretary concerned may require the member to](#) accept an appointment or enlistment in, or transfer to, the Ready Reserve of a Reserve Component for a period of not less than 3 years, as a condition of receipt of VSP and benefits.

8.6 Approval for VSP

The Secretary of the Military Department concerned will determine each year the number of Service members to be separated, and provided separation pay and benefits during the fiscal year beginning in such year. Eligible members will not be automatically entitled to receive VSP based solely upon request. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned will review all applications for voluntary separation and approve only those that meet the needs of the Military Departments. A member whose request is approved will be separated from active duty.

8.7 Computation of VSP

8.7.1. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned will specify the amount of VSP to be paid to an individual, but the amount may not be greater than four times the full amount of separation pay that a member of the same pay grade and years of service would receive for an involuntary separation under 10 U.S.C. § 1174.

8.7.2. Compute years of active service according to the formula in subparagraphs 3.3.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, and 3.3.6. Do not count any period of prior military service for which the member has received separation pay under any provision of law relating to members of the Armed Forces. When computing partial years of service, round the fractional parts of a year to the nearest 1/10 of 1 percent or 3 decimal points.

Example: If the officer has 10 years and 7 months of service, then the multiplier would be 10.583.

*8.8 Payment

VSP may be paid in a [single lump sum](#). [In the case of a member who has completed at least 15 years but fewer than 20 years of active service at the time of separation under this program, VSP may be paid, at the election of the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, in:](#)

8.8.1. A single lump sum;

8.8.2. Installments over a period not to exceed 10 years; or

8.8.3. A combination of lump sum and such installments.

8.9 Repayment of VSP When a Member Qualifies for and Receives Retired Pay

8.9.1. A member who is paid VSP and later qualifies to receive retired pay will have deducted from each payment of such retired pay a monthly installment as specified by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned. The total amount of retired pay deductions will equal the gross VSP amount paid to the member. More information can be found in Volume 7B, Chapter 4, section 9.0.

8.9.2. The requirement to repay VSP following retirement from the Armed Forces does not apply to a member who is eligible to retire at the time the member applied for and was accepted for VSP benefits.

8.9.3. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned, may waive the requirement to repay VSP if it is determined that recovery would be against equity and good conscience or would be contrary to the best interests of the United States.

8.10 VA Disability Compensation

A member who received the VSP and subsequently qualifies for disability compensation from the VA is subject to recoupment of the gross amount of VSP paid, less federal income taxes withheld from such pay. The VA administers the recoupment program for affected members. If the disability for which the member receives VA compensation was incurred or aggravated during a period of later active duty, then no recoupment of VSP is required, regardless of when it was paid. In individual cases, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, may waive the requirement to repay the VSP if it is determined that recovery would be against equity and good conscience and would be contrary to the best interests of the United States. A blanket waiver for multiple members within a service signed by a Secretary of the Military Department concerned is not authorized.

8.11 Members Returned to Active Duty

8.11.1. Except for the provisions in subparagraphs 8.11.2, 8.11.3, and 8.11.4, members who return to active duty in a Regular or Reserve Component for 180 days or more will have deducted from each payment of basic pay a monthly installment amount specified by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned. The total amount of basic pay deduction will equal the gross amount of VSP paid to the member.

8.11.2. Recoupment will not be required for a member who is involuntarily recalled to active duty or full-time National Guard in accordance with 10 U.S.C. §§ 12301(a), (b), or (g); 12302; 12303; 12304; [10 U.S.C. § 12304a](#); or [10 U.S.C. § 12304b](#), or [32 U.S.C. § 502](#)(f)(1)(A).

* 8.11.3. Recoupment will not be required for a member who is recalled or performs active duty or full-time National Guard duty, in accordance with [10 U.S.C. § 101\(d\)\(1\)](#), (2), or (5); [10 U.S.C. § 12319](#); [10 U.S.C. § 12503](#); or [32 U.S.C. §§ 114](#); [32 U.S.C. § 115](#).

8.11.4. Recoupment is not required for a member who is recalled or performs full-time National Guard duty in accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 12301(d) or 32 U.S.C. § 502(f)(1)(B), as long as the period service is less than 180 consecutive days and with the consent of the Service member.

8.11.5. This paragraph will not apply to a member who:

8.11.5.1. Is involuntarily recalled to active duty or full-time National Guard duty;
and

8.11.5.2. In the course of such duty, incurs a service-connected disability rated as total under [38 U.S.C. § 1155](#).

8.11.6. The SecDef may waive, in whole or in part, repayment required under subparagraph 8.11.1 if the SecDef, determines that recovery would be against equity and good conscience or contrary to the best interest of the United States. Requests for waiver under this authority should be forwarded to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD (P&R)).

*9.0 VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE (VRI)

[10 U.S.C. § 638b](#) provided that the Secretary of Defense could authorize the Secretary of a Military Department to provide a VRI payment to an officer of the Armed Forces under that Secretary's jurisdiction. This authority expired December 31, 2018. The total number of officers who were permitted to be provided a VRI payment was limited to no more than 675 officers. Provisions regarding the payment of VRI may be found in the archived versions of this chapter and the DoDI 1332.44.

Table 35-1. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

(Note 1)

	If a member has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and	then accrued leave is
1	is discharged (including as a result of resignation)	separation is under honorable conditions (note 2)	payable (notes 3 and 4).
2	is released from active duty (note 5)	separation is under honorable conditions (note 2)	payable (notes 3, 4, 6, and 7).
3	retires		payable (notes 3, 4, and 8).
4	is transferred to Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve		payable (notes 3, 4, and 8).
5	is discharged for fraudulent enlistment after completing 6 months of active duty	discharge characterization is under other than honorable conditions	not payable (note 9).
6	is released from duty because of void enlistment or void induction due to erroneous enlistment or defective enlistment after completing 6 months of active duty	discharge characterization is under other than honorable conditions	not payable (note 9).
7	is discharged from service as a cadet or midshipman at a military service academy, or as a midshipman elsewhere		not payable (note 9).
8	dies while on active duty	member was not put to death as lawful punishment for a crime or a military offense	payable to beneficiary with other unpaid pay and allowances as prescribed in Chapter 36, section 3.0 (notes 4 and 10).
9	receives a discharge that is not characterized before completing 6 months of active duty	separation is for failure to serve satisfactorily for any reason set forth in subparagraph 2.1.5.	not payable.

Table 35-1. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY (Continued)

(Note 1)

R U L E	If a member has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and	then accrued leave is
10	receives a discharge that is not characterized before completing 6 months of active duty	separation is not for unsatisfactory performance or misconduct for any reason set forth in subparagraph 2.1.5.	payable.

NOTES:

1. Any member who is discharged under other than honorable conditions forfeits all accrued leave.
2. If member is discharged or relieved from active duty because of expiration of term of service (ETS) and is under investigation as an alleged security risk, do not pay accrued leave until investigation is completed and the character of the discharge determined. If discharge is under honorable conditions, then accrued leave may be paid.
3. The period when a member is home awaiting further orders in connection with physical evaluation board proceedings is charged as leave, to the extent that leave is available, beginning with the day after member arrives home or the day after constructive travel time ends, whichever is earlier. Limit payment to accrued leave remaining at time of retirement or discharge. Authorized absence under these circumstances in excess of accrued leave is not chargeable as leave.
4. A member may be paid for a maximum of 60 days accrued leave during a military career. See subparagraph 2.1.1.3 for exceptions.
5. A period of active duty as a Reserve or National Guard member meets the 30-day requirement if it covers 30 or more consecutive days, even though it may be directed by more than one order covering unrelated duties.
6. If a Reserve member is entitled to pay and allowances during a disability period after a specified tour of active duty has expired, then the period after that expiration date is not included in the period for which accrued leave is paid.
7. Reserve members may elect to carry forward unused accrued leave to their next period of active duty.
8. A member may not take accrued leave in lieu of payment beyond the effective date of retirement.
9. These rules do not apply when an individual inducted or enlisted into the military service is discovered by military service medical authorities to have been medically unfit for induction at the time of entrance into the military service and such individual is released from military control for such reason.

Table 35-1. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY (Continued)

(Note 1)

10. Accrued leave is payable retroactive to February 28, 1961, for a member in a missing status whose death is prescribed under Chapter 34, section 7.0. Payment is made according to Chapter 34, section 10.0.

Table 35-2. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

R U L E	If	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and is	and	then accrued leave is
1	an officer of any military service	retired	immediately reenters on active duty	not payable.
2	an officer of any military service	separated, on a day other than the end of the specified period of active duty, for the purpose of reentering on active duty in any status within any Armed Force (note 1)		not payable.
3	an officer of any military service	transferred to a different military service by separation and immediate reappointment	immediately enters on active duty with the other military service	not payable.
4	an officer of any military service	separated for having failed selection to a higher grade	immediately reenters on active duty in an enlisted status	payable (notes 2 and 3).
5	a Reserve officer of any military service	released from active duty under honorable conditions under 10 U.S.C. § 12313 or similar laws authorizing release of Reserve officers at convenience of government, not for the purpose of reentering active service	immediately reenters on active duty (including active duty in enlisted or warrant officer status) for the purpose of retirement	payable (note 3).
6	a Reserve officer of any military service	released from active duty under honorable conditions at end of a specified period of time member agreed to serve or was obligated to serve (notes 1 and 4)	immediately reenters on active duty (note 1)	payable (notes 3 and 5).

Table 35-2. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY (Continued)

	If	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and is	and	then accrued leave is
7	a commissioned officer of any military service, who simultaneously holds a warrant officer appointment	released from active duty as a commissioned officer	reverts to warrant officer status and continues on active duty	not payable.
8	a temporary officer of the Navy or Marine Corps whose enlistment has expired	reverted to enlisted status and simultaneously discharged	immediately reenlists	payable at rate of pay of rank held at time of reversion (note 3).

NOTES:

1. A National Guard member serving on active duty under Title 10 or Title 32, who is ordered to active duty under the other title (Title 10 or Title 32), is considered to have met the obligated service period for which the member agreed to serve (for the purposes of accrued, unused leave payment only), regardless of the unexpired time remaining on that Title 10 or Title 32 obligation. The member is not considered separated for the specific purpose of reenlisting or reentering active duty. Accrued unused leave is payable.
2. Officers who, after notification of an impending discharge, resign for the purpose of continuing a military career are not entitled to payment of accrued leave.
3. A member may be paid for a maximum of 60 days of accrued leave during a military career. See subparagraph 2.1.1.3 for exceptions.
4. A Reserve officer, who remains on active duty beyond ETS of initial obligation while awaiting Regular officer appointment, is not entitled to payment of unused accrued leave, as the separation to accept the appointment is not considered to be at the end of a specified period. The officer must be separated on the expiration date of the initial obligation for entitlement to exist.
5. Reserve members may elect to carry forward unused accrued leave to their next period of active duty.

Table 35-3. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

R U L E	If an enlisted member	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and	then accrued leave is (note 1)
1	of any military Service	on or after October 5, 1999, is discharged for the specific purpose of enlisting or reenlisting (note 2)	immediately reenlists or immediately reenters on active duty	payable.
2	of any military Service	prior to October 5, 1999, is separated under honorable conditions upon expiration of enlistment or is released from active duty under honorable conditions at the end of a specified period of time or was obligated to serve (notes 3, 4, and 5)	immediately reenlists or immediately reenters on active duty	payable
3	of any military Service	prior to October 5, 1999, is separated before ETS or obligated period of duty for the specific purpose of enlisting or reenlisting (notes 5 and 6)		not payable.
4	of any military Service	is discharged for the purpose of accepting a commission or appointment as a warrant officer in any military service		not payable.
5	of any military Service	enlistment is extended		is contingent on rules in Table 35-4.
6	of any military Service	extension of enlistment is canceled before or during service under the extension		is contingent on rules in Table 35-4.
7	of any military Service	is retired	continues on or is recalled to active duty	not payable.
8	of any military Service	accepts an appointment as a cadet or midshipman without being discharged from enlisted status	enters on duty as a cadet or midshipman	payable as though member was discharged on day before date appointment was accepted.

Table 35-3. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY (Continued)

R U L E	If an enlisted member	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and	then accrued leave is (note 1)
9	inducted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, or enlisted in the Regular Army under that Act	is separated under honorable conditions at the end of the period member is required to serve	immediately enlists or reenlists	payable.
10	of the Army or Air Force, who has more than 20 but less than 30 years of service,	is retired and transferred to the Reserve Component of the member's military service	is immediately ordered into active service	not payable.
11	of the Navy or Marine Corps	is transferred to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve	continues on active service without a break in active service	not payable.

NOTES:

1. A member may be paid for a maximum of 60 days of accrued leave during a military career. See subparagraph 2.1.1.3 for exceptions.
2. For these purposes, the term "discharge" means separation or release from active duty under honorable conditions, or termination of an enlistment in conjunction with the commencement of a successive enlistment (without regard to the date of the expiration of the term of the enlistment being terminated).
3. A member is considered as discharged upon expiration of enlistment if discharged not more than 1 year before the normal expiration date of the enlistment. The date of normal expiration of enlistment is excluded in computing the 1-year period.
4. An extension of the active duty obligation does not create an entitlement under this rule.
5. A National Guard member serving on active duty under Title 10 or Title 32, who is ordered to active duty under Title 10 or Title 32, is considered to have met the obligated service period for which the member agreed to serve (for the purposes of accrued unused leave payment only), regardless of the unexpired time remaining on that Title 10 or Title 32 obligation. The member is not considered separated for the specific purpose of reenlisting or reentering active duty. Accrued unused leave is payable.
6. A member is not considered as having been discharged for the purpose of enlisting or reenlisting if discharge occurs not more than 12 months before the normal expiration of the extension period. The date of normal expiration of the extension period is excluded in computing the 12-month period.

Table 35-4. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT: DISCHARGE AND REENLISTMENT BEFORE EXTENSION IS COMPLETED

R U L E	If an enlisted member of	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and member	then accrued leave is (note 1)
1	any military Service	enlistment is involuntarily extended	continues on active duty in extension period	not payable until discharge.
2	any military Service	voluntarily extends enlistment, regardless of duration of extension	continues on active duty in extension period	payable on day before effective date of extension (leave accrued during extension is paid on discharge after extension is completed) (note 2).
3	any military Service, whose enlistment has been involuntarily extended	is separated under honorable conditions upon expiration of the involuntary extension of enlistment	immediately reenlists	payable.
4	any military Service, whose enlistment has been involuntarily extended	is separated under honorable conditions, before extension period expires, for purpose of reenlisting	immediately reenlists	payable.
5	any military Service, who has voluntarily extended enlistment	prior to October 5, 1999, extension is canceled before service under it begins and member is discharged under honorable conditions at normal expiration of enlistment		payable.
6	any military Service, who has voluntarily extended enlistment	prior to October 5, 1999, extension is canceled after service under it begins and member is discharged under honorable conditions, for purpose of reenlisting		not payable.

Table 35-4. PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT: DISCHARGE AND REENLISTMENT BEFORE EXTENSION IS COMPLETED (Continued)

	If an enlisted member of	has been on active duty for 30 or more consecutive days and	and member	then accrued leave is (note 1)
7	any military service, who has voluntarily extended enlistment	on or after October 5, 1999, extension is canceled after service under it begins and member is discharged under honorable conditions, for purpose of reenlisting		payable.

NOTES:

1. A member may be paid for a maximum of 60 days of accrued leave during a military career. See subparagraph 2.1.1.3 for exception.
2. No payment can be made on second or subsequent extensions.

Table 35-5. SEPARATION PAY ENTITLEMENT AND COMPUTATION

R U L E	If a member is	and is involuntarily discharged or released from active duty because of (note 1)	then compute separation pay at
1	an officer (notes 2 and 3)	failure to be selected for promotion (note 4)	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
2	a warrant officer separated during the 3-year probationary period	failure to be selected for promotion	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
3	a warrant officer	second failure to be selected for promotion and does not enlist or the request to enlist is denied, and is not retained on active duty in grade above W-4	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
4	a Reserve member	non-selection for an additional tour of active duty for which the member volunteered unconditionally	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
5	a chaplain	failure to maintain professional qualifications	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
6	a Reserve member	separation at any time prior to the completion of a specified period of active duty or indefinite period of active duty	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.
7	a warrant officer or Reserve officer	age (notes 5 and 6)	10 percent of 12 months of basic pay multiplied by years and fractions of a year based on additional full months of active service.

Table 35-5. SEPARATION PAY ENTITLEMENT AND COMPUTATION (Continued)

NOTES:

1. Includes member's acceptance of an earlier release before the scheduled involuntary separation date, as directed by the Secretary of the military service concerned.
2. Includes a Regular commissioned officer with more than 6 years of commissioned service.
3. Includes a Regular officer continued on active duty pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 637a or a Reserve officer continued on active duty after failure to be selected for promotion, upon expiration of the period of continuation on active duty, or upon separation if continuation is declined.
4. Includes officer not found qualified for promotion to grade of First Lieutenant or Lieutenant Junior Grade.
5. Includes members separated after expiration of Secretarial retention period.
6. If the member is eligible for voluntary retirement, then the member is not entitled to separation pay even though the member does not apply for retirement concurrently with release from active duty.

Table 35-6. ENTITLEMENT TO DISCHARGE GRATUITY

R U L E	If	is	and	and	and	then
1	an enlisted member of any military Service	a prisoner released from confinement in a military or contract prison to parole, appellate review leave, or expiration of sentence			has less than \$25 in possession	pay the member the difference between funds in possession and \$25 (note).
2	an enlisted member of any military Service	discharged for fraudulent enlistment	discharge is not for returning member to another branch of the Armed Forces on account of absence without authority from that branch	the member is present to receive the discharge	has less than \$25 in possession	pay the member the difference between funds in possession and \$25 (note).
3	an enlisted member of any military Service	discharged under other than honorable conditions	discharge is not for returning member to another branch of the Armed Forces on account of absence without authority from that branch		has less than \$25 in possession	pay the member the difference between funds in possession and \$25 (note).

Table 35-6. ENTITLEMENT TO DISCHARGE GRATUITY (Continued)

R U L E	If	is	and	and	and	then
4	an enlisted member of any military Service	discharged from active duty because of void enlistment	enlistment is void because it was contracted when member was under age		has less than \$25 in possession	pay the member the difference between funds in possession and \$25 (note).
5	an enlisted member of any military Service	discharged from active duty because of void enlistment	enlistment is void because it was contracted when member was mentally incompetent			do not pay a discharge gratuity.
6	an enlisted member of any military Service	discharged for minority with pay and allowances payable through date of discharge	enlistment is void because it was contracted when member was mentally incompetent			do not pay a discharge gratuity.

NOTE:

Funds in the member's possession include personal funds and any item paid at the time of discharge or release, excluding mileage and cash advanced incident to furnishing transportation in kind.

*REFERENCES

CHAPTER 35 – SEPARATION PAYMENTS

2.0 – ACCRUED LEAVE PAY

2.1.1.	37 U.S.C. § 501
2.1.1.3.	10 U.S.C. § 701(f)
2.1.1.4.	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(5)
2.1.1.4.3	37 U.S.C. § 501(d)
2.1.2.	10 U.S.C. § 706
2.1.3.	37 U.S.C. § 501(e)(1)
2.1.4.	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
	37 U.S.C. § 501(e)(1)
2.1.5.	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
2.2.1.1.	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(1)
2.2.1.3.	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
2.2.2.	10 U.S.C. § 701(a)
2.2.2.1.	OUSD(P&R) Memo, June 24, 2008 DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
2.2.2.2.	10 U.S.C. § 701(f)
2.2.2.3.	10 U.S.C. § 701(f)
2.2.2.4.	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
2.2.3.	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
2.2.4.	USD P&R Memo, April 16, 2020
2.3	26 U.S.C. § 112
2.4	5 U.S.C. § 5514 34 Comptroller General (Comp Gen) 504
2.5	37 U.S.C. § 501(d)
2.6.1	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(3)
2.6.2	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(2)
2.6.3	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(2)
2.6.4	37 U.S.C. § 501(b)(4)

3.0 – SEPARATION PAY (NON-DISABILITY)

3.1-3.3	DoDI 1332.29, March 3, 2017
3.1.1.	10 U.S.C. § 1174
3.1.2.	10 U.S.C. § 1174(i)
3.1.2.5	37 U.S.C. § 373

3.1.2.6	37 U.S.C. § 373
3.2.1.2.	DoDI 1332.14, January 27, 2014, Incorporating Change 6, September 1, 2021
	DoDI 1332.30, May 11, 2018, Incorporating Change 3 September 9, 2021
3.2.9.	DoDI 1332.14, January 27, 2014, Incorporating Change 6, September 1, 2021
3.2.13.	10 U.S.C. § 1174(a)(4)
3.2.14.	10 U.S.C. § 1174(c)(4)
	39 Comp Gen 223
	39 Comp Gen 226
3.4 and 3.5	DoDI 1332.29, March 3, 2017
3.5.2.	10 U.S.C. § 1174(h)

4.0 READJUSTMENT AND SEVERANCE PAY (OTHER THAN DISABILITY) PROVISIONS

10 U.S.C. § 1174

5.0 – DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY

5.1	10 U.S.C. § 1203
	10 U.S.C. § 1206
	10 U.S.C. § 1217
5.2	34 Comp Gen 65
5.3.1.	10 U.S.C. § 1212
5.3.2.	10 U.S.C. § 1208
	10 U.S.C. § 1212
	39 Comp Gen 291
5.3.3.	10 U.S.C. § 1212
5.3.3.2.	38 Comp Gen 268
5.3.3.3.	46 Comp Gen 17
5.3.3.4.	10 U.S.C. § 1212
5.3 NOTE	DoDI 1215.07, July 30, 2019, Incorporating Change 1 May 17, 2021
5.4	26 U.S.C. § 104
	St. Clair v. U.S., 778 F. Supp. 894
5.6	10 U.S.C. § 1212(d)
5.6.2.	10 U.S.C. § 1212(d)(3)
5.7	10 U.S.C. § 1213

6.0 – CONTRACT CANCELLATION PAY AND ALLOWANCES

6.1	10 U.S.C. § 12311(a)
	10 U.S.C. § 12312

7.0 – TRAVEL ALLOWANCES ON SEPARATION

7.2 Joint Travel Regulations, [June 1, 2022](#)

8.0 – VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PAY (VSP)

	DoDI 1332.43, November 28, 2017
	10 U.S.C. § 1175a
	DoDI 1332.43, November 28, 2017
8.1	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(a)
	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(k)
8.2	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(b)
8.3	DoDI 1332.43, November 28, 2017
8.4	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(b)(2)
8.5	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(d)
8.6	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(d)
8.7	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(f)
8.7.1.	10 U.S.C. § 1174
8.8	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(g)
8.9	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(h)
8.10	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(h)(2)
8.11	10 U.S.C. § 1175a(j)
	Public Law 116-92 § 603

9.0 – VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE (VRI)

10 U.S.C. § 638b
DoDI 1332.44, June 24, 2014, Incorporating Change 1,
March 25, 2020 ([cancelled April 9, 2021](#))

Table 35-1 – PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

Rule 7	37 U.S.C. § 504
Rule 8	37 U.S.C. § 501(a)
Rule 9	DoDI 1332.14, January 27, 2014, Incorporating Change 6, September 1, 2021
Note 3	43 Comp Gen 802
Note 4	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021
Note 9	37 U.S.C. § 501
Note 10	37 U.S.C. § 501

Table 35-2 – PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – OFFICERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

Rule 1	30 Comp Gen 328
Rule 2	31 Comp Gen 387
	37 U.S.C. § 501
Rule 3	10 U.S.C. § 716
	37 U.S.C. § 501
Rule 4	31 Comp Gen 668
Rule 6	35 Comp Gen 25
Note 3	37 U.S.C. § 501
Note 4	Comp Gen B-176858, December 12, 1973
Note 5	DoDI 1327.06, June 16, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, January 15, 2021

Table 35-3 – PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – SEPARATION WITH IMMEDIATE REENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY

Rule 1	37 U.S.C. § 501
Rule 2	10 U.S.C. § 1171
Rule 8	36 Comp Gen 334
Note 1	37 U.S.C. § 501
Note 3	10 U.S.C. § 1171
	30 Comp Gen 280
	42 Comp Gen 399
Note 6	10 U.S.C. § 1171
	30 Comp Gen 280
	42 Comp Gen 399

Table 35-4 – PAYMENT OF ACCRUED LEAVE – ENLISTED MEMBERS – EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT: DISCHARGE AND REENLISTMENT BEFORE EXTENSION IS COMPLETED

Rule 2	37 U.S.C. § 906
	37 U.S.C. § 501
	48 Comp Gen 127
Rule 4	37 U.S.C. § 501
	30 Comp Gen 531
Rule 5	42 Comp Gen 447
	Comp Gen B-150737, March 27, 1963
Rule 6	42 Comp Gen 447
	Comp Gen B-150737, March 27, 1963
Rule 7	Public Law 106-65, section 671, October 5, 1999
Note 1	37 U.S.C. § 501
Note 2	48 Comp Gen 127

Table 35-5 – SEPARATION PAY ENTITLEMENT AND COMPUTATION

Rule 7	10 U.S.C. § 1164 10 U.S.C. § 14515-14516
Note 6	10 U.S.C. § 1174(c)

Table 35-6 – ENTITLEMENT TO DISCHARGE GRATUITY

Rule 1	10 U.S.C. § 956
Rule 2	10 U.S.C. § 1048
Rule 3	10 U.S.C. § 771a
Rule 4	39 Comp Gen 860
Rule 5	39 Comp Gen 742
Rule 6	39 Comp Gen 860