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(v) The child’s election is in accordance with the choices VA identified in the written notice described in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(2) If the child does not elect a beginning date within 60 days of VA’s written notice informing him or her of the right to elect a beginning date, the period of eligibility beginning date will be whichever of the following applies—

(i) The date of VA’s decision that the veteran has a P&T disability; or

(ii) The date of VA’s decision that the veteran’s death is service-connected.

(3) If upon review of the child’s application VA determines the child is entitled to and eligible for an immediate award of educational assistance under 38 U.S.C. chapter 35, VA will for purposes of such award—

(i) Consider the beginning date of the child’s period of eligibility to be the date of VA’s decision that the—

(A) Veteran has a P&T disability in the case of a child whose eligibility is derived from a veteran with a P&T disability; or

(B) Veteran’s death is service-connected in the case of a child whose eligibility is derived due to the veteran’s death.

(ii) Notify the child of his or her right to elect a beginning date in accordance with paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(iii) Adjust the child’s beginning date based on the child’s election if the child makes an election within 60 days after VA’s written notice in accordance with paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3512(a)(3), (a)(4))

(320x608) (The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection provisions in this section under control number 2900–0703)

[73 FR 30489, May 28, 2008; 73 FR 31742, June 3, 2008]

§ 21.3043 Suspension of program; child.

For an eligible person who suspends his program due to conditions determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs to have been beyond his or her control the period of eligibility may, upon his request, be extended by the number of months and days intervening the date the suspension began and the date the reason for suspension ceased to exist. The burden of proof is on the eligible person to establish that suspension of a program was due to conditions beyond his or her control. The period of suspension shall be considered to have ended as of the date of the person’s first available opportunity to resume training after the condition which caused it ceased to exist. The following circumstances may be considered as beyond the eligible person’s control:

(a) While in active pursuit of a program of education he or she is appointed by the responsible governing body of an established church, officially charged with the selection and designation of missionary representatives, in keeping with its traditional practice, to serve the church in an official missionary capacity and is thereby prevented from pursuit of his or her program of studies.

(b) Immediate family or financial obligations beyond his or her control require the eligible person to take employment, or otherwise preclude pursuit of his or her program.

(c) Unavoidable conditions arising in connection with the eligible person’s employment which preclude pursuit of his or her program.

(d) Pursuit of his or her program is precluded because of the eligible person’s own illness or illness or death in his or her immediate family.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3501(d))

(320x608) (b) If the eligible person served with the Armed Forces, his or her discharge or release from each period of service must have been under conditions other than dishonorable.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3501(d))


§ 21.3042 Service with Armed Forces.

(a) No educational assistance under 38 U.S.C. chapter 35 may be provided an otherwise eligible person during any period he or she is on duty with the Armed Forces. See §21.3021 (e) and (f). This does not apply to brief periods of active duty for training. See §21.3135(f).

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3501(d))

(b) If the eligible person served with the Armed Forces, his or her discharge or release from each period of service must have been under conditions other than dishonorable.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3501(d))