or quarter basis, the ending date of the stepchild’s eligibility is the last day of the term, semester, or quarter during which the stepchild ceases to be a member of the veteran’s household.

(iii) If the stepchild ceases to be a member of the veteran’s household while the stepchild is training in a school not organized on a term, semester, or quarter basis, the ending date of the stepchild’s eligibility is the end of the course, or 12 weeks from the date on which the stepchild ceases to be a member of the veteran’s household. See §21.3041(f). (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 101(4)(a), 3501)

(h) Veteran no longer rated permanently and totally disabled. (1) If the veteran on whose service an eligible person’s eligibility is based is no longer permanently and totally disabled, VA will discontinue the educational assistance allowance—

(i) On the last date of the quarter or semester during which VA rated the veteran as no longer permanently and totally disabled if the eligible person’s educational institution is organized on a quarter or semester basis; or

(ii) On the earlier of the following dates when the eligible person’s educational institution is not organized on a quarter or semester basis:

(A) The last date of the course; or

(B) The end of a 12-week period beginning on the date the serviceperson was removed from the “missing status” listing. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3512(a)(6)(A))

(j) Fugitive felons. (1) VA will not award educational assistance allowance to an otherwise eligible person for any period after December 26, 2001, during which the—

(i) Eligible person is a fugitive felon; or

(ii) Veteran from whom eligibility is derived is a fugitive felon.

(2) The date of discontinuance of an award of educational assistance allowance to an eligible person is the later of—

(i) The date of the warrant for the arrest of the felon; or


§ 21.3300 Special restorative training.

(a) Purpose of special restorative training. The Department of Veterans Affairs may prescribe special restorative training where needed to overcome or lessen the effects of a physical or mental disability for the purpose of enabling an eligible person to pursue a program of education, special vocational program or other appropriate goal. Medical care and treatment or psychiatric treatment are not included. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3540 through 3543)

§ 21.3301 Need.

(a) Determination of need. When special restorative training has been requested or is being considered for an eligible person with a disability who is a child, spouse, or surviving spouse, a counseling psychologist or vocational rehabilitation counselor will obtain all information necessary to determine the need for and feasibility of special restorative training. After the counseling psychologist or vocational rehabilitation counselor completes this task, he or she will refer the case to the Vocational Rehabilitation Panel. The panel will consider whether—

(1) There exists a handicap which will interfere with pursuit of a program of education;

(2) The period of special restorative training materially will improve the child’s, spouse’s, or surviving spouse’s ability to:

(i) Pursue a program of education,

(ii) Pursue a program of specialized vocational training,

(iii) Obtain continuing employment in a sheltered workshop, or

(iv) Adjust in his or her family or community;

(3) The special restorative training may be pursued concurrently with a program of education;

(4) Training will affect adversely the child’s, spouse’s, or surviving spouse’s mental or physical condition;

(5) In the case of a child, whether it is in the best interest of the child to begin special restorative training after his or her 14th birthday; and

(6) The Department of Veterans Affairs:

(i) Has considered assistance available under provisions of State-Federal programs for education of individuals with disabilities; and