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ending on the ending date of the individual’s subsistence allowance. See §21.5831.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143)

§ 21.5831 Commencing date of subsistence allowance.

The commencing date of an award or increased award of subsistence allowance will be determined by this section

(a) Entrance or reentrance. Latest of the following dates:

(1) Date certified by school or establishment under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.
(2) Date 1 year before the date of receipt of the application or enrollment certification.
(3) Date of reopened application under paragraph (d) of this section.
(4) In the case of a spouse, surviving spouse, or dependent child, the date that transfer of eligibility and entitlement to the individual was effective.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2144)

(b) Certification by the school-course leads to a standard college degree. The date of registration or the date of reporting where the student is required by the school’s published standard to report in advance of registration, but not later than the date the individual first reports for classes.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2144)

(c) Certification by school or establishment-course does not lead to a standard college degree. First date of class attendance.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2144(a))

(d) Reopened application after abandonment. Date of receipt in VA of application or enrollment certification, whichever is later.

(e) Increase due to increased training time. The date the school certifies the individual became a full-time student.

(f) Liberalizing laws and administrative issues. In accordance with facts found, but not earlier than the effective date of the act or administrative issue.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2144)

(g) Correction of military records. When a veteran becomes eligible following correction or modification of military records under 10 U.S.C. 1552 or change, correction or modification of a discharge or dismissal under 10 U.S.C. 1553; or other competent military authority, the commencing date of subsistence allowance will be in accordance with the facts found, but not earlier than the date the change, correction or modification was made by the service department.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2142)


(a) Educational assistance. Although educational assistance is paid only once in a term, quarter, or semester, VA may discontinue it under the circumstances stated in §21.5835. The discontinuance may cause an overpayment. (See also §21.5838.) If the individual dies during an enrollment period, the provisions of §21.5835(a) will apply, even if other types of discontinuances are involved. In all other cases where more than one type of reduction or discontinuance is involved, the earliest date found in §21.5835 will control.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143)

(b) Subsistence allowance. The effective date of a reduction or discontinuance of subsistence allowance will be as specified in §21.5835. If more than one type of discontinuance is involved, the earliest date will control.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143)

§ 21.5835 Specific discontinuance dates.

The following rules will govern reduction and discontinuance dates for educational assistance and subsistence allowance.

(a) Death of individual. If an individual dies—

(1) VA will discontinue educational assistance effective the last day of the most recent term, quarter, semester or enrollment period of which the individual received educational assistance.
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(2) VA will discontinue subsistence allowance effective the individual’s last date of attendance.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2144)

(b) Lump-sum payment. When a servicemember accepts a lump-sum payment in lieu of educational assistance, VA will discontinue educational assistance effective the date on which he or she elects to receive the lump-sum payment.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2146)

(c) Reduction due to decreased training time. (1) If a decrease in an individual’s training time requires a decrease in educational assistance, the decrease is effective the end of the month in which the individual become a part-time student or the end of the term, whichever is earlier.

(2) When an individual decreases his or her training time from full-time to part-time, VA will decrease his or her subsistence allowance effective the end of the month in which the individual became a part-time student, or the end of the term, whichever is earlier.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143, 2144)

d) Course discontinued, interrupted, terminated or withdrawn from. If an individual withdraws, discontinues, ceases to attend, interrupts or terminates all courses, VA will discontinue educational assistance and subsistence allowance effective the last date of attendance.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143)

(e) False claim. VA will discontinue educational assistance and subsistence allowance effective the first day of the term for which the false claim is submitted.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2141)

(f) Withdrawal of accreditation. If an accrediting agency withdraws accreditation, or the end of the term, whichever is earlier.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2143(c), 2144)

(g) Remarriage of surviving spouse. VA will discontinue educational assistance and subsistence allowance effective the last date of attendance before the date on which the surviving spouse remarries.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2147(d))

(h) Divorce. If entitlement has been transferred to the veteran’s or servicemember’s spouse, and the spouse is subsequently divorced from the veteran or servicemember, the spouse’s award of educational assistance and subsistence allowance will end on the last date of attendance before the divorce decree becomes final.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2147(d))

(i) Revocation of transfer. If a veteran or servicemember revokes a transfer of entitlement, the spouse’s or dependent child’s award of educational assistance will end on the effective date of the revocation. See §21.5743(e).

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2147)

(j) Dependent child ceases to be dependent: veteran or servicemember living. If a veteran or servicemember is living and has transferred entitlement to his or her dependent child who is not incapable of self support due to physical or mental incapacity, VA will discontinue the dependent child’s award of educational assistance and subsistence allowance whenever the child does not meet the definition of a dependent child found in §21.5720(c). The effective date of discontinuance is the earliest of the following:

(1) The child’s 21st birthday, if on that date—

(i) The veteran or servicemember is not providing over one-half the child’s support, or

(ii) The child is not enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be;

(2) The date, following the child’s 21st birthday, on which the veteran or
servicemember stops providing over one-half the child’s support;
(3) The date, following the child’s 21st birthday, on which he or she is no longer enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be;
(4) The child’s 23rd birthday;
(5) the date the child marries.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2147(d))

(k) Dependent child ceases to be dependent: veteran or servicemember deceased. If a veteran or servicemember is deceased and his or her dependent child is not incapable of self support due to physical or mental incapacity, VA will discontinue the dependent child’s award of educational assistance whenever the child does not meet the definition of a dependent child found in §21.5720(c). The effective date of discontinuance is the earliest of the following:
(1) The day after the child’s 21st birthday, if on that date the child is not enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be;
(2) The date following the child’s 21st birthday on which he or she is no longer enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be;
(3) The child’s 21st birthday; or
(4) The date the child marries.

(Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2147(d))

§ 21.5870 Measurement of courses.

(a) Credit hour measurement: undergraduate, standard term. An individual who enrolls in a standard quarter or semester for 12 undergraduate credit hours in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be, receives 12 credit hours. If an individual enrolls in a course that is 1/2 the length of a standard quarter or semester, the individual is granted 6 credit hours. If an individual enrolls in a course that is less than 1/2 the length of a standard quarter or semester, the individual is granted less than 6 credit hours. The number of credit hours granted shall be determined as follows:

(1) The number of days a course is enrolled for divided by 14, multiplied by 3, not to exceed the number of credit hours granted.

(b) Dually arranged courses. An individual who enrolls in a course that is both a credit and non-credit course, the number of credit hours granted shall be determined as follows:

(1) The number of days a course is enrolled for divided by 14, multiplied by the number of credit hours for which the course was designated.

(2) The result of (1) shall not exceed the number of credit hours granted.

(c) Credit hour measurement: graduate, standard term. An individual who enrolls in a standard quarter or semester for 12 graduate credit hours in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Education, as the case may be, receives 12 credit hours. If an individual enrolls in a course that is 1/2 the length of a standard quarter or semester, the individual is granted 6 credit hours. If an individual enrolls in a course that is less than 1/2 the length of a standard quarter or semester, the individual is granted less than 6 credit hours. The number of credit hours granted shall be determined as follows:

(1) The number of days a course is enrolled for divided by 14, multiplied by 3, not to exceed the number of credit hours granted.

(b) Dually arranged courses. An individual who enrolls in a course that is both a credit and non-credit course, the number of credit hours granted shall be determined as follows:

(1) The number of days a course is enrolled for divided by 14, multiplied by the number of credit hours for which the course was designated.

(2) The result of (1) shall not exceed the number of credit hours granted.