

VOLUME 7B, CHAPTER 60: “VICTIMS OF ABUSE – NONRETIREMENT ELIGIBLE MEMBERS (TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION)”

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

Changes are identified in this table and 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 2022](#) is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated hyperlinks and formatting to comply with administrative instructions.	Revision
1.1.1, 2.2.3, 3.2.4, 4.2.1, and 4.2.2	Added modification to Transitional Compensation for dependents of members separated for dependent abuse pursuant to National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, section 631.	Addition
3.3.4	Updated address to where Transitional Compensation applications are submitted.	Revision
4.5.1.2	Provided additional information for the entitlement to transitional compensation when a former spouse remarries.	Revision
4.5.2	Redesignated the Certificate of Eligibility form as the Transitional Compensation Certificate of Eligibility form.	Revision
5.4	Added the provision of lodging expense to dependent or former dependent entitled to payment of monthly Transitional Compensation due to dependent abuse, pursuant to NDAA, FY 2024, section 632.	Addition
Table 60-1, Table 60-2, and Table 60-3	Added the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation rates, effective December 1, 2022, and December 1, 2023.	Addition
References	Updated references.	Revision

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CHAPTER 60

**VICTIMS OF ABUSE – NONRETIREMENT ELIGIBLE MEMBERS
(TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION)**

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

This chapter covers transitional compensation, a congressionally authorized program pursuant to [Title 10, United States Code \(U.S.C.\), section 1059](#), which provides temporary monetary payments and benefits to dependents or former dependents of Service members or former Service members who were separated from the military because they committed dependent-abuse offenses. It may be paid for a period of not less than 12 and not more than 36 months. For information on benefits for spouses and former spouses of retirement-eligible members who lose eligibility for retired pay because of misconduct involving abuse of dependents, see Volume 7B, Chapter 59.

* 1.1.1. Effective December 22, 2023, the existing transitional compensation provisions were expanded to additionally apply to members of the armed forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days who are convicted of a dependent-abuse offense in a district court of the United States or a State Court and are separated from active duty pursuant to a sentence of a court martial or administratively separated from active duty, for an offense other than the dependent-abuse offense.

Note: For transitional compensation provisions prior to December 22, 2023, please see archived versions of Volume 7B, Chapter 60, which are publicly available at <https://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/archives.aspx>.

1.1.2. Transitional compensation is payable to dependents who qualify on or after November 30, 1993. No payment will be made for any period before November 30, 1993. In cases where a spouse or former spouse is receiving payments, and there is an eligible dependent child or children not residing in the same household as the spouse, former spouse, or member, transitional compensation is payable to the dependent children for periods on or after November 1, 1998. See paragraph 4.1 for detailed explanation.

1.2 Authoritative Guidance

The pay policies and requirements established by the DoD in this chapter are derived primarily from, and prepared in accordance with the U.S.C., including Titles 10 and 38. Due to the subject matter in the 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 DEFINITIONS

2.1 Dependent-Abuse Offense

A dependent-abuse offense is conduct by a member of the Armed Forces, while on active duty for more than 30 days, that involves the abuse of a then-current spouse or dependent child of the member or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such abuse, and that is a criminal offense defined by [10 U.S.C. §§ 801-940](#) or other criminal code applicable to the jurisdiction where the act of abuse is committed. The term “involves the abuse of the then-current spouse or dependent child” means that the criminal offense is against the person of that spouse or a dependent child. Crimes that may qualify as dependent-abuse offenses include sexual assault, rape, sodomy, maiming, assault, battery, murder, and manslaughter. The aforementioned offenses are not an exhaustive or exclusive listing of dependent-abuse offenses.

2.2 Punitive or Other Adverse Actions

Effective December 22, 2023, punitive or other adverse actions are actions in which a member of the Armed Forces who has been on active duty more than 30 days is:

2.2.1. Convicted of a dependent-abuse offense that results in separation from active duty under a court-martial sentence or forfeiture of all pay and allowances under a court-martial sentence;

2.2.2. Administratively separated, voluntarily or involuntarily, from active duty according to applicable Military Service regulations, if the basis for separation includes a dependent-abuse offense; or

* 2.2.3. Who is:

2.2.3.1. Convicted of a dependent-abuse offense in a district court of the United States or State court; and

2.2.3.2. Separated from active duty pursuant to a sentence of court martial, or administratively separated, voluntarily or involuntarily, from active duty for an offense other than the dependent-abuse offense.

Note: For transitional compensation provisions prior to December 22, 2023, please see archived versions of Volume 7B, Chapter 60, which are publicly available at <https://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/archives.aspx>

2.3 Cohabitation

Cohabitation is when the spouse, former spouse, or dependent child is residing in the same household as the former member after punitive or other adverse action is executed against the member or former member.

2.4 Dependent Child

A dependent child:

2.4.1. Is an unmarried child, including an adopted child or stepchild:

2.4.1.1. Who resided with the member or eligible spouse at the time of the dependent-abuse offense; or

2.4.1.2. As of January 2, 2013, a child who was carried during pregnancy at the time of the dependent-abuse offense and was subsequently born alive to the eligible spouse or former spouse. However, such child will not receive payment until after the child is born and is not entitled to payment for any period prior to the birth of the child; and

2.4.2. Meets one of the following age requirements:

2.4.2.1. Is under age 18;

2.4.2.2. Is age 18 or older and incapable of self-support due to a mental or physical incapacity that existed before age 18 and is (or, at the time a punitive or other adverse action was carried out in the case of the former member, was) dependent on the former member for over one-half of the child's support; or

2.4.2.3. Is age 18 or older, but less than age 23, is enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense, and is (or, at the time a punitive or other adverse action was carried out in the case of the former member, was) dependent on the former member for over one-half of the child's support.

2.5 Spouse or Former Spouse

The term spouse or former spouse refers to the individual who was legally married to the member at the time of the commission of the dependent-abuse offense resulting in separation from military service.

3.0 ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION

3.1 Eligibility for Transitional Compensation Payment

The dependents of a member or former member who is separated on or after November 30, 1993, the basis for the separation which includes a dependent-abuse offense, are eligible for transitional compensation payments. If a recipient is incapable of handling his or her affairs, then payments are made only to a court-appointed guardian. In the case of a dependent child under 18 years of age, payments are made only to a court-appointed guardian or a parent who has legal custody of the dependent child and who is not also the abuser.

3.1.1. Spouse or Former Spouse

In the case of a separation from active duty under punitive or other adverse action, payments are made to the person who was the member's spouse at the time of the offense. The spouse or former spouse does not have to be the victim in order to receive transitional compensation.

3.1.2. Dependent Child

Payments may be made to a dependent child as prescribed in paragraph 4.1.

3.2 Exceptional Eligibility Authority

3.2.1. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned may authorize eligibility for transitional compensation benefits for a spouse, former spouse, or dependents of a member or former member of the Armed Forces who is not otherwise eligible for such benefits if the Secretary of the Military Department concerned determines that:

3.2.1.1. The member or former member engaged in conduct that is a dependent-abuse offense; and

3.2.1.2. The member or former member was separated from active duty in a manner other than those described in paragraph 2.2, on or after November 24, 2003.

3.2.2. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned may determine commencement and duration of payments in a manner similar to that described in paragraph 4.2.

3.2.3. For the purposes of the provision of benefits under this paragraph, a member **will** be considered separated from active duty upon the earliest of:

3.2.3.1. The date an administrative separation is initiated by the commander of the member;

3.2.3.2. The date the court-martial sentence is adjudged if the sentence, as adjudged, includes a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad-conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances; or

3.2.3.3. The date the member's term of service expires.

* 3.2.4. Effective December 22, 2023, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may delegate exceptional eligibility authority to the first general or flag officer (or civilian equivalent) in the chain of command of the member.

3.3 Application

An individual can request transitional compensation through a Military Service representative. The Military Service representative:

3.3.1. Assists the applicant in filling out the DoD (DD) Form 2698, Application for Transitional Compensation;

3.3.2. Approves payment;

3.3.3. Requests the applicant submit a Standard Form 1199A, Direct Deposit Sign-up Form, completed by the applicant and the financial institution or a voided check/deposit slip with a written authorization for direct deposit of payments; and

* 3.3.4. Provides the Operation and Maintenance fund citation, and forwards the application and information for direct deposit to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) at the following address:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
U.S. Military Retired Pay
8899 E. 56th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200

Facsimile Numbers:

DSN: 580-6470

Commercial Number: (216) 204-6470

4.0 PAYMENT

4.1 Recipients of Payments

Transitional compensation will be paid as follows:

4.1.1 If the member or former member was married at the time of the dependent-abuse offense, then compensation will be paid to the spouse or former spouse to whom the member or former member was married at that time. An amount will be included for each, if any, dependent child of the member or former member who resides in the same household as the spouse or former spouse.

4.1.2 If the spouse or former spouse is eligible to receive compensation and the member or former member has one or more dependent children who do not reside in the household of the spouse or former spouse, compensation is also paid to each of the dependent children who were residing in the household at the time of the abuse, but do not reside with the spouse or current spouse. This provision became effective November 1, 1998.

4.1.3. If a spouse or former spouse has forfeited his or her entitlement for reasons described in paragraph 4.5, then compensation will be paid only to each dependent child who was residing in the household at the time of the abuse, but does not reside with the spouse or former spouse.

4.1.4. If there is no eligible spouse or former spouse, then such compensation will be paid to each of the member's dependent children who do not reside in the member's or former member's household.

4.2 Commencement and Duration of Payment

* 4.2.1. [Effective December 22, 2023](#), in the case of a member [convicted due to a punitive or adverse action involving dependent abuse as defined in paragraph 2.2](#), payments begin:

4.2.1.1. As of the date that the court-martial sentence is adjudged if the sentence, as adjudged, includes a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad-conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances; or

4.2.1.2. If there is a pretrial agreement that provides for disapproval or suspension of the dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad-conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances, as of the date [entry of judgement](#) under [10 U.S.C. § 860\(c\)](#), only if the sentence as approved, includes an unsuspended dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad-conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

* 4.2.2. In the case of a member being considered for administrative separation due to a punitive or adverse action involving dependent abuse, as defined in paragraph 2.2, payment begins as of the date that the separation action was initiated by the commander under regulations determined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

Note: For transitional compensation provisions prior to December 22, 2023, please see archived versions of Volume 7B, Chapter 60, which are publicly available at <https://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/archives.aspx>

4.2.3. In the case of a total forfeiture of pay and allowances pursuant to a sentence of a court-martial, payment will not be made for any period for which an order:

4.2.3.1. Defers or suspends, in whole or in part, that part of a sentence that includes total forfeiture of the Service member's pay and allowance; or

4.2.3.2. Otherwise results in continuation, in whole or in part, of the Service member's pay and allowances.

4.2.4. Payments are made for a period of not less than 12 months, but cannot exceed 36 months, based on policies established by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

4.2.4.1. When the unserved portion of the member's obligated active duty service, as of the starting date of payment, is greater than 12 months and less than or equal to 36 months, the duration of payments will be no less than the unserved portion.

4.2.4.2. For enlisted members, the obligated active duty service is the time remaining on their term of enlistment. For officers, the obligated active duty service is indefinite unless the officer has a date of separation established, in which case it is the time remaining until the date of separation.

4.2.5. As long as the payee meets the eligibility criteria at the time payments begin, the payee is entitled to transitional compensation for the duration established by Service regulations even if the payee ceases to meet the definition of dependent child at some point during receipt of the compensation.

4.3 Amount of Payment

Use the monthly Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) rates to pay transitional compensation. The Veterans Affairs (VA) website provides information on DIC rates at http://benefits.va.gov/Compensation/current_rates_dic.asp. DIC rates for prior years are located at the end of the VA webpage under "Historical Rate Tables."

4.3.1. A spouse or former spouse receives transitional compensation in an amount equal to the monthly rate currently in effect for DIC. See Table 60-1 for transitional compensation rates paid to a spouse or former spouse.

4.3.2. If the spouse or former spouse has custody of a dependent child or children of the member who resides in the same household as that spouse or former spouse, then transitional compensation is increased for each child by an amount equal to the monthly DIC amount payable for dependent children. See Table 60-2 for additional transitional compensation rates paid to spouse or former spouse with an eligible dependent child or children.

4.3.3. If transitional compensation is payable to a dependent child under paragraph 4.1, then payments are made in equal shares, in an amount equal to the monthly DIC amount payable for dependent children. When paying multiple children and the payment amount does not divide equally, the youngest child will receive the odd cent(s). See Table 60-3 for transitional compensation rates paid to an eligible child or children.

4.3.4. Payments will be prorated for months when payments start or stop in the middle of a month (e.g., if the former spouse receiving transitional compensation remarries, then compensation terminates effective as of the date of the marriage).

4.3.5. Transitional compensation payments will stop effective the date of death of the recipient. Arrears of compensation will not be paid.

4.3.6. Advance payment of transitional compensation benefits is not authorized.

4.4 Effect of Continuation of Military Pay

In the case of payment of transitional compensation by reason of a total forfeiture of pay and allowances pursuant to a sentence of a court-martial, payment of transitional compensation will not be made for any period for which an order, in whole or in part:

4.4.1. Suspends that part of a sentence that includes forfeiture of the member's pay and allowances; or

4.4.2. Otherwise results in the continuation of the member's pay and allowances.

4.5 Forfeiture Provisions

4.5.1. The following will result in the forfeiture of transitional compensation.

4.5.1.1. If, after a punitive or other adverse action has been executed, the former member resides in the same household as the spouse or former spouse or child who is receiving transitional compensation, compensation terminates as of the date the former member begins residing in the household. The spouse or former spouse must notify DFAS within 30 days of the date the member begins residing in the same household as them or any dependent children receiving compensation payments. Any compensation paid before the member resides in the household will not be recouped. Once terminated for cohabitation, the payments do not resume.

* 4.5.1.2. If the former spouse receiving compensation remarries, then compensation terminates effective as of the date of the former spouse's remarriage. [If the former spouse remarries after the date of the dependent-abuse offense but prior to the date that transitional compensation payments would otherwise commence, the former spouse is not entitled to transitional compensation payments.](#) The former spouse must notify DFAS within 30 days of the date of remarriage. Payments do not resume if the subsequent marriage is terminated. If the payments to the spouse terminate due to remarriage and there are dependent children not living in the same household as the spouse or member, payment will be made to each of those dependent children.

4.5.1.3. If the victim was a dependent child, and the competent authority designated by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned has found that the spouse was an active participant in the conduct constituting the [dependent-abuse](#) offense, or actively aided or abetted the member in such conduct against that dependent child, then the spouse or former spouse may not be paid transitional compensation.

* 4.5.2. To ensure compliance with subparagraphs 4.5.1.1 and 4.5.1.2, the [following](#) must be submitted to DFAS on an annual basis.

4.5.2.1. Spouse/Former Spouse Certification. A former spouse receiving transitional compensation must certify annually to DFAS that he or she has not remarried. A former spouse or spouse receiving transitional compensation must certify annually that he or she has not been cohabiting with the member. [They must complete, sign, and return the Transitional Compensation Certificate of Eligibility \(TC-COE\) that was mailed to them. It can be submitted via mail to:](#)

[Defense Finance and Accounting Service](#)
[U.S. Military Retired Pay](#)
[8899 E. 56th Street](#)
[Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200](#)

4.5.2.2. Parent or Court-Approved Guardian TC-COE. The parent or court-approved guardian will certify annually that the dependent child or children are not residing with the member or ineligible spouse via the [TC-COE](#) process. If the [TC-COE](#) is not received within 60 days of the date of the [TC-COE](#), then payments will be suspended until verification of eligibility is received.

4.6 Termination of Payments

Transitional compensation is not payable when a member's court-martial sentence, which includes a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad-conduct discharge, is remitted, set aside, or mitigated to a lesser punishment that does not include such punishment, or the administrative separation is disapproved. Any payment of transitional compensation that has started will stop effective the first day of the month after the Secretary of the Military Department concerned notifies the recipient in writing that payment will cease for such reason. The recipient is not required to repay transitional compensation received before the effective date of termination, excluding erroneous payments.

4.7 Taxability

Transitional compensation payments are considered benefits that are excludable from taxation and should not be reported on [Internal Revenue Service Form 1099R](#), Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, [Individual Retirement Accounts](#), Insurance Contracts, etc.

5.0 OTHER BENEFITS

5.1 Coordination of Benefits

5.1.1. Election of Benefits. A spouse or former spouse may not concurrently receive both payments of transitional compensation under 10 U.S.C. § 1059 and payments under [10 U.S.C. § 1408\(h\)](#) (see Chapter 59 for spouses and former spouses of retirement-eligible members who lost eligibility for retired pay as a result of misconduct involving abuse of dependents). If a spouse or former spouse has obtained a court order awarding compensation pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h), then the spouse or former spouse will elect which benefit to receive. An application for payment under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h), pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 59, will be considered an election to receive 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h) payments. See Chapter 59, section 4.0 for application requirements.

5.1.2. Effective Date. The election to receive benefits under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h) is effective on the date that a complete application is received. If the applicant is not eligible to receive benefits under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h) on the date the application is received, then the effective date will be the date the applicant becomes eligible for payments under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h). Payments of transitional compensation under 10 U.S.C. § 1059 will be terminated and payments under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h) will commence on the first day of the first month after the date the election to receive payments under 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h) is effective.

5.2 Commissary and Exchange Benefits

5.2.1. A recipient of transitional compensation payments is entitled to use commissary and exchange stores to the same extent and manner as a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty for a period of more than 30 days.

5.2.2. If the recipient is entitled to use commissary and exchange stores under another provision of law, then the entitlement is determined under the other provision of law rather than under this paragraph.

5.3 Medical Benefits

5.3.1. The Secretary concerned will determine appropriate medical and dental care eligibility for transitional compensation recipients and affected dependents. At a minimum, an abused dependent who is receiving transitional compensation, may receive medical and dental care, including mental health services, in facilities of the military services or through the TRICARE program as outlined in [10 U.S.C. § 1076 - 1077](#).

5.3.2. Dental care may be provided on a space-available basis in facilities of the Military Services.

5.3.3. Eligible dependents of a member who is retirement eligible, but who loses eligibility for retirement pay because of dependent-abuse misconduct, may receive medical and dental care in accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 1408(h).

***5.4 Lodging Expenses**

Effective December 22, 2023, a dependent or former dependent entitled to payment of monthly transitional compensation is entitled to lodging expenses for a period not longer than 30 days.

*Table 60-1. Spouse or Former Spouse Transitional Compensation Rate

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>DIC Rate</u>
December 1, 2014	\$1,254.19
December 1, 2015	\$1,254.19
December 1, 2016	\$1,257.95
December 1, 2017	\$1,283.11
December 1, 2018	\$1,319.04
December 1, 2019	\$1,340.14
December 1, 2020	\$1,357.56
December 1, 2021	\$1,437.66
December 1, 2022	\$1,562.74
December 1, 2023	\$1,612.75

*Table 60-2. Spouse or Former Spouse with Dependent Child Transitional Compensation Rate

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>DIC Rate</u>
December 1, 2014	\$310.71
December 1, 2015	\$310.71
December 1, 2016	\$311.64
December 1, 2017	\$317.87
December 1, 2018	\$326.77
December 1, 2019	\$332.00
December 1, 2020	\$336.32
December 1, 2021	\$356.16
December 1, 2022	\$387.15
December 1, 2023	\$399.54

*Table 60-3. Dependent Child Transitional Compensation Rate

<u>DIC Child Rates</u>				
<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>1 Child</u>	<u>2 Children</u>	<u>3 Children</u>	<u>Over 3 Children</u>
December 1, 2014	\$529.55	\$761.80	\$994.07	\$994.07 plus \$188.91 for each child over 3
December 1, 2015	\$529.55	\$761.80	\$994.07	\$994.07 plus \$188.91 for each child over 3
December 1, 2016	\$531.14	\$764.09	\$997.05	\$997.05 plus \$189.48 for each child over 3
December 1, 2017	\$541.76	\$779.37	\$1,016.99	\$1,016.99 plus \$193.27 for each child over 3
December 1, 2018	\$556.93	\$801.18	\$1,045.47	\$1,045.47 plus \$198.68 for each child over 3
December 1, 2019	\$565.84	\$814.01	\$1,062.20	\$1,062.20 plus \$201.95 for the fourth child. Refer to rate table for additional children over four located at: http://benefits.va.gov/compensation/current_rates_dic.asp .
December 1, 2020	\$573.20	\$824.59	\$1,076.01	\$1,076.01 plus \$320.12 for the fourth child. Refer to rate table for additional children over four located at: http://benefits.va.gov/compensation/current_rates_dic.asp .
December 1, 2021	\$607.02	\$873.24	\$1,139.49	\$1,139.49 plus \$339.01 for the fourth child. Refer to rate table for additional children over four located at: http://benefits.va.gov/compensation/current_rates_dic.asp .
December 1, 2022	\$659.83	\$949.21	\$1,238.63	\$1,238.63 plus \$368.50 for the fourth child. Refer to rate table for additional children over four located at: http://benefits.va.gov/compensation/current_rates_dic.asp .
December 1, 2023	\$680.94	\$979.58	\$1,278.27	\$1,278.27 plus \$380.30 for the fourth child. Refer to rate table for additional children over four located at: http://benefits.va.gov/compensation/current_rates_dic.asp .

*REFERENCES

**CHAPTER 60: VICTIMS OF ABUSE – NONRETIREMENT ELIGIBLE MEMBERS
(TRANSITIONAL COMPESTATION)****1.0 – GENERAL**

- 1.1 10 U.S.C. § 1059
DoD Instruction 1342.24, September 23, 2019
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense/Force
Management Memorandum, October 19, 1994
- 1.1.1.4 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)
- 1.1.1.5 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)

2.0 – DEFINITIONS

- 2.1-2.5 10 U.S.C. § 1059
- 2.2.3 [10 U.S.C. § 1059\(b\)\(3\)](#)
[Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)
- 2.4 10 U.S.C. § 1059(n)
Public Law 112-239, section 564, January 2, 2013
Public Law 113-181, section 2, November 13, 2014
- 2.4.1.1 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)
- 2.4.1.2 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)

3.0 – ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION

- 3.1.2 10 U.S.C. § 1059(d)(2)
- 3.2 10 U.S.C. § 1059(l)
Public Law 116-92, section 621,
December 20, 2019
Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization
Act, section 621, December 20, 2019
- 3.2.4 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)

4.0 – PAYMENT

- 4.1 10 U.S.C. § 1059(d)
- 4.1.2 DoD Instruction 1342.24, paragraph 3.1.b,
September 23, 2019
- 4.2 10 U.S.C. § 1059(e)
- 4.2.1 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)
- 4.2.2 [Public Law 118-31, section 631, December 22, 2023](#)
- 4.2.3 DoD Instruction 1342.24, paragraph 3.2.a.(3),
September 23, 2019

REFERENCES (Continued)

- Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for
Personnel and Readiness Policy Memorandum,
June 14, 2004
- 4.2.5 DoD Instruction 1342.24, paragraph 3.2,
September 23, 2019
- 4.3 38 U.S.C. § 1114
38 U.S.C. § 1115
38 U.S.C. § 1311(a)(1)
38 U.S.C. § 1311(b)
38 U.S.C. § 1313
38 U.S.C. § 1314
Public Law 112-53, sections 2(a) – (c), (e),
November 9, 2011
Public Law 112-198, sections 2(a) – (c) and 3,
November 27, 2012
Public Law 113-52, sections 2(a) – (c), (e),
November 21, 2013
Public Law 113-181, sections 2(a) – (c), (e),
September 26, 2014
Public Law 114-197, sections 2(a) – (c) and 3,
July 22, 2016
Public Law 115-75, sections 2(a) – (c) and 3,
November 2, 2017
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- 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 38 U.S.C. § 1114
38 U.S.C. § 1115
38 U.S.C. § 1311(a)(1)
38 U.S.C. § 1311(b)
38 U.S.C. § 1314
- 4.3.3 38 U.S.C. § 1313
- 4.5 10 U.S.C. § 1059(f)(3)
10 U.S.C. § 1059(g)
- 4.6 10 U.S.C. § 1059(e)(3)(C)

REFERENCES (Continued)

4.7

Armed Forces Tax Council Memorandum,
December 16, 1994

5.0 – OTHER BENEFITS

5.1

10 U.S.C. § 1059(i)

5.2

10 U.S.C. § 1059(j)

5.3

10 U.S.C. § 1076(e)

DoD Instruction 1342.24, paragraph 3.8,
September 23, 2019[5.4](#)[10 U.S.C. § 1059\(k\)](#)[Public Law 118-31, section 632, December 22, 2023](#)